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1821–1843.

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THE OXFORDSHIRE LIGHT INFANTRY CHRONICLE,

1906.

AN ANNUAL RECORD OF THE FIRST AND SECOND BATTALIONS,
FORMERLY THE 43RD AND 52ND LIGHT INFANTRY.

Compiled and Edited
BY
LIEUT.-COLONEL A. F. MOCKLER-FERRYMAN.

BRONZE FIGURE
ON THE SOUTH AFRICAN WAR MEMORIAL.

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THE OXFORDSHIRE LIGHT INFANTRY

CALENDAR for 1907.

Where no Regiment or Battalion is named the event recorded refers to both the 43rd and 52nd.

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JANUARY.

1 Tu	1791, 52nd, in pursuit of Tippoo, reached Terrimungulum.
2 W	1831, 43rd arrived home from Gibraltar. 1859, Private H. Addison, 43rd, gained the **V.C.** in Punnah Jungle, Indian Mutiny.
3 Th	1809, at Calcabellos (Spain) during retreat on Corunna, rearguard had a smart skirmish. 1865, Colour-Sergeant Joseph Cooper promoted Quartermaster (43rd).
4 F	1815, 1*st Battalion* 52nd under orders for North America, afterwards changed to Belgium, embarked at Portsmouth. 1831, 52nd embarked at Bristol for Waterford (Ireland).
5 S	1809, retreat on Corunna, throughout the day on the river Constantino, the rearguard engaged with pursuing French.
6 S	1827, new Colours presented to 43rd by Mrs. Haverfield at Gibraltar.
7 M	☾ 2 h. 48m. p.m. 1756, 52nd raised as 54th Foot. 1815, 43rd landed at Cat Island, America.
8 Tu	1807, 1*st Battalion* 52nd on return from expedition to Sicily, landed in England and proceeded to Canterbury. 1815, Lieuts. Duncan Campbell, Meyricke and Wilkinson (43rd) *killed* at New Orleans (America).
9 W	1809, retreat on Corunna, rearguard action on river Ladro.
10 Th	1803, Horse Guards' authority issued for 1*st Battalion* 52nd being called "Light Infantry," the 2*nd Battalion* to be separated and to become 96th Regiment of Foot.
11 F	1809, retreat on Corunna, rearguard busily engaged.
12 S	1809, retreat on Corunna, rearguard actions close to Corunna.
13 S	1809, Sir John Moore's retreat on Corunna; 2*nd Battalion* 52nd embarked at Vigo for England. 1814, Merxem (Netherlands); 2*nd Battalion* 52nd engaged all day holding the village against the French. 1900, 1*st Battalion* arrived in South Africa.
14 M	● 5h. 57m. a.m. 1809, retreat on Corunna; Sir John Moore's Army in position at Monelos covering embarkation of sick and baggage.
15 Tu	1887, 43rd left Bombay for England after 14¼ years' service in India. 1889, the sword worn by Sir John Moore at Corunna presented to the 43rd by General Lynedoch Gardiner, C.B.
16 W	1809, battle of **Corunna**; death of Sir John Moore.

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JANUARY.

17 Th	1809, *2nd Battalion* 43rd embarked for England after Corunna. 1827, 43rd arrived in Portugal as part of the Army of Occupation.
18 F	1803, 52nd made *Light Infantry*.
19 S	1812, **Ciudad Rodrigo**; Major-General Craufurd, commanding the Light Division, mortally wounded.
20 S	1812, Light Division marched to El Boden after Ciudad Rodrigo.
21 M	☽ 8h. 42m. a.m. 1900, *1st Battalion* with force concentrating at Naauwpoort, Orange River.
22 Tu	**Accession Day.** 1863, 43rd arrived at Fort William, Calcutta, from Barrackpore.
23 W	1803, final separation at Chatham of the two Battalions 52nd.
24 Th	1889, 43rd reviewed by Queen Victoria at Osborne.
25 F	1809, *1st Battalion* 52nd arrived at Portsmouth from Corunna. 1815, 52nd quartered at St. Germains, near Paris.
26 S	1801, 52nd landed at Ramsgate from Lisbon.
27 S	1809, *1st Battalion* 43rd disembarked in England, after the retreat on Corunna, having lost 1 Captain, 1 Sergeant, and 65 rank and file.
28 M	1817, *2nd Battalion* 43rd disbanded.
29 Tu	○ 1h. 45m. p.m. 1856, 52nd at Cawnpore (India) joined the Oudh Field Force under Brigadier-General Wheeler.
30 W	1854, 43rd arrived at Madras (India) from South Africa.
31 Th	1856, 52nd took part in the Occupation of Oudh.

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FEBRUARY.

1 F	1833, 52nd relieved 43rd at Beggar's Bush Barracks, Dublin.
2 S	1814, *2nd Battalion* 52nd engaged in attack on suburbs of Antwerp, which had been re-occupied by the French.
3 S	1797, Sergeant-Major Robert Kipling, 43rd, promoted Ensign.
4 M	1814, 52nd at siege of Antwerp (Belgium).
5 Tu	1762, 43rd at first capture of **Martinique.** 1792, 52nd encamped at French Rocks, before Seringapatam and Tippoo Sahib's Army.
6 W	☾ 0h. 52m. a.m. 1792, 52nd engaged in night attack on **Seringapatam.** 1857, Sergeant-Major George Garland, 43rd, promoted Ensign.
7 Th	1792, during the attack on Seringapatam on the night of the 6th and morning of the 7th, the 52nd lost 1 Officer, 1 Sergeant, and 9 rank and file *killed;* and 5 Officers, 2 Sergeants, and 23 rank and file *wounded,* and 9 men *missing.*
8 F	1814, 52nd engaged in the assault on **Bergen-op-Zoom** (Holland).
9 S	1792, 52nd took part in the siege of Seringapatam.
10 S	1900, 1*st Battalion* ordered to take part in the invasion of the Orange Free State.
11 M	1791, 52nd reached Vellore (Southern India) in pursuit of Tippoo.
12 Tu	**Shrove Tuesday.** ● 5h. 43m. p.m. 1860, Sir William Napier died. 1900, 1*st Battalion*, in the invasion of the Orange Free State, reached Ramdam.
13 W	**Ash Wednesday.** 1900, invasion of Orange Free State, 1*st Battalion* at Waterval Drift.
14 Th	**St. Valentine.** 1791, 52nd pursuing Tippoo arrived at Chittipet.
15 F	1900, 1*st Battalion* engaged with the Boers at Klip Drift.
16 S	1827, occupation of Portugal, 43rd quartered at Leiria. 1900, 1*st Battalion*, at **Klip-Kraal**, South Africa, lost 9 men *killed*, and 1 Officer and 40 men *wounded.*

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FEBRUARY.

17 ♑	Commencement of the campaign of 1814. 1900, 1*st Battalion* in pursuit of Cronje.
18 M	1791, 52nd in pursuit of Tippoo ascended the Ghauts (Southern India). 1900, 1*st Battalion*, at the **Battle of Paardeberg,** lost Major Day (mortally wounded), Lieuts. Bright and Ball-Acton and 5 rank and file *killed*; 3 Officers and 27 rank and file *wounded*.
19 Tu	1798, 52nd embarked at Madras for England after 15 years in India. 1900, 1*st Battalion* engaged at Kitchener's Kop, 6 rank and file *wounded*. 1901, H.M. the King of Portugal appointed Colonel-in-Chief of the Regiment.
20 W	☽ 4h. 35m. a.m. 1809, Captain Joseph Carruthers, 43rd, died from the effects of a fall from his horse during the Corunna retreat. 1900, 1*st Battalion* investing Cronje.
21 Th	1814, the Light Division marching from Sala towards Orthes. 1900, 1*st Battalion* engaged at Paardeberg.
22 F	1810, General Craufurd's Light Brigade converted into the Light Division.
23 S	1812, 2*nd Battalion* 52nd at Ciudad Rodrigo (under orders for England) transferred 490 men to the 1*st Battalion*.
24 ♑	1791, 52nd marched on Colar against Tippoo. 1900, 1*st Battalion* opposite Cronje's Laager.
25 M	1814, 52nd disputing the passage of the **Gave du Pau** prior to the battle of **Orthes.**
26 Tu	1812, 1*st Battalion* 52nd from Ciudad Rodrigo marched on Badajoz. 1852, loss of the *Birkenhead* off Danger Point, South Africa; the 43rd had a draft of 1 Officer, 1 Sergeant, and 40 rank and file on board, of whom only 1 Officer (Lieut. Girardot) and 14 rank and file were saved.
27 W	1814, battle of **Orthes.** 1900, 1*st Battalion* present at the **Surrender of Cronje** and 4,072 Boers at Paardeberg, after 9 days' investment.
28 Th	○ 6h. 23m. a.m. 1814, the Light Division engaged in pursuit of the French after Orthes.

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MARCH.

1 F	**St. David's Day.** 1814, on the road to Toulouse in pursuit of the French army, arrived at Mont de Marson.
2 S	1814, pursuing the French, near St. Maurice.
3 S	1791, 52nd engaged in pursuit of Tippoo's Army.
4 M	1791, 52nd came up with Tippoo's Army near Bangalore.
5 Tu	1791, commencement of the siege of **Bangalore** (India), 52nd present.
6 W	1900, 1*st Battalion* marching on Bloemfontein, halted at Osfontein.
7 Th	☾ 8h. 42m. a.m. 1870, Colour-Sergeant Denis Trehy and Private Charles Harman (43rd) awarded the Royal Humane Society's medal. 1900, 1*st Battalion* took part in the advance on Bloemfontein.
8 F	1814, 52nd in reserve at night attack on **Bergen-op-Zoom.**
9 S	1811, pursuit of Massena.
10 S	1879, 43rd left Madras for Rangoon, Burmah. 1886, 43rd left Quetta, Biluchistan, having lost 1 Officer and 92 rank and file in 10 months (from sickness). 1900, 1*st Battalion* on rear-guard at **Driefontein.**
11 M	1811, skirmish at Pombal (Peninsula). 1858, Capt. W. R. Moorsom, 52nd, killed at Lucknow.
12 Tu	1811, combat of **Redinha.**
13 W	1852, Lieut. *Hon.* H. Wrottesley, 43rd, *killed* in action at Fuller's Hoek, Kaffir war. 1870, the depôt 52nd attached to 43rd. 1900, 1*st Battalion* took part in the **Capture of Bloemfontein.**
14 Th	● 6h. 5m. a.m. 1811, combat of **Cazal Novo.** 1900, 1*st Battalion* marched into Bloemfontein.
15 F	1797, 43rd (1,000 strong), left Cowes for the West Indies. 1811, affair of **Foz d'Arronce.** 1905, Sergt. L. J. Jones promoted 2nd Lieut. *Lancashire Fusiliers.*
16 S	1794, 43rd at second capture of **Martinique.** 1852, 52nd moved from Limerick to Dublin. 1853, end of the Kaffir war. 1885, 52nd moved from Gibraltar to Egypt.

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MARCH.

17	S	**St. Patrick's Day.** 1776, 52nd left Boston for Halifax (N.S.). 1811, Sergeant-Major Kent, 43rd, promoted Ensign 60th Foot for his Peninsular War services, and Sergeant-Major Mitchell, 52nd, promoted Ensign 88th Regiment.
18	M	1811, skirmish at Ponte de Marcella.
19	Tu	1812, commencement of second siege of **Badajoz.**
20	W	1814, engagement at Tarbes with the French.
21	Th	1791, 52nd engaged at the capture of Bangalore Fortress.
22	F	☽ 1h. 10m. a.m. 1842, 52nd left Barbadoes (West Indies) for Canada. 1847, new Colours presented to the 43rd by Lady Pakenham, at Southsea.
23	S	1886, 43rd arrived at Poona from Quetta.
24	S	**Palm Sunday.** 1741, the 43rd raised and numbered 54th.
25	M	1812, siege of **Badajoz**; capture of the outwork of La Picurina.
26	Tu	1879, 43rd arrived at Thayetmyo (Burmah) from India.
27	W	1815, 1*st Battalion* 52nd left Plymouth for the Waterloo campaign.
28	Th	1886, 52nd left Egypt for India.
29	F	**Good Friday.** ○ 7h. 44m. p.m. 1790, 52nd reached Aulloor (Southern India).
30	S	1885, 43rd left Bangalore (India) for Quetta (Beluchistan); strength, 19 Officers, 794 rank and file.
31	S	**Easter Sunday.** 1864, 52nd arrived at Portsmouth from India.

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APRIL.

1 M	*Bank Holiday.* 1857, green goats-hair plumes ordered to be worn in head-dress of Officers of 43rd in lieu of the ball-tufts. 1862, the establishment of the 43rd increased by one trained Bandmaster.
2 Tu	1811, the Light Division encamped near Sabugal.
3 W	1811, combat of **Sabugal**; Lieuts. McDermid and Creighton, 43rd, *killed.*
4 Th	1815, 1*st Battalion* 52nd halted in Brussels on the way to Grammont.
5 F	☾ 3h. 21m. p.m. 1846, 43rd arrived home from Canada.
6 S	1812, storming of **Badajoz,** 43rd lost Colonel Macleod, Commanding, and Lieuts. Hodgson, Harvest, and Taggart.
7 S	1815, 1*st Battalion* 52nd reached Grammont (Belgium) and took over effectives of 2*nd Battalion*, which returned to England.
8 M	1810, 2*nd Battalion* 52nd marched from Chatham to London to assist in quelling riots.
9 Tu	1885, 43rd left Kurrachee (Sind) by rail for Rindli, Bolan Pass.
10 W	1814, battle of **Toulouse.**
11 Th	1814, Treaty of Paris signed; Napoleon retired to Elba. 1886, 52nd arrived at Bombay from Egypt.
12 F	● 7h. 6m. p.m. 1817, 43rd moved from Bapaume to Valenciennes (France).
13 S	1814, 52nd piquets entered Toulouse. 1886, 43rd entertained 52nd passing through Poona.
14 S	1815, 2*nd Battalion* 52nd embarked at Ostend for England.
15 M	1814, 43rd and 52nd quartered near Toulouse.
16 Tu	1797, 43rd arrived at Jamaica.

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APRIL.

17 W	1863, Field-Marshal Lord Seaton died.
18 Th	1775, 52nd embarked at Boston for attack on Concord, North America. 1842, 52nd arrived in Canada. 1866, 43rd left Auckland, New Zealand, for home.
19 F	1775, combat of **Lexington**, America. 1886, 52nd arrived at Bangalore (India) from Egypt.
20 S	☽ 8h. 38m. p.m. 1815, *2nd Battalion* 52nd reached Canterbury on return from Belgium.
21 ☩	1794, 43rd at capture of **Guadaloupe**. 1864, 43rd engaged at **Maketu**, New Zealand.
22 M	1814, 52nd quartered in suburbs of Toulouse, on declaration of peace.
23 Tu	**St. George's Day.** 1811, affair of outposts on the River Azava (Spain).
24 W	1811, second affair of outposts on the River Azava.
25 Th	1864, 43rd engaged with Maories (New Zealand).
26 F	1868, 43rd arrived at the Channel Islands from Aldershot.
27 S	1810, the Light Division marched to Almeida.
28 ☩	○ 6h. 5m. a.m. 1759, battle of **Sillery**, America.
29 M	1810, the Light Division at Gallegos joined by Captain Ross's troop of R.H.A. 1864, 43rd present at the assault of the **Gate Pa**, New Zealand; 7 Officers *killed* and 2 *wounded*.
30 Tu	1808, 52nd embarked for Sweden. 1888, 43rd moved from Shorncliffe to Parkhurst (Isle of Wight).

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MAY.

1 W	1885, left wing 43rd reached Quetta (Biluchistan).
2 Th	1811, the Light Division fell back from Gallegos towards the plains of Fuentes d'Onor.
3 F	1873, 52nd left Malta for Gibraltar in H.M.S. *Tamar*.
4 S	☾ 9h. 54m. p.m. 1811, the Light Division on the River dos Casos, near Fuentes d'Onor.
5 S	1811, battle of **Fuentes d'Onor.**
6 M	1841, death of Lt.-Colonel Henry Booth, commanding 43rd.
7 Tu	1811, the Light Division in pursuit of the French after the battle of Fuentes d'Onor.
8 W	1757, 43rd left England for North America. 1801, Major-General John Moore appointed Colonel of the 52nd.
9 Th	**Ascension Day.** 1873, 52nd arrived at Gibraltar.
10 F	1811, the Light Division at Gallegos.
11 S	1809, detachments (2 companies) of 52nd served with Brigadier-General Stewart's Brigade in the attack on the heights of Grijou (Portugal).
12 S	● 8h. 59m. a.m. 1809, Passage of the **Douro.**
13 M	1841, percussion fire-locks issued to the 52nd in place of flint-locks. 1857, first news of Mutiny at Delhi reached the 52nd at Sealkote.
14 Tu	1861, Indian Mutiny medals presented to 43rd at Madras.
15 W	1791, engagement at **Seringapatam,** 52nd present.
16 Th	1813, at Espeja (Spain) prior to opening of campaign, during which the French were driven finally out of Spain. The Light Division reviewed by Lord Wellington.

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MAY.

17 F	1808, 52nd with Army for protection of Sweden, reached the roadstead of Gothenburg from England.
18 S	1866, death of Sir John Maxwell Tylden, of Peninsular fame.
19 S	**Whit-Sunday.** 1874, 52nd embarked in H.M.S. *Tamar* at Gibraltar for England.
20 M	*Bank Holiday.* ☽ 1h. 28m. p.m. 1837, Headquarters 52nd disembarked at Gibraltar; first visit to the place.
21 Tu	1813, the Light Division left winter quarters and marched into Spain.
22 W	1813, the Light Division moving towards Salamanca, and driving Joseph Buonaparte from Portugal to the Pyrenees.
23 Th	1870, New Zealand War medals presented to the 43rd. 1900, Sergeant F. Hudson, 1*st Battalion*, promoted 2nd Lieutenant *S. Lanc. Regt.*
24 F	1809, 43rd marched from Colchester to Harwich *en route* for Portugal.
25 S	1809, 43rd, 52nd, and 95th embarked for Portugal.
26 S	**Trinity Sunday.** 1874, 52nd arrived at Portsmouth from Gibraltar and went into Cambridge Barracks after a tour of 6 years in the Mediterranean.
27 M	○ 2h. 18m. p.m. 1857, 52nd joined the Punjab Field Force under Brigadier-General Nicholson at Wuzeerabad, and by order of its Commanding Officer (Colonel Campbell) was dressed in *khaki*; the first Regiment so clothed.
28 Tu	1845, great fire at Quebec; 43rd gave valuable assistance in putting it out.
29 W	1848, 52nd employed in aid of the civil power at Bradford.[1]
30 Th	1865, death of Sir J. Shaw Kennedy, K.C.B. (43rd).
31 F	1816, 2*nd Battalion* 52nd finally disbanded at Canterbury.

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JUNE.

1 S	1813, the Light Division passed the Douro and encamped at Toro.
2 S	1825, Lt.-Colonel James Fergusson appointed to the command of the 52nd, *vice* Sir J. Colborne promoted.
3 M	☾ 5h. 20m. a.m. 1814, 1*st Battalion* 52nd proceeded from Castel Sarrasin (France) to Bordeaux, whence, on the 17th, it embarked for England. 1859, burning of the *Eastern Monarch*; detachment of the 52nd on board.
4 Tu	1885, commencement of cholera epidemic in the 43rd at Quetta, which in a few months decimated the Regiment.
5 W	1835, 43rd left England for New Brunswick, North America.
6 Th	1765, 52nd embarked at Cork for North America.
7 F	1842, 52nd moved from St. John to Fredericton, New Brunswick.
8 S	1804, 52nd encamped at Shorncliffe.
9 S	1823, 52nd embarked at Cove for Halifax (N.S.).
10 M	● 11h. 50m. p.m. 1850, 52nd moved to Liverpool.
11 Tu	1762, capture of **Moro**, Havanna, 43rd present. 1812, the Light Division left El Boden (Spain) *en route* to Salamanca. 1885, Lieut. Spencer, 43rd, died of cholera at Quetta.
12 W	1776, 43rd and 52nd left Halifax, N.S., for Staten Island. 1813, at Horillas (Spain), the Light Division caught up the French rearguard and was occupied all day.
13 Th	1811, the Light Division crossed the Tagus.
14 F	1815, 52nd marching through Belgium on Enghien, news of Napoleon's intended attack having arrived. 1856, 52nd attacked by cholera at Lucknow, and during the next two months lost 86 men.
15 S	1804, 43rd joined Sir John Moore's Brigade at Shorncliffe Camp. 1815, 52nd reached Enghien (Waterloo Campaign).
16 S	1815, 43rd left England to join Wellington's Army in Belgium. 1815, 52nd with Sir H. Clinton's Division marched on Soignies, halted for the night at Brain-le-Conte at midnight in torrents of rain.

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JUNE.

17 M	1775, battle of **Bunker's Hill** (America). 1815, 52nd started at 2 a.m., reached Waterloo, and remained in bivouac in a ploughed field in heavy rain.
18 Tu	1815, battle of **Waterloo**; 52nd lost 1 Officer and 26 rank and file *killed*, and 8 Officers, 10 Sergeants, and 150 rank and file *wounded*.
19 W	☽ 2h. 55m. a.m. 1775, affair of **Lexington** (America); Lieut. Hull, 43rd, *killed*. 1815, 52nd commenced march on Paris.
20 Th	1815, 52nd, in pursuit of the French after Waterloo, reached Binck.
21 F	1813, battle of **Vittoria**. 1864, engagement of **Te Ranga** (43rd); Captain Smith, 43rd, gained the **V.C.**
22 S	1813, the Light Division in pursuit of the French after Vittoria.
23 S	1811, the Light Division reached Campo Mayor.
24 M	**Midsummer Day.** 1813, pursuit of the French; Light Division close to Pamplona.
25 Tu	○ 9h. 27m. p.m. 1800, 1*st Battalion* 52nd left Southampton to join expedition to Quiberon. 1844, Sergeant-Major Fuller, 52nd, promoted Ensign.
26 W	1813, the Light Division pursuing the French reached Olonez. 1889, Sergeant Thomas Diver, 43rd, promoted 2nd Lieutenant *Warwickshire Regt.*
27 Th	1813, the Light Division at Olité.
28 F	1778, 52nd engaged at Freehold, New Jersey. 1814, 1*st Battalion* 52nd arrived at Plymouth on termination of the Peninsular War.
29 S	1809, 52nd arrived off Lisbon and proceeded in boats up the Tagus to Vallada. 1900, 1*st Battalion* Mounted Infantry engaged at Elandsfontein, 1 Officer and 3 rank and file *wounded*.
30 S	1853, Headquarters 52nd left Cork for India (2nd visit). 1866, 43rd reached England from New Zealand.

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JULY.

1 M	1815, 52nd halted within sight of Paris and had an affair of outposts with the French Army, which after Waterloo had retired on Paris. 1881, 43rd and 52nd formed into *The Oxfordshire Light Infantry*.
2 Tu	☾ 2h. 34m. p.m. 1815, 52nd in bivouac at Argenteuil on the Seine, on the outskirts of Paris.
3 W	1809, at Vallada, in the Tagus, 43rd, 52nd, and 95th, formed into *The Light Brigade* under Major-General Craufurd.
4 Th	1815, camped in the Bois de Boulogne, Paris.
5 F	1815, capitulation of Paris.
6 S	1781, action at **James Town** (America). 1809, the Light Brigade commenced its march to join the Army under Sir Arthur Wellesley, which was moving on Talavera.
7 S	1815, 52nd entered Paris with 71st and 95th—the only British troops who *entered* the city; camped in the Champs Elysées. 1858, 43rd completed a march of 1,300 miles through Central India, having lost 3 Officers and 61 men.
8 M	1810, 52nd at Val de la Mula, near the river Coa (Portugal).
9 Tu	1803, 52nd joined Sir John Moore's brigade at Shorncliffe Camp. 1857, mutiny of native troops at Sealkote; the 52nd had left the station on 20th May to join the Punjab Field Force, and all its property at Sealkote was now looted or destroyed.
10 W	● 3h. 17m. p.m. 1810, **Ciudad Rodrigo** capitulated.
11 Th	1857, 52nd marched 42 miles in 20 hours to intercept the Sealkote mutineers, weather very hot.
12 F	1857, 52nd engaged mutineers at Timmoo Ghaut.
13 S	1857, 52nd actively engaged with mutineers. 1900, Sergeant F. Colquhoun, 1*st Battalion*, promoted 2nd Lieut. *Leicestershire Regt.*
14 S	1857, 52nd took part in annihilation of Sealkote mutineers, losing during the 12th, 13th and 14th, 5 rank and file *killed*, and 2 Officers, 18 rank and file *wounded* (4 rank and file also died of apoplexy).
15 M	1813, engagement on the **Heights of Vera**; halted and took part with the troops in covering the blockade of Pamplona and the siege of St. Sebastian.
16 Tu	1857, 52nd engaged mutineers about the **Ravee River.**

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JULY.

17 W	1803, 43rd made *Light Infantry*. 1857, 52nd marched to Goodasepoor *en route* to Delhi. 1894, Sergeant-Major B. Stannard, 52nd, promoted Quartermaster.
18 TH	☽ 1h. 12m. p.m. 1824, 52nd arrived in Canada on its first visit.
19 F	1812, with Wellington's Army manœuvring before Salamanca.
20 S	1812, Wellington's Army and that of Marmont marching parallel to each other and within musket-shot throughout the day, neither finding an opportunity to attack.
21 S	1812, the Light Division in bivouac at San Martin, near Salamanca. 1847, 52nd left Quebec for England.
22 M	1790, 52nd engaged at the capture of Coimbatore (Southern India). 1812, battle of **Salamanca** (Spain); Light Division in reserve.
23 TU	1812, Light Division in pursuit of the French about Huerta. 1818, new Colours presented to the 43rd at Valenciennes (France) by Lady Blakeney.
24 W	1807, 52nd embarked at Deal for service in Denmark. 1810, combat of the **Coa** near Almeida; Colonel Hull, commanding, Captain Ewen Cameron and Lieut. Mason, 43rd, *killed*.
25 TH	○ 4h. 30m. a.m. 1827, occupation of Portugal, 43rd quartered at Thomar.
26 F	1810, the Light Division fell back after Almeida to Freixedas, where it remained whilst the French besieged the fortress of Almeida.
27 S	1809, the Light Brigade, under Craufurd, reached Navalmoral, 50 miles from Talavera, at sunset.
28 S	1809, the Light Brigade started at dawn on the famous forced march on Talavera (62 miles in 26 hours with only 17 stragglers); battle of **Talavera**, 1 Company 43rd and 52nd engaged. 1865, Captain Close, 43rd, *killed* in action, New Zealand War.
29 M	1807, 43rd embarked for Copenhagen. 1896, Sergeant A. B. Molesworth promoted Quartermaster 1*st Battalion*.
30 TU	1809, the Light Brigade took over advanced-guard and outpost duties of the Army at Talavera. 1877, Martini-Henry rifles issued to 43rd at Bellary (India).
31 W	1809, 2*nd Battalion* 43rd embarked as part of the expedition to Walcheren.

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AUGUST.

1 Th	☾ 2h. 26m. a.m. 1807, *2nd Battalion* 52nd sailed from Deal for Denmark, having embarked the week previous. 1900, *1st Battalion* in pursuit of the Boer Commander, De Wet.
2 F	1830, the Gorget and Black Cockade abolished.
3 S	1809, the Army marched from Talavera to Oropeza; a trying march, owing to the heat and want of water.
4 S	1809, the Army *en route* from Talavera to Campo Mayor, suffered much from heat and want of provisions.
5 M	*Bank Holiday.* 1827, occupation of Portugal, 43rd halted at Barro.
6 Tu	1812, after Salamanca the Light Division at the head of the Army marched on Madrid. 1880, 52nd moved from Aldershot to Chatham.
7 W	1798, 52nd, after 15 years in India, arrived at Chatham; strength, 18 Officers, 166 rank and file.
8 Th	1804, *2nd Battalion* 52nd formed at Newbury, Berks.
9 F	● 6h. 36m. a.m. 1817, 43rd (in Brigade with 7th and 23rd) reviewed by the Duke of Wellington at Valenciennes; strength, 785 of all ranks.
10 S	1804, *2nd Battalion* 43rd raised.
11 S	1804, William Napier joined the 43rd as Captain. 1812, the Light Division arrived at the Escurial, near Madrid, and halted in the Park.
12 M	1847, 52nd landed at Portsmouth after 11 years' foreign service.
13 Tu	1762, 43rd at the capture of **Havanna.** 1858, 43rd engaged at Chitrakote (Indian Mutiny).
14 W	1857, 52nd took part in the siege of Delhi.
15 Th	1884, 52nd left Ireland for Gibraltar.
16 F	☽ 9h. 6m. p.m. 1807, *2nd Battalion* 52nd, with the troops under General Harry Burrard, landed about 8 miles from Copenhagen (Denmark).

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AUGUST.

17 S	1790, 52nd took part in the siege of Dindigul (India).
18 S	1821, 43rd and 52nd reviewed by King George IV. in Dublin.
19 M	1808, 43rd and *2nd Battalion* 52nd landed in Portugal.
20 Tu	1884, 52nd arrived at Gibraltar on its 3rd visit.
21 W	1790, 52nd engaged in the assault on **Dindigul** (India). 1808, battle of **Vimiera.**
22 Th	1790, 52nd at assault on Paulighautcherry (India).
23 F	○ 0h. 15m. p.m. 1793, 52nd present at the capture of **Pondicherry** (India).
24 S	1857, 52nd engaged at **Delhi.**
25 S	1800, both Battalions 52nd, which had left England about midsummer with a force on secret service under Sir J. Pulteney, landed in Spain. 1857, 52nd engaged all day before Delhi.
26 M	1800, both Battalions 52nd engaged the French at Ferrol. 1807, 43rd and 52nd engaged at Kioge, Denmark. 1808, *1st Battalion* 52nd landed in the Peninsula. 1891, General G. Whichcote, the last 52nd survivor of the Peninsular War and Waterloo, died, aged 97 years.
27 Tu	1776, engagement at **Brook Lyne,** Long Island (America).
28 W	1857, 52nd at Delhi. 1893, death of Gen. Hon. Sir A. A. Spencer, G.C.B., Colonel of the Regiment.
29 Th	1808, 52nd on outpost duty near Torres Vedras (Portugal). 1812, 52nd quartered at Getafe, near Madrid.
30 F	5h. 28m. p.m. 1812, the Light Division engaged at the passage of the Bidassoa.
31 S	1782, orders issued connecting the 52nd with the county of Oxfordshire, and the 43rd with Monmouthshire. 1813, storming of **San Sebastian;** Lieut. O'Connell, 43rd, and Lieut. Harvest, 52nd, *killed.*

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SEPTEMBER.

1	S	1807, Danish Expedition, *2nd Battalion* 52nd engaged in the siege of Copenhagen.
2	M	1857, 52nd engaged besieging Delhi; over 200 men in hospital.
3	Tu	1822, 43rd left Ireland for Gibraltar, where it arrived on the 19th.
4	W	1809, the Light Division, on the left bank of the Tagus, near Almarez, engaged with the French, and covered the march of the rest of the Army along the right bank.
5	Th	1807, siege of **Copenhagen.** 1858, 43rd engaged at Sahao (Indian Mutiny).
6	F	1857, 52nd before Delhi, 340 men of the Regiment in hospital with fever. 1858, 43rd engaged at Punghattee Pass (Indian Mutiny).
7	S	● 9h. 4m. p.m. 1760, capitulation of **Montreal** (Canada); 43rd present. 1807, surrender of **Copenhagen.** 1841, Sergeant-Major Wasp, 43rd, promoted Ensign. 1857, siege of Delhi; 52nd at siege work during the night within 300 yards of the guns of the fortress.
8	S	1857, siege of Delhi continued, 52nd at Brind's Battery. 1901, *1st Battalion* occupying blockhouses in Orange River Colony.
9	M	1821, Sergeant-Major Henry Sunderland, 52nd, promoted Ensign and Adjutant.
10	Tu	1790, 52nd present at the commencement of the siege of Pauligh autcherry (India).
11	W	1777, 43rd and flank companies 52nd engaged at **Brandywine** (American War of Independence).
12	Th	1777, Battalion companies 52nd embarked to capture Newark (North America).
13	F	1759, 43rd took part in the Battle of **Quebec.**
14	S	1857, **Delhi,** 52nd present at the storming of the Cashmere Gate; *Victoria Crosses* won by Lance-Corporal Smith and Bugler Hawthorne. Sergeant-Major Streets for his conduct promoted to an Ensigncy in the 75th Regiment.
15	S	☽ 3h. 40m. a.m. 1857, 52nd took part in severe street fighting in Delhi.
16	M	1857, 52nd engaged in street fighting in Delhi. 1903, Quartermaster-Sergeant T. Ivey promoted Quartermaster, *1st Battalion.*

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SEPTEMBER.

17 Tu	1759, Quebec surrendered; 43rd formed part of the garrison of occupation. 1828, terrible epidemic broke out in 43rd at Gibraltar. 1857, 52nd at Delhi.
18 W	1857, 52nd still engaged in the streets of Delhi.
19 Th	1857, during the engagements with the mutineers from August 14th to September 20th, the 52nd lost:—*killed*, 1 Officer, 1 Sergeant, and 25 rank and file; *wounded*, 3 Officers, 82 rank and file; *died* of cholera and other diseases, 98 N.C.O's and men.
20 F	1777, American War of Independence. The Light Company 52nd, with a small force under Major-General Grey, at night surprised and defeated 1,500 Americans with 4 guns.
21 S	○ 9h. 34m. p.m. 1790, conclusion of the siege of Paulighautcherry, 52nd present.
22 ☽	1790, 52nd formed part of the army which entered Paulighautcherry after 12 days' siege; *killed*, 1 Sergeant; *wounded*, 1 Officer, 3 rank and file.
23 M	1868, 52nd left Ireland for Malta.
24 Tu	1811, the Light Division at Horquerra on the River Vadillo (Spain).
25 W	1806, 1*st Battalion* 52nd left Plymouth for service in Sicily, where it remained until 1808.
26 Th	1810, skirmish near Martagao during the retreat towards Busaco.
27 F	1810, Battle of **Busaco.** Private James Hopkins, 52nd, in this action, took prisoner the French General Simon; for his gallantry he received a pension of £20 a year.
28 S	1872, the 43rd embarked at Queenstown (Ireland) for India.
29 ☽	☾ 11h. 37m. a.m. **Michaelmas Day.** 1790, 52nd marched from Coimbatore on Diraporam (India).
30 M	1810, commencement of retreat of Wellington's Army, after Busaco, on the lines of Torres Vedras, *viâ* Coimbra; the Light Division as rear-guard.

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OCTOBER.

1 Tu	1853, Headquarters 52nd arrived at Calcutta on its second visit to India.
2 W	1810, the Light Division retiring on Torres Vedras reached Pombal.
3 Th	1868, 52nd arrived at Malta, and after a week under canvas marched to Fort Ricasoli.
4 F	1777, 43rd and 52nd engaged at German Town (America). 1902, 1*st Battalion* arrived in England from the Boer War.
5 S	1795, 52nd at the capture of Manaar (Ceylon) from the Dutch. 1857, 52nd left Delhi for the Punjab.
6 S	1777, 52nd at the capture of Forts Montgomery and Clinton (American War of Independence).
7 M	● 10h. 21m. p.m. 1748, numbered 43rd. 1777, 52nd at the capture of Fort Constitution (America). 1813, passage of the Bidassoa.
8 Tu	1830, Colour-Sergeant S. Rand, 43rd, promoted Quartermaster; he was one of the first Colour-Sergeants of the Regiment, made in 1813 for distinguished service. 1863, 43rd left Calcutta for New Zealand War.
9 W	1813, the Light Division engaged close to the Pass of Vera, some of the heights and redoubts being still in the occupation of the French Army. 1872, on H.M.S. *Jumna* arriving at Malta, special leave was granted to the Sergeants of the 43rd, by the Governor of the Island, to go on shore and mess with the Sergeants of the 52nd.
10 Th	1810, at Arriuda (Portugal), the Light Division on piquet work; this went on for 5 weeks, until eventually the French retired into winter quarters. 1874, Sergeant-Major Charles Costeloe, 43rd, promoted Quartermaster.
11 F	1838, 52nd embarked at Gibraltar for Barbadoes (West Indies) after a stay of 2 years. 1870, Captain Hatchell, 43rd, drowned in Queenstown Harbour (Ireland). 1887, new Colours presented to the 43rd by Lady Aberdare (daughter of Sir William Napier) at Shorncliffe.
12 S	1851, 43rd left England for the Kaffir War.
13 S	1811, 52nd marched from Casillas de Flores to Robledo.
14 M	☽ 10h. 2m. a.m. 1810, occupying a portion of the lines of Torres Vedras.
15 Tu	1807, 43rd left Copenhagen for England.
16 W	1859, 43rd with Nagode Force in pursuit of rebels (Central India).

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OCTOBER.

17 Th	1811, 52nd marched from Robledo to Zamara preparatory to the siege of Ciudad Rodrigo.
18 F	1776, 52nd engaged at Pell's Point (America). 1791, 52nd took part in the storming of Nundydroog (India).
19 S	1881, 52nd moved from Chatham *viâ* Portsmouth to Ireland. 1887, the old Colours of the 43rd deposited in Monmouth Parish Church.
20 S	1817, 52nd as part of the Army of Occupation in France arrived at Thérouenne and went into cantonments.
21 M	○ 9h. 17m. a.m. 1812, the Light Division made a movement to its left in consequence of the united forces of Soult and Joseph Buonaparte being in full march from Albacete upon Madrid.
22 Tu	1812, the Light Division reached Vicalbaro.
23 W	1818, 43rd, 52nd, and other Regiments of the Army of Occupation reviewed at Valenciennes by the Emperor of Russia and the King of Prussia.
24 Th	1842, 24 Sergeants' percussion fusils were received from England by the 52nd at Fredericton, New Brunswick.
25 F	1793, 43rd (1,100 strong) left England for West Indies.
26 S	1818, the Army of Occupation in France broke up.
27 S	1779, 43rd joined Sir H. Clinton's Army at New York.
28 M	1776, 43rd and 52nd engaged at White Plains (America).
29 Tu	☾ 7h. 52m. a.m. 1808, 1*st Battalion* 43rd landed at Corunna. 1858, Colour-Sergeant Arthur Williams promoted Quartermaster 43rd.
30 W	1812, the Light Division fell back on Madrid and the Retiro was blown up.
31 Th	1818, 43rd reached Calais *en route* to England.

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NOVEMBER.

1 F	1808, Sir John Moore commenced his march from Spain into Portugal.
2 S	1815, 52nd, after a stay of two months, marched out of Paris and went into quarters at Versailles.
3 S	1831, 52nd marched from Southampton to Bristol to suppress the riots there.
4 M	1831, 52nd reached Bristol in aid of the Civil Power.
5 Tu	● 10h. 39m. p.m. 1863, 43rd *en route* from India to New Zealand, detained in quarantine at Mauritius. 1900, Mounted Infantry, 1*st Battalion* engaged at **Bothaville**, Captain Colvile *severely wounded.*
6 W	1838, 52nd disembarked at Barbadoes (West Indies).
7 Th	1812, 43rd joined Wellington's Army at Alva prior to the march on Salamanca.
8 F	1804, Sergeant-Major Joynt, 43rd, promoted Ensign.
9 S	*King's Birthday.* 1813, the Light Division engaged with the Army near the Pass of Vera forcing the mountainous frontier of Spain and France, moved out silently at night from its camp, and got into position within 300 yards of the French redoubt on the heights of La Petite Rhune, and surprised the enemy.
10 S	1813, battle of the **Nivelle,** Captain Capel, Colonel Lloyd, and Lieut. E. Freer, *killed,* and Captain Murchison (43rd) *mortally wounded.*
11 M	1901, 1*st Battalion* occupied Rhenoster River line of Blockhouses.
12 Tu	☽ 5h. 14m. p.m. 1813, the Light Division encamped near Arbonne after the battle of the Nivelle.
13 W	1900, 1*st Battalion* engaged with Boers near Heilbron.
14 Th	1813, Lieut. Angrove, 43rd, died of wounds received at the Nivelle.
15 F	1812, the British Army, which had retired from Madrid to Salamanca, commenced its retirement on Portugal covered by the Light Division.
16 S	1776, 43rd and 52nd engaged at Fort Washington (America).

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NOVEMBER.

17	S	1812, action on the Huebra.
18	M	1810, the Light Division at Valle (Spain) went into winter quarters opposite the French Army under Marshal Massena. 1812, retreat from Salamanca continued; after a night's bivouac in flooded land, continued the march knee-deep in water.
19	Tu	1812, arrived at and went into winter quarters at Ciudad Rodrigo. 1881, Colour-Sergeant George Williams promoted Quartermaster 43rd.
20	W	○ 0h. 4m. a.m. 1776, 43rd engaged at New York Island (America). 1813, 52nd engaged at Arbonne.
21	Th	1853, 43rd marched from King William's Town to East London, South Africa, prior to embarkation for Madras.
22	F	1813, the Light Division slightly engaged near Bayonne.
23	S	1812, Lieut. Ridout, 43rd, died of wounds received at the action on the Huebra. 1813, Lieut. Baillie, 43rd, *killed* before Bayonne.
24	S	1808, Sergeant-Major John Winterbottom, 52nd, promoted Ensign and Adjutant. 1813, after the Nivelle, the Light Division went into position at Arcangues, forming part of a defensive line of posts on the frontier of France.
25	M	1800, 52nd landed at Lisbon.
26	Tu	1901, 1*st Battalion* repulsed Boer attack on Blockhouse line.
27	W	1859, 43rd with Nagode Force in pursuit of rebels (India).
28	Th	☾ 4h. 21m. a.m. 1853, 43rd left South Africa for India. 1858, Lieut. Thomas R. Gibbons, 52nd, *killed* at Cawnpore.
29	F	1818, 1*st Battalion* 52nd landed at Ramsgate after 2 years' service in France. 1866, 52nd left Aldershot for Ireland.
30	S	**St. Andrew's Day.** 1843, a Regimental Savings Bank opened in the 52nd.

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DECEMBER.

1 S	1776, 52nd left New York with Expedition to Rhode Island. 1852, 43rd camp in South Africa struck by lightning, 2 men *killed* and 19 *injured*. 1900, 1*st Battalion* detachment at Gottenburg lost 1 man *killed* and 4 men *wounded*.
2 M	1858, 43rd engaged with rebels in **Central India.**
3 Tu	1799, War Office Authority to raise for the first time a 2*nd Battalion* for the 52nd.
4 W	1839, the 52nd at Barbadoes suffered much from an epidemic of yellow fever.
5 Th	● 10h. 22m. a.m. 1790, 52nd with British Force pursuing Tippoo marched on Trichinopoly (Southern India).
6 F	1837, consequent on the disturbed state of Canada, 43rd received orders to proceed by land from Fredericton to Quebec.
7 S	1875, 43rd furnished a Guard of Honour to H.R.H. the Prince of Wales during his tour in Southern India.
8 S	1806, 52nd landed in Sicily.
9 M	1813, 2*nd Battalion* 52nd embarked at Ramsgate to join Sir Thomas Graham's force in Holland. 1831, Sergeant-Major Priestley, 43rd, promoted Ensign.
10 Tu	1813, battle of the **Nive.**
11 W	1837, 43rd commenced the famous winter march from Fredericton, New Brunswick, to Quebec, proceeding in sleighs holding six to eight men. 1863, 43rd disembarked at Auckland, New Zealand.
12 Th	☽ 2h. 16m. a.m. 1837, 43rd reached Jones' Settlement in the march across the Portage of the Madawaska.
13 F	1837, 43rd reach Dedingee Settlement; thermometer below zero.
14 S	1783, 52nd took part in the storming of Cannanore. The "Forlorn Hope" consisted of 1 Officer, 1 Sergeant, and 31 rank and file of the Regiment, nearly all of whom were *killed* or *wounded*.
15 S	1837, 43rd reached the Grand Falls of the River St. John in their march across the Portage of the Madawaska.
16 M	1813, Sergeant-Major Harris, 43rd, promoted Ensign. 1826, 52nd received the "Light Infantry Musket," in Canada.

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DECEMBER.

17 Tu	1851, 43rd landed in South Africa for the Kaffir War. 1864, 52nd sailed from India for England after 12 years' foreign service.
18 W	1815, 52nd at St. Germains, near Paris.
19 Th	○ 5h. 55m. p.m. 1768, by Royal Warrant issued this day, the facings of the 52nd were ordered to be buff, the red coats faced and lined with buff ornamented with white lace, red worm and one orange stripe, buff waistcoats and breeches, black gaiters.
20 F	1852, 43rd engaged at **Berea** (Kaffir War). 1854, Kaffir War medals presented to 43rd at Bangalore.
21 S	1791, 52nd took part in the storming of Savendroog (India). Whilst the Grenadier and Light Infantry Companies mounted the breach, the Band of the Regiment played "Britons, strike home."
22 S	1858, second engagement at **Kirwee** (India), 43rd present. 1899, 1*st Battalion* left England for South Africa.
23 M	1797, 43rd arrived at Martinique. 1828, end of the epidemic amongst 43rd at Gibraltar; 89 deaths in 3 months.
24 Tu	1761, 43rd landed at Barbadoes. 1791, 52nd took part in the capture of Ooreedroog (India). 1867, Banda and Kirwee prize-money distributed to the 43rd at Aldershot.
25 W	**Christmas Day.** 1808, both Battalions 52nd as part of Sir John Moore's rearguard from Sahagun (Portugal), started on the retreat to Corunna.
26 Th	*Bank Holiday.* 1815, occupation of Paris.
27 F	☾ 11h. 11m. p.m. 1884, detachments of 43rd engaged, for the second time, in the suppression of Moplah outbreak (Southern India).
28	1808, retreat on Corunna; rear-guard engaged at Benavente (Spain). 1837, first party of 43rd reached Quebec, having crossed the Portage of the Madawaska; 370 miles in 18 days, including 2 days' halt.
29 S	1808, retreat on Corunna; 1*st Battalion* 43rd and 2*nd Battalion* 52nd moved towards Vigo for embarkation. 1884, Private Barrett, 1*st Battalion*, gained the medal for distinguished conduct in the field against the Moplahs (Southern India).
30 M	1837, the second party of the 43rd reached Quebec from Fredericton. 1897, 2*nd Battalion* engaged with Afridis in the Khaibar Pass; 3 men *killed*, 3 Officers and 11 men *wounded*.
31 Tu	1808, General Craufurd's Brigade, marching on Vigo, reached Camberos.

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ARMY LIST.—1ST JANUARY, 1906.

THE OXFORDSHIRE LIGHT INFANTRY.

Regimental Dist. No. 43. [South Midland Group.

The United Red and White Rose.

"Quebec, 1759," "Mysore," "Hindoostan," "Vimiera," "Corunna," "Busaco," "Fuentes d'Onor," "Ciudad Rodrigo," "Badajoz," "Salamanca," "Vittoria," "Nivelle," "Nive," "Orthes," "Toulouse," "Peninsula," "Waterloo," "South Africa, 1851-2-3," "Delhi," "New Zealand," "South Africa, 1900-2."

"Relief of Kimberley," "Paardeberg."

Line and Militia Battalions.

Uniform.—Scarlet. *Facings.*—White. *Agents.*—Messrs. Cox & Co.

1st Bn. (43rd Foot) *Lucknow, Bengal.*
2nd „ (52nd „) *Chatham (for Tidworth).*
Depôt .. .. .. *Oxford.*

3rd Bn. (R. Bucks Mil.) .. *High Wycombe.*
4th „ (Oxford Mil.) .. *Oxford.*
Record Office .. .. .. *Warwick.*

Volunteer Battalions.

1. 1st .. .. *Oxford.*
2. 2nd .. .. *Oxford.*
3. 1st Bucks .. *Gt. Marlow.*
4. 2nd .. .. *Eton.*

Colonel-in-Chief .. *His Majesty* Charles I., King of Portugal and Algarves, *K G* 20Feb.01
Colonel .. .. .. Wilkinson, Maj.-Gen. (*Hon. Lt. Gen.*) F.G 29Aug.93
15Oct 91

1st and 2nd Battalions.

Lt.-Colonels. (2)
1Clark, P. T. 23Oct.03
1Hughes, R. G. H. 2Sept.04

Majors. (2)
(*2nd in Command.*)
2Fanshawe, R., *D.S.O., p.s.c.* 23Oct.03 2Sept 00
bt. lt.-col. 22Aug.02
d. 1 Lamotte, F. G. L. 15Sept.04 29Nov.00

Majors. (6)
1Mockler, G. F. 2Feb.98
s. Davies, H. R. 13Feb.01
v. White, E. D. 11May02
d. 2Davy, J. D. W. (*Comdg. Depôt*) 23Oct.05
1Lethbridge, E. A. E., *D.S.O* 27Sept.93
2Childers, E. M. 22Feb.05

Captains. (12)
m. *Parr, C.* 22Mar.93
e.a. *Stanton, E. A.* 17Mar.94
bt.-maj. 16Nov.98
v. *Colvile, G. N.*, D.S.O., 9Nov.94
v. *Cuyler, Sir C.*, Bt. 8Jan.97
2*Pearson, C. C* 5June97
e.a. *Owen, R. C. R.* 10Feb 98
v. *Ruck-Keene, H. L.*, D.S.O. 28Oct.98
2Darell-Brown, H. F. 3Nov.98
m. *Cobb, C. H.*, 3Nov.98
bt.-maj. 29Nov.00
v. *Watt, R. E.* 8Mar.99
v. *Hunter, W. C.* 9Oct.99
v. *Wilkie, C. J.* 23Oct.99
Hamilton, K. R., D.S.O. 4Nov.99
1Eden, A. J. F. 24Feb.00
bt. maj. 29Nov.00
e.a. *Feilden, R. M.* 24Feb.00
f o. *Osborn, P. B.*, D.S.O. 27Feb.00
bt. maj. 7Sept.04
2Marriott-Dodington, W. 27Feb.00
m. *Carter, L. J.* 27Feb.00
s. *Scott, L. F.* 27Sept.00
d. 1Hammick, S. F. 11Dec.00
c.o. *Salkeld, R. E.* 11Jan.01
c.o. *Pope-Hennessy, L. H. R.* 11Sept.02
1Stapleton, F. H. 11Sept.03
2*Clayton, E. R. adjt.* 11 Sept.02
v. 1*Cardwell, C.A.* 22Nov.02

Captains—contd.
2Frith, C. H. 22Nov.02
1Forrest, C. E., *D.S.O.* 22Feb.03
c.o. *Ward, L. E. S.* 23June03
2Ballard, J. A. 23June03
1*Hampden, O.R.L., adjt.* 2Sept.03
m. *Foljambe*, Hon. *G. W. F. S.* 2Jan.04
1Henley, C. F. 3Oct.99
1Bayley, A. G. 30Oct.04
2Brooke-Popham, H. R. M. 9Nov.04
2Nisbet, H. C. 23Jan.05
2Wood, H. L. 14Apr.05
1Fuller, J. F. C. 21June05
1Keyworth, R. D. 9Oct.05

Lieutenants (19).
2Weatherby, J. T. 30July00
2Mitchell, C. J. 1Aug.00
d. 1Sullivan, G. A. 11Jan.01
d. 2Brooke, R. R. M. 12Jan.01
1Simpson, R. V. 15Mar.02
1Kirkpatrick, E. H. 5Apr.02
c.o. *Shaw, B. H.* 11Sept.02
c.o. *Dillon, H. M.* 15Oct.02
1Higgins, C. G. 22Feb.03
2Tunnard, L. 23June03
1Harden, A. H. 28Sept.03
1Pollock, J. A. 1July04
2Ponsonby, A. W. N. 24Aug.04
1Logan, R. O. 30Oct.04
1Scott, C. L. 9Nov.04
2Fitzgerald, C. 14Apr.05
1Tarver, F. F. 21June05
1Morland, W. E. T. 9Oct.05
c o. *Farmer, G.* 6Sept.05
1Annesley, *Hon.* C. A. J. 6Sept.05
1Parr, B. C 9Oct 05
1Stephens, R. 29Oct 05

2nd Lieutenants. (12)
2Evelegh, R. C. 10Oct.03
2Bartlett, A. J. N. 4Nov.03
(2) Bourke, U. J. D. 4Nov.03
1Aldred, A. D. R. 9Apr.04
1Blewitt, G. 28Jan.05
2Holt, F. V. 16Aug.05
1Sanderson, A. E. 16Aug.05
2Carfrae, C. F. K. 29Nov.05
2Lenthall, E. H. 29Nov.05

Adjutants.
2Clayton, E. R. *capt.* 1Mar.04
1Hampden, O. R. L. *capt.* 22Mar.05

Quarter-Masters.
m. *King, T. hon. lt* 24Nov.97
m. *Ross, W.* 2Feb.98
hon. capt. 22Aug.02
2Fergusson, A. J., *hon. lt.* 15Jan.02
1Ivey, T., *hon. lt.* 26Sept.03

3rd Battalion.

(Embodied, 17 Jan. 00 to 1 Nov. 00.)

(*Officers serving on 1 Nov. 1900 hold honorary rank in the Army corresponding to the Militia regimental rank they then held.*)

Hon. Colonel.
Lee, E. D. *hon. c.* 4Aug.00

Lt.-Colonel.
Terry, W., *hon. c.* 10Feb.03

Major.
Good, A. W. H. *hon. l.c.* (*H.*) 2Apr.98
Higgins Bernard, F. T. (Q. 15May05

Captains. (8)
p.s. Paske, G. F., *hon. m. I. of M.* (*H.*) 22Mar.90
Walsh, B. J. M. 27July98
Chichester, C. O., *Capt.*, ret. pay (*H.*) 2Sept.03
Young, R. H. (*H.*) 11June04

Lieuts. and 2nd Lieuts. (12)

Lieutenants.
Wellington, E. W., C.M.G. 4July85

2nd Lieutenants.
Foster, T. B. G. 3Mar.03
Maul, H. C. 13June03
Worthington, R. G. 16Jan.04
p.s. Moorat, H. E. (*H*) 16Apr.04
p s. Tatton, R. G. H. (*H*) 21May04
Gore-Langton, G. W. 8Mar.05
Boyle, C. R. C. 8Mar.05
Pope-Hennessy, H. I. M. P. 24Apr.05
Gooch, E. D. A. 11Nov.05

Inst. of Musk.
Paske, G. F., *hon. m.* 27May03

Adjutant.
Cobb, C. H., Bt. Maj. Oxf. L. I. 7July02
(*Capt. in the Army* 3 Nov.98)

Quarter-Master.
Ross, W., *hon. capt.*

4th Battalion.

"Mediterranean."

(Embodied, 1 May 00 to 3 July 01.)

(*Officers serving on 3 July 01 hold honorary rank in the Army corresponding to the Militia regimental rank they then held.*)

Hon. Colonel.
p.s. *Annesley*, Hon. *A. S A. hon. c.* 12Dec 94

Lt.-Colonel.
Willan, F. *hon. c.* T (*H.*) 13Jan.02

Major.
Warner, T C C., *hon. l.c.* 13Jan.02

Captains. (6)
Blyth, J. *hon.* c. (*H.*) 17Apr.95
Pulteney, R. P., *hon. m.* 1May95
Fitzwilliam, W. C. de M., *Earl, D.S.O., hon. m.* 11Apr.96
p.s. Barrington, *Hon.* W. R. S. (*H.*) 6Jan 97
North, A. K. 4June02
Godsal, P. (*H*) 7June02

Lieuts. and 2nd Lieuts. (9)

Lieutenants.
Bulkeley, F. R. (*H*), I. of M. 12Dec.00
Worthington, H. (*H.*) 4May01
Gibb, C. C. A. (*H.*) 7June02
Inman, T. H. 7June02
Wynter, C. D. (*H*) 7June02
Bulkeley, C. I. R. 2Aug 02

2nd Lieutenants.
Inst. of Musk.
Bulkeley, F. R. *lt.* 22Apr.05

Adjutant.
Parr, C., Capt. Oxf. L.I. 2Dec 01
(*Capt. in the Army* 22Mar.93)

Quarter-Master.
King, T., *hon. lt.*

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ARMY LIST.—31ST DECEMBER, 1906.

THE OXFORDSHIRE LIGHT INFANTRY.

Regimental Dist. No. 43 [South Midland Group].

The United Red and White Rose.

"Quebec, 1759," "Mysore," "Hindoostan," "Vimiera," "Corunna," "Busaco." "Fuentes d'Onor," "Ciudad Rodrigo," "Badajoz," "Salamanca," "Vittoria," "Nivelle," "Nive," "Orthes," "Toulouse," "Peninsula," "Waterloo," "South Africa, 1851-2-3," "Delhi," "New Zealand," "South Africa, 1900-2," "Relief of Kimberley," "Paardeberg."

Line and Militia Battalions.

Uniform—Scarlet. *Facings*—White. *Agents*—Messrs. Cox & Co.

1st Bn. (43rd Foot) *Lucknow, Bengal.*
2nd ,, (52nd ,,) *Tidworth.*
Depôt .. .. *Oxford.*
3rd Bn. (R. Bucks Mil.) *High Wycombe.*
4th ,, (Oxford Mil.) *Oxford.*
Record Office .. .. *Warwick.*

Volunteer Battalions.

1. 1st .. .. *Oxford.*
2. 2nd .. .. *Oxford.*
3. 1st Bucks .. *Gt. Marlow.*
4. 2nd Bucks .. *Eton.*

Colonel-in-Chief .. *His Majesty* Charles I., King of Portugal and Algarves, *K.G.* 20 Feb.01
Colonel .. .. Wilkinson, Maj.-Gen. (*Hon. Lt.-Gen.*), F.G., *C.B.* 29Aug.93
15Oct.91

1st and 2nd Battalions.

Lt.-Colonels. (2)

1Clark, P.T. 23Oct.03
bt.-col. 23Oct.06
2Hughes, R.G.H. 2Sept.04

Majors. (2)
(*2nd in Command.*)

2Fanshawe, R., *D.S.O., p.s.c.* 23Oct.03
28Sept.00
bt. lt.-col. 22Aug.02
1Lamotte, F. G. L. 15Sept.04
29 Nov.00

Majors. (6)

s. Davies, H. R. 13Feb.01
2White, E. D. 11May02
d. 2Davy, J. D. W. (*Comdg. Depôt*) 23Oct.03
1Lethbridge, E. A. E., *D.S.O.* 2Sept.04
2Childers, E. M. 22Feb.05
1Colvile, G. N., *D.S.O.* 25Aug.06

Captains. (12)

v. *Cuyler*, Sir *C.*, Bt. 8Jan.97
v. *Pearson, C. C.* 5June07
v. *Ruck-Keene, H. L.*, D.S.O. 28Oct.98
v. *Darell-Brown, H. F.* 3Nov.98
m. *Cobb, C. H.* 3Nov.98
bt.-maj. 29Nov.00
v. *Watt, R. E.* 8 Mar.99
v. *Hunter, W. C.* 9 Oct.99
v. *Wilkie, C. J.* 23Oct.99
Hamilton, K.R., D.S.O. *p.s.c* 4Nov.99
1Eden, A. J. F. 24Feb.00
bt. maj. 29Nov.00
e.a. *Feilden, R. M.* 24Feb.00
c.o. *Osborn, P.B.*, D.S.O. 27Feb.00
bt. maj. 7 Sept.04
s.c. *Marriott-Dodington, W.* 27Feb.00
m. *Carter, L. J.* 27Feb.00
s. *Scott, L. F.* 27Sept.00
d. 1Hammick, S. F. 11Dec.00
c.o. *Pope-Hennessy, L. H. R.* 11Sept.02
bt.-maj. 20Mar.06
m. *Stapleton, F. H.* 11Sept.02
2*Clayton, E. R., adjt.* 11Sept.02
2Frith, C. H. 22Nov.02
1Forrest, C. E., *D.S.O.* 22Feb.03
c.o. *Ward, L. E. S.* 23June03
2Ballard, J. A. 23June03
1*Hampden, O. R. L., adjt.* 2Sept.03
m. *Folyambe*, Hon. *G. W. F. S.* 2Jan.04
1Henley, C. F. 3Oct.04
1Bayley, A. G. 3Oct.04
2Brooke-Popham, H. R. M. 9 Nov.04
2Nisbet, H. C. 23 Jan.05
2Wood, H. L. 14Apr.05
1Fuller, J. F. C. 21June05
c.o. *Keyworth, R.D.* 9Oct.05
2Weatherby, J. T. 30Dec.05
1Mitchell, C. J. 22Jan.06

Lieutenants. (10)

d. 1Sullivan, G. A. 11Jan.01
d. 2Brooke, R. R. M. 12Jan.01
1Simpson, R. V. 15Mar.02
2Kirkpatrick, E. H. 5Apr.02
c.o. *Dillon, H. M.* 15Oct.02
1Higgins, C. G. 22Feb.03
2Tunnard, L. 23June03
1Harden, A. H. 2Sept.03
1Pollock, J. A. 1July04
2Ponsonby, A. W. N. 24Aug.04
1Logan, R. O. 3Oct.04
1Scott, C. L. 9Nov.04
2Fitzgerald, C. 14Apr.05
1Tarver, F. F. 21June05
1Morland, W. E. T. 11Aug.05
c.o. *Farmer, G.* 6Sept.05
1Annesley, *Hon.* C. A. J. 6Sept.05
1Parr, B. C. 9Oct.05
1Stephens, R. 29Oct.05
s. *Evelegh, R. C.* 30Dec.05

2nd Lieutenants. (12)

2Bartlett, A. J. N. 22Jan.06
2Bourke, U. J. D. 20Apr.06
1Aldred, A. D. R. 9Apr.04
1Blewett, G. 28Jan.05
1Beaufort, F. H. 16Aug.05
2Holt, F. V. 16Aug.05
1Sanderson, A. E. 16Aug.05
2Carfrae, C.F.K. 29Nov.05
2Lenthall, E. H. 29Nov.05
1Whittall, G. E. 24Jan.06
1Blagrove, J. 24Jan.06
2Osborne, J. E. 23May06
2Portal, J. L. 23May06
2Crosse, R. B. 29Aug.06

Adjutants.

2Clayton, E. R. *capt.* 1Mar.04
1Hampden, O.R.L., *capt.* 22Mar.05

Quarter-Masters.

m. *King, T., hon. lt.* 24Nov.97
m. *Ross, W.* 2Feb.98
hon. capt. 22Aug.02
2Fergusson, A. J., *hon. lt.* 15Jan.02
1Ivey, T., *hon. lt.* 22Sept.03

3rd Battalion.

(Embodied, 17 Jan. 00 to 1 Nov. 00.)

(*Officers serving on 1 Nov.1900 hold honorary rank in the Army corresponding to the Militia regimental rank they then held.*)

Hon. Colonel.

Lee, E.D., *hon. c.* 4Aug.00

Lt.-Colonel.

Terry, W., *hon. c.* 10Feb.03

Majors.

Higgins Bernard, F. T. (Q) (*H*) 15May05
Paske, G. F., *I. of M.* (*H*) 12Sept.06

Captains. (8)

Walsh, B. J. M. 27July98
Chichester, C. O., Capt. ret. pay (*H*) 2Sept.03
Cardwell, C. A., Capt. ret. pay 7Apr.06
p.s. Moorat, H. E. 7Apr.06
Salkeld, R. F., c.o. 12July06

Lieuts. and 2nd Lieuts. (12)

Lieutenants.

Wallington, E.W., C.M.G. 4July85
Maul, H. C. (*H*) 12Sept.06
Worthington, R. G. (*H*) 12Sept.06
p.s. Tatton, R. H. G. *(H)* 12Sept.06

2nd Lieutenants.

Foster, T. B. G. 3Mar.03
Gore-Langton, G. W. 8Mar.05
Bovle, C. R. C. 8Mar.05
Pope-Hennessy, H. I. M. P. 24Apr.05
Gooch, E. D. A. 11Nov.05
Turbutt, G. M. R. 18July06

Inst. of Musk.

Paske, G. F., *Maj.* 27May03

Adjutant.

Cobb, C. H., Bt. Maj. Oxf. L.I. 7July02
(*Capt. in the Army*) 3Nov.08

Quarter-Master.

Ross, W., *hon. capt.*

4th Battalion.

"Mediterranean."

(Embodied, 1 May 00 to 3 July 01.)

(*Officers serving on 3 July 01, hold honorary rank in the Army corresponding to the Militia regimental rank they then held.*)

Hon. Colonel.

p.s. *Annesley*, Hon. *A. S. A. hon. c.* 12Dec.91

Lt.-Colonel.

Warner, T. C. T. 31Mar.06

Major.

p.s. Blyth, J., (*H*) 5May06

Captains. (6)

Pulteney, R. P., *hon. m.* 1May05
Fitzwilliam, W.C.DeM. *Earl, D.S.O. hon. m.* 11Apr.06
p.s. Barrington, *Hon.* W. R. S. (*H*) 6Jan.97
North, A. K. 4June02
Godsal, P. (*H*), 7June02
Worthington, H. (*H*) 23June06

Lieuts. and 2nd Lieuts. (9)

Lieutenants.

Gibb, C.C.A. (*H*) 7June02
Inman, T. H. 7June02
Wynter, C.D. (*H*) 7June02

2nd Lieutenants.

Craig, J. W. A. 5May06
Warner, C. J. 25July06
Vandeleur, J. B. 15Aug.06

Inst. of Musk.

Adjutant.

Stapleton, F. H. Capt. Oxf. L.I. 15Sept.06
(*Capt. in the Army* 11Sept.02)

Quarter-Master.

King, T. *hon. lt.*

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OFFICERS OF THE REGIMENT EXTRA-REGIMENTALLY EMPLOYED, 31ST DECEMBER, 1906.

Rank.	Name.	Appointment.
Major	H. R. Davies	D.A.A.G. North China (Major attd. Gen. Staff).
Captain	Sir C. Cuyler, Bart.	Adjutant, R. Bucks Volunteers.
„	C. C. Pearson	Adjutant, 4th Volunteer Battalion, Queen's Own Royal West Kent Regiment.
„	H. L. Ruck-Keene, D.S.O.	Adjutant, Oxford University Volunteers.
„	H. F. Darell-Brown	Adjutant 2nd Volunteer Battalion.
Captain and Bt.-Major	C. H. Cobb	Adjutant, 3rd Battalion.
Captain	R. E. Watt	Adjutant, 2nd Tower Hamlets Volunteers.
„	W. C. Hunter	Adjutant, 1st V.B. Cheshire Regiment.
„	C. J. Wilkie	Adjutant, 2nd (South) Middlesex Volunteers.
„	K.R.Hamilton,D.S.O., *p.s.c.*	Awaiting absorption.
„	R. M. Feilden	Egyptian Army.
Captain and Bt.-Major	P. B. Osborn, D.S.O.	Commandant, King's African Rifles. 2nd (Central Africa) Battalion (Temp. Lieut.-Colonel).
Captain	W. Marriott-Dodington	Student, Staff College.
„	L. J. Carter	Adjutant, 3rd West York Militia.
„	L. F. Scott	A.D.C. to the Governor and Commander-in-Chief Gambia, West Africa.
Captain and Bt.-Major	L. H. R. Pope-Hennessy	Commandant 4th (Uganda) Battalion King's African Rifles (Temp. Lieut.-Colonel).
Captain	F. H. Stapleton	Adjutant, 4th Battalion.
„	L. E. S. Ward	King's African Rifles, 4th (Uganda) Battalion.
„	*Hon.* G. W. F. S. Foljambe	Adjutant, 3rd Battalion, Alexandra, Princess of Wales's Own Yorkshire Regiment.
„	R. D. Keyworth	1st Gold Coast Regiment.
Lieutenant	H. M. Dillon	N. Nigeria Regiment.
„	G. Farmer	N. Nigeria Regiment.
„	R. C. Evelegh	A.D.C. to the G.O.C. Mauritius.

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ASTOR, LENOX AND
TILDEN FOUNDATIONS

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LIEUT.-COLONEL E. A. STANTON,

GOVERNOR OF KHARTOUM.

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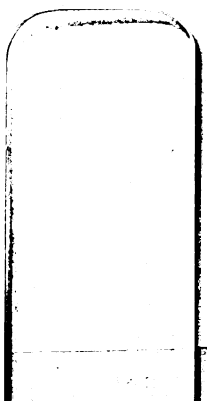

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FORMER OFFICERS OF THE REGIMENT ON THE ACTIVE LIST OF THE ARMY,

31ST DECEMBER, 1906.

Rank.	Name.	Date of Rank.	On Regimental Strength.	How Employed.
Major-Gen.	F. H. Plowden, C.B. -	20 May 1898	1872–1900	Brigade-Commander, Mandalay.
Colonel -	E. E. M. Lawford - -	9 Aug. 1902	1874–1876	Unempl.
„ -	Hon. A. E. Dalzell, C.B.	23 Oct. 1903	1870–1903	Col. in charge of Records, Lichfield.
Brevet-Col.	R. Eccles - - -	10 Feb. 1904	1875–1904	Half-pay. Commanding Vol. Infty. Brigade.
„ -	J. Hanbury-Williams, C.V.O., C.M.G.	10 Feb. 1904	1878–1900	Mil. Sec. to the Governor-General of Canada.
Lt.-Colonel	A. G. Burn - - -	10 Mar. 1901	1876–1877	Indian Army (Unempl.)
„ -	E. A. Stanton - -	30 Mar. 1901	1886–1906	Governor of Khartoum.
„ -	G. S. Kerrich - -	1 May 1904	1878–1880	Indian Army, 26th Lt. Cavalry
„ -	A. H. Dobbs - - -	1 May 1904	1878–1880	Do. Supt. of Pensions.
„ -	W. H. M. Stewart -	25 May 1904	1878–1881	Do. Consul, Persia.
„ -	F. C. W. Rideout - -	22 Jan. 1905	1879–1881	Do. Staff.
„ -	F. Churchill - - -	29 Mar. 1905	1882–1883	Do. 81st Pioneers.
„ -	E. L. Holloway - -	25 Feb. 1900	1880–1882	Do. 64th Pioneers.
„ -	G. B. Hodson, D.S.O. -	10 July 1901	1884	Do. 57th Wilde's Rifles.
Major -	H. L. B. Acton - -	11 Aug. 1900	1880–1883	Do. Dy. Judge Adv. Genl.
„ -	R. H. D. Thring - -	22 Jan. 1901	1881–1883	Do. 27th Light Cavalry.
„ -	B. Holloway, *p.s.c.* -	10 July 1901	1881–1883	Do. 27th Light Cavalry.
„ -	J. R. Mathewes - -	10 July 1901	1882–1884	Do. Staff.
„ -	W. A. Oswald - -	10 July 1901	1882–1884	Do. 84th Punjabis.
„ -	F. G. Cardew - -	10 July 1901	1883–1886	Do. Hodson's Horse.
„ -	R. W. Falcon - -	10 July 1901	1883–1884	Do. 54th Sikhs.
„ -	C. E. H. Connell - -	10 July 1901	1883–1884	Do. 80th Carnatic.
„ -	F. W. H. Cox - -	6 Feb. 1902	1884–1886	Do. 72nd Punjabis.
„ -	C. G. Prendergast -	23 Aug. 1902	1884–1886	Do. 57th Wilde's Rifles.
„ -	N. A. H. Budd - -	9 May 1903	1885–1886	Do. 1st Brahmans.
„ -	H. W. Johnston - -	30 Jan. 1904	1886–1887	Do. 67th Punjabis.
„ -	H. C. C. Ducat - -	30 Jan. 1904	1886–1887	Do. 6th Gurkha Rifles.
„ -	J. E. L. Gibbes - -	2 May 1904	1884–1885	Bedfordshire Regt.
„ -	J. Hill, D.S.O. - -	5 Feb. 1905	1887–1888	Indian Army, 15th Ludhiana Sikhs.
„ -	F. J. Moberly, D.S.O., *p.s.c.* -	13 Feb. 1905	1888–1891	Do. 25th Punjabis.
„ -	R. de L. Faunce - -	13 Feb. 1905	1887–1889	Do. Staff.
„ -	*Hon.* C. G. Bruce, M.V.O.	4 May 1905	1887–1888	Do. 5th Gurkha Rifles.
Captain -	F. H. Taylor - - -	5 Feb. 1898	1887–1888	Do. Temp. Half-pay (*Bt.-Major*).
„ -	B. R. Goren - - -	25 Jan. 1899	1888–1889	South Lancashire Regt.
„ -	F. W. Bagshawe - -	22 Aug. 1899	1888–1889	Indian Army, Staff.
„ -	G. Drage - - -	23 Mar. 1900	1889–1892	Do. Temp. Half-pay.
„ -	C. H. Richards - -	30 Apr. 1900	1894–1905	Army Pay Dept.
„ -	W. L. F. Blake - -	12 May 1900	1893–1897	Royal Fusiliers.
„ -	E. H. Payne - - -	21 Sept. 1900	1889–1890	Indian Army, Staff.
„ -	W. S. Prentis - - -	21 Sept. 1900	1889–1892	Do. 89th Punjabis.
„ -	A. C. Stewart - - -	10 July 1901	1892–1893	Do. Q. O. Corps of Guides (Lumsden's).
„ -	A. C. Edwardes - -	10 July 1901	1892–1896	Do. 102nd P. W. O. Grenadiers.
„ -	H. N. Holden - -	10 July 1901	1892–1894	Do. Gov.-General's Body-Guard.
Lieutenant	H. F. Ward - - -	26 Nov. 1901	1900–1901	Irish Guards.
„ -	A. C. Norman - -	17 May 1902	1900–1902	Indian Army, 5th Cavalry.
„ -	A. C. D. Thorne - -	8 Aug. 1902	1900–1901	Do. 103rd Mahratta Light Infantry.
Q'ter.-M'r. (Hon.Lt.)	B. Stannard - -	18 July 1894	1894–1900	Lancashire Fusiliers (Depôt).

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FORMER OFFICERS OF THE REGIMENT BELONGING TO THE RESERVE OF OFFICERS, 31ST DECEMBER, 1906.

MAJOR-GENERAL T. M. BAILIE.

OXFORDSHIRE LIGHT INFANTRY.

Substantive Rank.	Name.	Date of Rank.	Regimental Service.	Remarks.
Lt.-Colonel	A. F. Mockler-Ferryman (*late h. p.*).	7 July 1900	1877–1900	—
,, -	F. J. Evelegh (*bt.-Col.*)	27 Sept. 1900	1872–1900	*late* Comg. R. Garr. Regt.
Major -	H. A. Terry - -	22 Dec. 1894	1876–1896	—
,, -	G. F. Mockler - -	2 Feb. 1898	1878–1906	—
,, -	D. J. Barton - -	27 Feb. 1900	1881–1901	—
,, -	C. E. G. M. Fairtlough	27 Sept. 1900	1883–1902	—
,, -	R. C. Luard - -	3 Sept. 1902	1885–1905	—
,, -	C. Parr (*late h. p.*) -	4 July 1892	1885–1906	Infantry Record Office, Cork.
Captain -	E. T. C. Bower - -	9 Aug. 1886	1878–1895	—
,, -	H. R. S. Cotton -	1 Jan. 1889	1878–1899	—
,, -	W. Owen - - -	27 Sept. 1893	1886–1904	—
,, -	G. S. F. Napier, *p.s.c.*	30 May 1894	1894–1902	Employed at War Office.
,, -	P. S. Stanhope - -	8 Jan. 1897	1887–1899	—
,, -	R. C. R. Owen, C.M.G.	10 Feb. 1898	1888–1905	Employed under Egyptian Government.
,, -	A. H. Nicklin (*late h.p.*).	11 Dec. 1900	1900–1905	—
2nd Lieut.	R. W. G. Collins -	11 Dec. 1901	1901	(Voluntary).

WEST RIDING REGIMENT.

Lt.-Colonel	P. T. Rivett-Carnac (*bt.-Col.*).	30 Nov. 1900	1873–1893	—

SERVING IN THE MILITIA,

Under Article 509, *Royal Warrant, 11th March* 1896 *and 26th Oct.*, 1900.

Major - (*Militia.*)	F. J. Newton-King -	16 Apr. 1904	1883–1896	3rd Bn. R. Irish Regt.
Captain -	C. A. Cardwell -	22 Nov. 1902	1897–1906	3rd Oxfordshire Light Infantry.

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1ST BATTALION, 1ST JANUARY, 1906.

ROLL OF OFFICERS.

Lieut.-Colonel.

P. T. Clark.

Majors.

F. G. L. Lamotte. (*Second in Command*).
G. F. Mockler. E. A. E. Lethbridge, D.S.O.

Captains.

A. J. F. Eden (Bt.-Major). S. F. Hammick.[1]
F. H. Stapleton. C E. Forrest, D.S.O.
C. F. Henley. A. G. Bayley.
J. F. C. Fuller.

Lieutenants.

G. A. Sullivan.[1] R. V. Simpson.
E. H. Kirkpatrick.[2] C. G. Higgins [2]
A. H. Harden. J. A. Pollock.
R. O. Logan. C. L. Scott.
F. F. Tarver. W. E. T. Morland.
Hon. C. A. J. Annesley. B. C. Parr.
R. Stephens.

2nd Lieutenants.

A. D. R. Aldred.[2] G. Blewitt.
F. H. Beaufort.[3] A. E. Sanderson.

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[1] Depôt, Oxford. [2] Leave, England. [3] Duty, England.

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Adjutant.

Captain O. R. L. Hampden.

Quartermaster.

Lieut. T. Ivey.

Warrant Officers and Staff Sergeants.

Sergeant-Major T. Pears.
Bandmaster F. Sylvester.
Quartermaster-Sergeant Daniel Waller.
Orderly-Room-Sergeant George Edwards (Q.M.S.).

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COMPANIES OF THE BATTALION.

1ST JANUARY 1906.

Commander.	Letter.	Subalterns.	Colour-Sergeants.
Major A. J. F. Eden -	A	Lieut. W. E. T. Morland - Lieut. B. C. Parr.	W. Lee.
Captain C. F. Henley -	B	Lieut. C. L. Scott - - 2nd Lieut. G. Blewitt.	W. King.
Captain A. G. Bayley -	C	Lieut. C. G. Higgins - Lieut. J. A. Pollock.	A. Adams.
Captain C. E. Forrest, D.S.O.	D	Lieut. R. V. Simpson - 2nd Lieut. A. D. R. Aldred.	F. Lipscombe.
Major G. F. Mockler -	E	Lieut. E. Kirkpatrick - Lieut. F. F. Tarver.	O. Turner.
Major E. A. E. Lethbridge, D.S.O.	F	Lieut. R. O. Logan - - Lieut. Hon. C. Annesley.	A. Saker.
Captain F. H. Stapleton -	G	Lieut. R. Stephens - - 2nd Lieut. A. E. Sanderson.	W. Smith.
Captain J. F. C. Fuller -	H	Lieut. A. H. Harden -	H. Burbidge.

STATE OF THE 1ST BATTALION.

1ST JANUARY, 1906.

STATIONS, ETC.	No. of Companies.	Lieut.-Colonel.	Majors.	Captains.	Lieutenants.	2nd Lieutenants.	Staff.	Warrant Officers.	Sergeants.	Buglers.	Corporals.	Privates.	TOTAL N.C.O.'s and Men.
Fit for Duty—													
At Headquarters - - -	8	1	2	5	8	2	2	1	44	15	35	934	1,028
„ various Stations - -	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	2	—	2	17	21
Sick—													
At Headquarters - - -	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	50	52
Absent—													
With Leave - - - -	—	—	—	—	3	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
In Prison - - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2
Total Effectives - -	8	1	3	6	12	3	2	1	46	16	39	1,003	1,104
Establishment - -	8	1	4	5	9	8	2	2	46	16	41	900	1,003

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RECORD OF THE 1ST BATTALION FOR 1906.

1*st January*.—The Battalion under the command of Lieut.-Colonel P. T. Clark, was quartered at Lucknow.

The Battalion paraded as strong as possible to take part in a Brigade Ceremonial Parade to celebrate the proclamation of Her late Majesty Queen Victoria as Empress of India.

Bugle-Major Donnelly and Sergeant Parker were presented with Medals for Long Service and Good Conduct by Major-General Sir E. Lock-Elliott, K.C.B., D.S.O.

2*nd January*.—Information received that Lieut. J. A. Pollock and Sergeant J. Roche qualified at the examination held at the School of Musketry, Pachmari, on 20th and 21st October, 1905.

3*rd January*.—A party of time-expired men and invalids, etc., consisting of Colour-Sergeant Adams and family, and 24 rank and file, left Headquarters *en route* to Bombay for embarkation in the H.T. *Plassy*.

5*th January*.—A draft of 1 Corporal and 41 men joined Headquarters from the 2*nd Battalion*.

The P.M.O. 8th Division inspected barracks.

11*th January*.—Lieut. R. O. Logan rejoined Headquarters from an Acting Paymaster's Class at Calcutta.

Lieut. F. F. Tarver rejoined from Sick Leave.

15*th January*.—Information received that Lieut. R. O. Logan had passed a course of instruction in Paymaster's duties, and is fully qualified. Authority, Pay Examiner, Eastern Command, No. G/18690. Dated 8th January, 1906.

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20*th January*.—A party of 25 time-expired men and invalids left Headquarters *en route* to Bombay for embarkation in the H.T. *Ionian*.

22*nd January*.—The Battalion paraded in ceremonial order to witness the presentation by the Commanding Officer of the African General Service Medal, with Clasp "Somaliland," to Private Nelms.

25*th to* 27*th January*.—The Battalion was mobilised as for Field Service, complete in every respect. After being inspected by the Commanding Officer, on completion of mobilisation, the Battalion was demobilised.

29*th January*.—The Corporals of the Battalion held their Annual Rifle Meeting.

30*th January*.—Lieut.-General Sir A. Gaselee, G.C.I.E., K.C.B., Commanding the Eastern Command, inspected the Battalion. Present on Parade:—18 Officers; 2 W. Officers; 34 Sergeants; 27 Corporals; 759 privates. Total, 840.

5*th February*.—Information received that a draft of 1 Corporal and 29 men from the 2*nd Battalion* would sail on or about the 28th February.

7*th February*.—A party, as under, left Headquarters for embarkation in the H.T. *Assaye*:—3 Corporals for furlough; 1 Bugler and 2 privates time expired; 14 privates for transfer to Army Reserve.

9*th February*.—The Battalion carried out Battalion Field Firing at Kokrail Bridge.

10*th February*.—Information received that 2nd Lieut. F. H. Beaufort has been posted to the Battalion on first appointment.

14*th February*.—The following officers were detailed for duty in connection with the 8th (Lucknow) Divisional Assault-at-Arms:—To serve on the Committee: Major E. A. E. Lethbridge, D.S.O.; to act as Judges: Captain C. F. Henley and Lieut. R. V. Simpson.

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19*th February*.—4137 Sergeant T. Jones, A Company, promoted Colour-Sergeant, and posted to A Company.

24*th February*.—5244 Sergeant H. Vincent, A Company, promoted Colour-Sergeant, and posted to C Company.

Colour-Sergeant W. Lee, C Company, transferred to the Bombay Unattached List as First Class Instructor to the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Volunteers, with effect from 27th January, 1906, and struck off the strength of the Battalion.

28*th February*.—The Regimental and Company Books were inspected by the A.A. General, 8th (Lucknow) Division, and the Mobilisation stores and arrangements by the D.A.A. General.

2*nd March*.—Information received that 2nd Lieut. J. Blagrove has been posted to the Battalion on first appointment.

The Battalion carried out extensive entrenching operations, based on a Tactical Scheme.

6*th March*.—The Annual Inspection Test commenced, in accordance with India Army Order 546 of 1905. A Board of Officers, consisting of Major-General Sir E. Lock-Elliot, K.C.B., D.S.O., Commanding 8th (Lucknow) Division; Colonel A. B. Dunsterville, Commanding 2nd East Surrey Regiment; and Colonel St. G. L. Steele, A.A. General 8th (Lucknow) Division, formed the Examining Board.

Test IV.: Day Outposts; and Test VI.: the Defence of a Position, were carried out.

Present on Parade:—Officers, 20; other ranks, 803.

7*th March*.—Tests III., V., and VII. were carried out, consisting of a retirement over six miles of country with a pursuit, the construction of bivouac, defence of a bivouac, night march and assault across country.

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9th March.—Test IX.: Free Gymnastics, Physical Drill, and Running Drill.

A party of 8 time-expired men and invalids left Headquarters for embarkation.

Captain J. F. C. Fuller and Lieut. F. F. Tarver left Headquarters *en route* to England on eight and six months' leave respectively, on Medical Certificate.

10th March.—Tests I., II., and VIII.: Marching Test, Attack on an Entrenched Position, and Transport Duties.

12th to 14th March.—Annual Sports.

16th March.—The Battalion spent one night in bivouac in connection with an examination in Q (1) Tactical Fitness for Command.

20th to 26th March.—Annual Rifle Meeting.

28th March.—Major A. J. F. Eden's Company relieved the detachments of the 68th Durham Light Infantry in Nos. I. and II. Redoubts.

30th March.—The Battalion found a Guard of Honour at Charbagh Railway Station, and an Officers' Guard at Government House, on the occasion of the visit to Lucknow of H.E. the Viceroy of India.

31st March.—Major A. J. F. Eden commenced a course of Transport Training under the Divisional Transport Officer.

The following extracts from the General Officer Commanding's report on the Annual Inspection were published in Regimental Orders:—

"The Battalion is in excellent order, and has done a lot of manœuvre work this year, both at the camp of exercise, at Kokrail, and in the three-arm Field Days. The physical condition of the Battalion is excellent; *esprit de corps* is well maintained. The Battalion is fit for service."

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A draft of 1 Corporal and 29 Privates joined Headquarters from the *2nd Battalion.*

1st April.—Twenty-one Signallers proceeded to Chaubattia for work in the Hills, and were attached to the *2nd Battalion* Rifle Brigade.

2nd April.—N.C.O.'s and Scouts of B, D, and E Companies struck off duty for preliminary Field Training; F Company commenced Table B, Annual Musketry Course.

5th April.—A party, consisting of 1 Officer (Lieut. Hon. C. A. J. Annesley) and 80 N.C.O.'s and men, left Lucknow for Naini Tal, on detachment, for the hot weather.

6th April.—The following Officers, N.C.O.'s, and men proceeded to Delhi to represent the 52nd Light Infantry at the unveiling of a statue of General Nicholson near the Kashmir Gate :—Lieut.-Colonel P. T. Clark; Major E. A. E. Lethbridge, D.S.O.; 3816 Sergeant F. Sheppard; 4157 Private C. Moody.

9th April.—A class of instruction in the Mekometer commenced.

15th April.—The following Officers proceeded on leave in India :—Major F. J. L. Lamotte, for three months; Captain and Adjutant O. R. L. Hampden, for sixty days; Captain C. F. Henley, for three months; Lieut. R. Stephens, for three months.

N.C.O.'s and Scouts of B, D, and E Companies returned to duty from preliminary Field Training.

16th April.—The following Officers proceeded on leave to England for six months :—Captain C. E. Forrest, D.S.O.; Lieut. R. V. Simpson; Lieut. W. E. T. Morland.

N.C.O.'s and Scouts of C, G, and H Companies struck off duty for preliminary Field Training.

A class of instruction in the Maxim Gun commenced.

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21*st April.*—Lieut.-Colonel P. T. Clark gave a lecture to all ranks on General Craufurd's Standing Orders for the Light Division. Attendance voluntary.

23*rd April.*—In compliance with orders from the Major-General Commanding the 8th Division, the whole area occupied by the Battalion was sub-divided into sub-areas, each comprising one complete Company with all accessory buildings. Each sub-area was placed under the immediate supervision of the O.C. Company, with a working staff of 1 N.C.O. and 2 men, called the "Sanitary Section," and whose duty is in accordance with special sanitary instructions.

The following appeared in Regimental Orders :—

"The C.O. has much pleasure in publishing the following remarks by the L.G. Commanding the Eastern Command on the inspection of the Battalion for 1905–6 : 'A fine Battalion, in good order. Fit for service.'"

24*th April.*—N.C.O.'s and Scouts of C, G, and H Companies returned to duty from preliminary Field Training.

25*th April.*—F Company concluded, and C Company commenced, Table B, Annual Course of Musketry.

27*th April.*—Information received that 5016 Lance-Sergeant F. Barnes, A Company, has passed a course of instruction in Cooking at Poona, and is competent to superintend the cooking for a Battalion.

30*th April.*—Khaki knickerbockers of Regimental Pattern approved of by the Commanding Officer, and permission given to wear them on all occasions when "Khaki clothing with putties" is ordered.

D and E Companies struck off duty for the Annual 15 days' course of Gymnastics.

F Company struck off duty for Field Training.

H Company commenced a course of instruction in Swimming.

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A class of instruction in the duties of Stretcher Bearers commenced.

4*th May*.—Information received that the undermentioned Officer and N.C.O.'s were awarded Certificates for Gymnastics and Swords, dated 5th March, 1906:—Lieut. B. C. Parr (2nd Class); 7607 Lance-Corporal W. Taylor (1st Class); 6233 Lance-Corporal W. Wilson (1st Class).

6*th May*.—Lieut.-Colonel P. T. Clark proceeded on six months' leave to England. Major E. A. E. Lethbridge, D.S.O., took over temporary command of the Battalion.

14*th May*.—Information received that the undermentioned Officers (attached to the Battalion) passed a course of Instruction in Equitation on 17th March, 1906:—Lieut. R. Coker Beck (Irish Guards); Lieut. G. Leslie-Smith (South Staffordshire Regiment).

D and E Companies completed the Annual 15 days' Course of Gymnastics.

18*th May*.—Thirty-two N.C.O.'s and men commenced the Annual 10 days' Course of Mounted Infantry Training.

G and H Companies commenced the Annual Course of Gymnastics.

19*th May*.—F Company concluded Field Training.

21*st May*.—C Company concluded Part II. Table B, Annual Musketry Course.

D Company commenced Annual Course of Musketry.

E Company commenced Field Training.

Information received that the following Officers passed in subject (*d*) for promotion, at Lucknow, on 1st March, 1906:—Captain C. E. Forrest, D.S.O. (passed in "*c*"); Captain and Adjutant O. R. L. Hampden (passed in "*c*"); Lieut. C. L. Scott (to pass in "*c*"); Lieut. and Quartermaster T. Ivey (to pass in "*c*").

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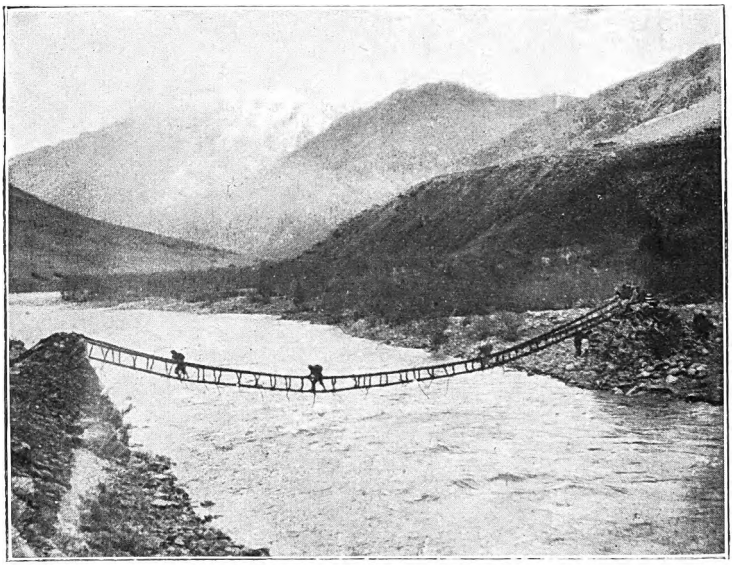

Balti Polo Players.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY LIEUTENANT R. STEPHENS.

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22*nd May*.—The following Order regarding Dress was published in Regimental Orders:—

"The wearing of Chevrons gold, and Chevrons and Badges worsted, on khaki clothing will be discontinued from the 25th instant. Chevrons, and badges of rank, and Good Conduct badges of the 'lace' or 'drab' pattern will be worn on khaki clothing; the wearing of chevrons and badges worsted being restricted to white and serge clothing."

26*th May*.—A Mobilisation and Entraining in conjunction with the 1st Durham Light Infantry was practised. The troops entrained as for Field Service at the Charbagh Railway Station.

4*th June*.—Information received that Sergeant W. Bradshaw, late Oxfordshire Light Infantry, has been granted the Meritorious Service Medal, together with an annuity of £10, as a reward for Long and Highly-Meritorious Service, including the New Zealand War, 1866.

No. 1 Mekometer Class inspected by the Commanding Officer, and returned to duty.

6*th June*.—G and H Companies completed the 15 days Annual Course of Gymnastics.

7*th June*.—The second party of Mounted Infantry commenced the Annual Course of Training with O Battery, R.H.A.

8*th June*.—C and F Companies commenced the Annual 15 days' Course of Gymnastics.

9*th June*.—Information received that No. 72789 Army Schoolmaster J. H. Bowler has been awarded the Long Service and Good Conduct Medal.

No. 1 Machine Gun Class and No. 1 Stretcher Bearer Class returned to duty, on completion of courses of instruction.

11*th June*.—A Company commenced Field Training.

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E Company completed the first part of Field Training.

No. 2 Stretcher Bearer Class commenced.

No. 2 Swimming Class concluded.

D Company concluded the Classification Practices, Part II., Table B.

12*th June*.—E Company commenced the Annual Musketry Course.

F Company Swimming Class commenced.

13*th June*.—An open-air concert was held outside the Orderly Room, commencing at 9 p.m.

17*th June*.—Lieut. Higgins proceeded to Ranikhet, in relief of Lieut. Harden, who returned to Headquarters.

18*th June*.—Battalion Scouts of B, D, G, and H Companies struck off duty for instruction in Semaphore Signalling.

22*nd June*.—Information received that Captain C. J. Mitchell has been posted to the Battalion on promotion. On arrival he will take over command of E Company.

25*th June*.—A party of N.C.O.'s and men left Headquarters for Ranikhet, for change of air, under command of 2nd Lieut. A. E. Sanderson, relieving a similar number from Ranikhet.

The last draft was transferred from Naini Tal to Ranikhet.

Lieut. B. C. Parr proceeded to Naini Tal for duty *vice* 2nd Lieut. Morrell (attached), to Headquarters.

26*th June*.—No. 2 Mekometer Class returned to duty.

27*th June*.—A party of 1 Officer, 1 Warrant Officer, and 64 N.C.O.'s and men, arrived at Headquarters from Ranikhet, on relief.

29*th June*.—Information received that 2nd Lieut. G. E. Whittall has been transferred from the 2*nd* to the 1*st Battalion*.

The Battalion paraded as strong as possible in ceremonial order to take part in a Brigade Parade, to

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celebrate the Birthday of His Majesty the King Emperor.

1*st July*.—A party of 18 Signallers for Chaubattia and 21 N.C.O.'s and men for Naini Tal, left Headquarters.

2*nd July*.—A Company completed Field Training.

B Company commenced the Annual 15 days' Course of Gymnastics.

The 3rd party of Mounted Infantry commenced 10 days' Annual Training with O Battery, Royal Horse Artillery.

3*rd July*.—18 Signallers and 21 N.C.O.'s and men under 2nd Lieut. Morrell (attached) rejoined Headquarters from Chaubattia and Naini Tal, on relief.

6*th July*.—The Band, Signallers and 1st party of casuals commenced the Annual Musketry Course.

Information received that 2nd Lieut. G. Whittall will embark for India on or about the 13th instant to join his unit. On arrival he will be posted to E Company.

12*th July*.—E Company returned to duty on completion of the Annual Course of Gymnastics.

14*th July*.—Major F. G. L. Lamotte, having rejoined from leave, took over command of the Battalion.

18*th July*.—The Quarterly Board on Accounts was held.

19*th July*.—Major E. A. E. Lethbridge, D.S.O., proceeded on 3 months' leave in India.

20*th July*.—Army Order No. 36 of 1905 and I. A. Order 240 of 1906, regarding disposal of offences, etc., was brought into operation.

23*rd July*.—B Company completed the Annual Course of Gymnastics.

K Company at Ranikhet commenced Field Training.

24*th July*.—A Company commenced the Annual Course of Gymnastics.

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B and G Companies commenced Field Training.

31*st July*.—A, B, G. & H Companies were examined in Judging Distance, as laid down in Musketry Regulations, paragraph 134.

1*st August*.—Band, Signallers and 1st party of casuals completed Table B, Part II, Musketry.

2*nd August*.—H Company commenced the Annual Course of Musketry.

3*rd August*.—C, D, E, & F Companies were examined in Judging Distance, as laid down in Musketry Regulations paragraph 134.

4*th August*.—A Board assembled to examine the undermentioned Officers in subjects "*a*" and "*b*" for promotion:—

2nd Lieut. F. H. Beaufort.
,, H. G. Morrell (attached).

5*th August*.—Captain C. J. Mitchell joined the Battalion on promotion, and took over command of E Company, and charge of the Regimental Institutes.

6*th August*.—2nd Lieut. G. Whittall joined Headquarters, on transfer from the 2*nd Battalion*, and joined E Company.

28 N.C.O.'s and men commenced the Annual 10 days' Course of Mounted Infantry.

9*th August*.—K Company (Ranikhet) completed Field Training.

10*th August*.—It was notified that the correct pattern helmet for Review Order is now the Wolseley Pattern, with a white cover and *pagri*, and leather chin strap.

A Company completed the Annual Course of Gymnastics.

The order in which Companies stand in Column on Ceremonial Parades was published, viz.:—

1. Major E. A. E. Lethbridge's, D.S.O. (F) Company.
2. Capt. F. H. Stapleton's (G) Company.

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3. Capt. C. F. Henley's (B) Company.
4. Capt. J. F. C. Fuller's (H) Company.
5. Capt. C. J. Mitchell's (E) Company.
6. Capt. A. G. Bayley's (C) Company.
7. Capt. C. E. Forrest's, D.S.O. (D) Company.
8. Major A. J. F. Eden's (A) Company.

13*th August*.—The Stretcher Bearer Class returned to duty, after being examined by the O. C. Station Hospital.

14*th August*.—Information received that the undermentioned Officers passed for promotion in subjects (*a*) and (*b*) at an examination held at Lucknow on the 4th instant:—

2nd Lieut. F. H. Beaufort.
,, H. G. Morrell (attached).

15*th August*.—The Barracks were inspected by Colonel Massy, R.F.A., A. A. General 8th (Lucknow) Division.

Signalling.—The following extract from India Army Order No. 439 of 1906, was republished for information:—

The following units have qualified as Distinguished:—

1*st Battalion Oxfordshire Light Infantry.*

The following are the first 7 Battalions in order of merit in India for 1905-6:—

		Points.
1. 1st Battalion	the Royal Scots Fusiliers ...	912·00
2. 2nd ,,	King's Royal Rifles ...	881·00
3. 1st ,,	Queen's	830·32
4. 2nd ,,	East Surrey Regiment ...	805·56
5. 1st ,,	Prince Albert's Somerset Light Infantry ...	796·66
6. 1st ,,	Royal Sussex Regiment	795·32
7. 1st ,,	Oxfordshire Light Infantry	795·31

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Bugle Calls. The following calls were allotted to the Sanitary Sections:—

1. When all Sanitary Corporals are required. The Regimental Call followed by 3 "C's."
2. When any Company Sanitary Corporal is required. The Company Call followed by 3 "C's."

It was notified for information that enlistments and re-engagements for Section D of the Army Reserve would be suspended from 1st July, 1906.

17*th August*.—It was notified for information that 2nd Lieut. J. Blagrove would embark for India on or about September 5th, 1906; on arrival, he will be posted to H Company.

In the final of the Quoit Tournament D Company beat G Company.

18*th August*.—28 N.C.O.'s and men completed the Annual Course of 10 days' Mounted Infantry Training.

27*th August*.—H Company completed Part II, Table B, Annual Course of Musketry.

B Company commenced Part II, Table B, Annual Course of Musketry.

B & G Companies completed Field Training.

It was notified for information that a draft of 100 Privates would embark for India on or about November 7th, 1906.

K Company at Ranikhet commenced the Annual Course of Musketry.

10*th September*.—A cooking class consisting of 1 N.C. Officer and 12 Privates commenced a Regimental Course of Instruction under the Sergeant-Master-Cook.

14*th September*.—Orders were received to despatch 25 men, 1 woman, and 2 children to England by H.T. *Assaye*, sailing on October 5th.

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This party consisted of:—

5 men for Discharge.
17 men for Army Reserve.
1 Corporal for Furlough.
1 man
1 woman
2 children } Invalids.
1 man for Discharge on account of Misconduct.

17*th September*.—Army Order No. 22, dated 1st February, 1906, as amended by I. A. Order 503, dated 3rd September, 1906, was published for information, viz.:—

The Government of India has sanctioned the increase of pay to Colour-Sergeants of the Infantry of the Line to 3*s*. 6*d*. per diem, in accordance with A.O. 22 of 1st February, 1906. The above increase will have effect from 1st April, 1906.

23*rd September*.—Information received that Colour-Sergeant King has been selected for employment with the Auxiliary Forces, and has been posted to the 4*th Battalion*.

24*th September*.—B Company concluded the classification practices of Table B, Musketry Course.

G Company commenced the Annual Musketry Course.

25*th September*.—A Regimental Competition in Gymnastics was held in the Central Gymnasium.

1st Prize, Private Houldsworth, G Company.

2nd Prize, Private Fulker, E Company.

3rd Prize, Private Little, F Company.

1st Prize for best developed man, Private Fulker, E Company.

2nd Prize for best developed man, Private Little, F Company.

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26*th September*.—Information received that No. 4855, Sergeant A. Mead, has been selected for posting to the Permanent Staff 3*rd Battalion* Oxfordshire Light Infantry.

Information received that Lieut. F. F. Tarver has been granted an extension of leave to 1st March, 1907, on a Medical Certificate.

28*th September*.—The Regiment paraded as strong as possible, to join the Lucknow Moveable Column.

The Indian Appendix to Musketry Regulations 1905, was issued on this day.

The Annual Boxing Tournament for Novices commenced.

29*th September*.—The Cooking Class returned to duty.

The Annual Boxing Tournament for Novices was concluded.

1*st October*.—The Battalion relieved the garrisons of Nos. I. and II. Redoubts, found by the Durham Light Infantry, B Company furnishing the relieving detachment.

2*nd October*.—White covers and puggarees for helmets taken into wear for review order.

A party of 25 N.C.O.'s and men, 1 woman, and 2 children, left Headquarters *en route* for Bombay, for embarkation in the H.T. *Assaye*.

Information received that 2nd Lieut. A. D. R. Aldred had been granted an extension of leave on Medical Certificate until 5th April, 1907.

3*rd October*.—C and H Companies completed Field Training.

5*th October*.—Information received that Capt. C. E. Forrest, D.S.O., had been granted an extension of leave until 18th January, 1907.

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Captain and Adjutant O. R. L. Hampden passed an examination in Lower Standard Urdu, Part I., at Lucknow on 3/9/06.

E Company commenced Field Training.

7*th October*.—Bt.-Major A. J. F. Eden and Lieut. C. G. Higgins returned to duty on expiration of leave.

8*th October*.—Information received that 2nd Lieut. H. G. Morrell (attached) has been posted to the 94th Infantry, but will be attached to the 35th Scinde Horse, pending absorption.

10*th October*.—Information received that the Battalion has been detailed to form part of the 22nd Infantry Brigade at the Agra Concentration, on the occasion of the visit to India of His Majesty the Amir of Afghanistan.

In connection with the above, Captain C. F. Henley was detailed to inspect and report on a portion of the road from Lucknow to Agra.

13*th October*.—Lieut. C. L. Scott was granted 12 months' leave out of India on Medical Certificate.

Lieuts. Simpson and Morland rejoined Headquarters from England, on expiration of leave.

2nd Lieut. C. Leslie-Smith, Unattached List, having arrived per H.T. *Dongola*, on the 11th inst., was taken on the strength of the Battalion and posted to D Company for duty.

15*th October*.—Lieut. J. A. Pollock rejoined Headquarters from leave.

16*th October*.—Major E. A. E. Lethbridge, D.S.O., rejoined Headquarters from leave.

G Company concluded the classification practices of Table B, Annual Musketry Course.

17*th October*.—A Company commenced the classi-

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fication practices of Table B, Annual Course of Musketry.

18*th October*.—Lieut. C. L. Scott left Headquarters, *en route* to England on leave, on Medical Certificate.

19*th October*.—A "Regimental Tour" commenced under the supervision of Major F. G. L. Lamotte.

E Company concluded Field Training.

20*th October*.—The quarterly board on accounts was held.

22*nd October*.—F Company struck off duty for 8 days' Field Training.

2nd Lieut. H. G. Morrell (attached) left to join his regiment, the 35th Scinde Horse, on appointment to the Indian Army.

23*rd October*.—The "Regimental Tour" was concluded.

The marksmen of B, C, F, G, and H Companies fired Part III., Table B.

Lieut. R. Coker-Beck, Irish Guards (attached), rejoined from sick leave.

25*th October*.—The detachments from Naini Tal and Ranikhet arrived at 5.45 a.m., on return to Headquarters. Marching-in State:—Naini Tal: 2 Officers and 81 Rank and File. Ranikhet: 2 Officers and 94 Rank and File.

26*th October*.—B, C, F, G, and H Companies concluded Part III., Table B., Annual Course of Musketry.

The following trophies from the South African War, having been allotted to the Battalion, were received to-day:—2 Westley-Richard Rifles; 1 Mauser Rifle; 1 Mauser Carbine.

29*th October*.—The G.O.C. 8th (Lucknow) Division

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inspected the details for embarkation in the H.T. *Plassy*.

Information received that the Regimental Signallers would be inspected on December 7th.

30*th October*.—The undermentioned details left Headquarters by troop train *en route* to Bombay, for embarkation in H.T. *Plassy* :—

Transfer to Home Establishment - -	7
For Discharge - - - - -	2
To Army Reserve - - - - -	30
Invalids - - - - - -	3
Woman - - - - - -	1
Child - - - - - - -	1

31*st October*.—F Company returned to duty on completion of Field Training.

The 1st party of casuals commenced the Annual Course of Gymnastics.

1*st November*.—D Company completed Field Training and returned to duty.

5*th November*.—Colonel P. T. Clark, having returned from leave, resumed command of the Battalion.

10*th November*.—Information received that Major G. N. Colvile, D.S.O., had been posted to the 1*st Battalion* on promotion, and will embark for India on or about 5th December, on duty in charge of a draft.

13*th November*.—Information received that Lieut. R. C. Beck, Irish Guards, attached to 1st Oxfordshire Light Infantry, had been posted to the 22nd Punjabis, on first appointment to the Indian Army.

15*th November*.—The Marksmen of A, D, and E Companies, and Casuals commenced Part III., Table B.

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The 2nd party of Casuals commenced Part II., Table B., under Lieut. J. A. Pollock.

16*th November*.—The cold weather Battalion Training commenced.

17*th November*.—Information received that a draft of 1 Sergeant, 1 Corporal, and 132 Privates, would sail from England on 5th December, under Major G. N. Colvile, D.S.O.

19*th November*.—Information received that 2nd Lieut. J. Blagrove had been granted an extension of leave to 12th April, 1907.

Major F. G. L. Lamotte and Major A. J. F. Eden left for Barkatcha, for duty at the Artillery Practice Camp.

20*th November*.—Information received that No. 5299, Serjeant A. E. Pantock, 1st Oxfordshire Light Infantry (Indian Unattached List), passed examinations at Quetta in Baluchi, Lower Standard, and Baluchi Higher Standard, on 3rd September, 1906, and 5th November, 1906 respectively.

The Scouts of F Company were struck off duty for a special course of Semaphore Signalling.

26*th November*.—A party of Recruits commenced Table A, Musketry.

3*rd December*.—News of the death, in Central Africa, of Lieut. B. H. Shaw, of the 2*nd Battalion*, received this day. Officers to wear mourning till the 17th December.

A party of 12 N.C.O.'s and men left Lucknow *en route* to Bombay, for embarkation for England.

7*th December*.—The Battalion Signallers were inspected by the Inspector of Signalling, Northern Circle.

10*th December*.—2nd Lieuts. A. E. Sanderson and G. E. Whittall, were examined in subjects *A* and *B* for promotion.

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11*th December*.—The 3rd party of Casuals commenced the 15 days' course of Gymnastics.

Information received that No. 6534, L.-Cpl. A. Hall, E Company, passed in Pushtu, Higher Standard, at Lahore, on the 29th October, 1906.

14*th December*.—Colonel Campbell, D.S.O., A.A.G., Headquarter Staff, inspected A and D Companies at Field Firing with Ball Ammunition at Kokrail.

17*th December*.—A party of Casuals commenced the Annual Course of Musketry under Lieut. J. A. Pollock.

The following order was published:—The wearing of Skill-at-Arms and Judging Distance badges, gold embroidered, on khaki clothing will be discontinued from Friday next, the 21st instant.

Badges, lace or drab pattern, will be worn on khaki clothing, the wearing of the badges in gold embroidery being restricted to white and serge clothing.

20*th December*.—The Annual Regimental Boxing Tournament commenced.

21*st December*.—The following was published in Regimental Orders:—The Commanding Officer has much pleasure in publishing the following remarks made by the Inspector of Army Signalling, Northern Circle, at his Annual inspection of the Signallers of the Battalion on the 7th instant:—

"A very highly trained and efficient body of Signallers. Sending on all instruments very good indeed; reading most accurate. An excellent result, which is as near perfection as possible. Out of 8,161 letters and figures sent and received, only 4 were incorrect."

The Figure of Merit 1905 was 795·31.
,, ,, 1906 ,, 914·31.

The Boxing Tournament was concluded.

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24th December.—Companies fired off for the A.R.A. Inter-Company Challenge Shield. The following scores were made :—

	600 yds.	500 yds.	Total.
A Company	21	47	68
B Company	21	46	67
C Company	20	37	57
D Company	18	35	53
E Company	47	52	99
F Company	20	45	65
G Company	18	44	62
H Company	31	40	71

29th December.—A draft of 134 N.C.O.'s and men, 5 women, and 9 children, under command of Major G. N. Colvile, D.S.O., arrived from the *2nd Battalion.*

The following extracts from the remarks by Colonel F. Campbell, D.S.O., A.A.G. for Musketry in India, at his recent inspection of the Battalion, was published for information :—

General Efficiency.—The Battalion shows a very high state of Musketry efficiency in the Field.

In the "attack," provision was made for the use of the spade, signalling communication was intelligently maintained from behind cover, and ammunition mules were well pushed up to the firing line.

Control.—The Officers and N.C.O.'s are well trained as leaders; observation of fire effect, mutual support, and the use of the ground being thoroughly understood.

Discipline of Men.—The men work intelligently, and show that they have been well trained individually as skirmishers ; they move with spirit, and there is no confusion.

Remarks.—The following points are brought to notice :—

Many men when firing held their rifles by the magazine by the left hand. No doubt they would not do so at a firing exercise parade, but the habit wants watching in the field.

F. CAMPBELL, COL., A.A.G. for Musketry.

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30*th December*.—Special Regimental Orders were published in connection with the Agra Concentration on the occasion of the visit of His Majesty the Amir of Afghanistan.

31*st December*.—The undermentioned party left Lucknow, *en route* to embark in the H.T. *Plassy*, for England :—Colour-Sergeant King (accompanied by his wife and 4 children), for posting to Home Establishment; 17 Privates to Army Reserve ; 7 Privates for Discharge ; 2 Invalids.

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2ND BATTALION, 1ST JANUARY, 1906.

ROLL OF OFFICERS.

Lieut.-Colonel.

R. G. H. Hughes.

Majors.

Major and Brevet Lieut.-Col. R. Fanshawe, D.S.O., *p.s.c.* (*Second-in-Command*).
J. D. W. Davy (*Commanding Depôt*).[1]
E. M. Childers.

Captains.

H. F. Darell-Brown.
W. Marriott-Dodington. C. H. Frith.
J. A. Ballard. H. R. M. Brooke-Popham.
H. C. Nisbet. H. L. Wood.

Lieutenants.

J. T. Weatherby. C. J. Mitchell.
R. R. M. Brooke.[1] L. Tunnard.
A. W. N. Ponsonby. C. Fitzgerald.

2nd Lieutenants.

R. C. Evelegh. A. J. N. Bartlett.
U. J. D. Bourke. F. V. Holt.
C. F. K. Carfrae. E. H. Lenthall.

[1] Depôt, Oxford.

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Adjutant.

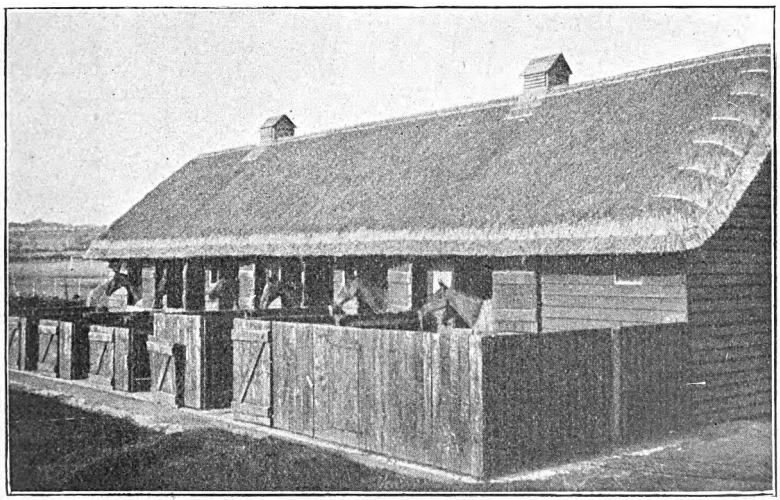
Captain E. R. Clayton.

Quartermaster.

Lieut. A. J. Fergusson.

Warrant-Officers and Staff-Sergeants.

Sergeant-Major F. W. Smith.
Bandmaster F. Bradley.
Quartermaster-Sergeant Aries.
Orderly-room-Sergeant J. Manton.
Colour-Sergeant-Instructor-of-Musketry C. Hyde.



OFFICERS' STABLES, TIDWORTH,
2nd Battalion, 1906.

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COMPANIES OF THE BATTALION.

1st January, 1906.

Commander.	Letter.	Subalterns.	Colour-Sergeants.
Captain H. C. Nisbet -	A	Lieut. C. Fitzgerald -	C. Bryan.
Captain H. F. Darell-Brown	B	2nd Lieut. A. J. N. Bartlett	W. Lindop.
Captain C. H. Frith - -	C	Lieut. C. J. Mitchell -	H. Warnock.
		2nd Lieut. E. H. Lenthall.	
Captain J. A. Ballard -	D	2nd Lieut. R. C. Evelegh	L. Puryer.
Captain W. Marriott-Dodington.	E	Lieut. A. W. N. Ponsonby	*Vacant.*
		2nd Lieut. U. J. D. Bourke.	
Captain H. L. Wood -	F	Lieut. J. T. Weatherby -	W. Aries.
		2nd Lieut. C. F. K. Carfrae.	
Captain H. R. M. Brooke-Popham.	G	2nd Lieut. F. V. Holt -	A. Mason.
Major E. M. Childers -	H	Lieut. L. Tunnard. -	A. Warnock.

STATE OF THE 2nd BATTALION OXFORDSHIRE LIGHT INFANTRY.

1st January, 1906.

Station, etc.	No. of Companies.	Lieut.-Colonel.	Majors.	Captains.	Lieutenants.	2nd Lieutenants.	Staff.	Warrant Officers.	Sergeants.	Buglers.	Corporals.	Privates.	Total.
Fit for Duty—													
At Headquarters - - -	8	1	1	3	1	4	2	2	16	12	22	306	356
„ Aldershot - - - -	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	1	—	2	10	13
On Command - - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	8	9
Sick—													
At Headquarters - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	19	20
Recruits at Drill - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	54	54
In Military Prisons - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3
Absent—													
With Leave - - - -	—	—	1	4	3	—	—	—	19	3	16	99	137
Without Leave - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	4
Servants to Officers - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14	14
Total Effectives - - -	8	1	2	7	5	4	2	2	38	15	40	517	610
Establishment - - -	8	1	3	6	8	4	2	2	38	16	41	710	807

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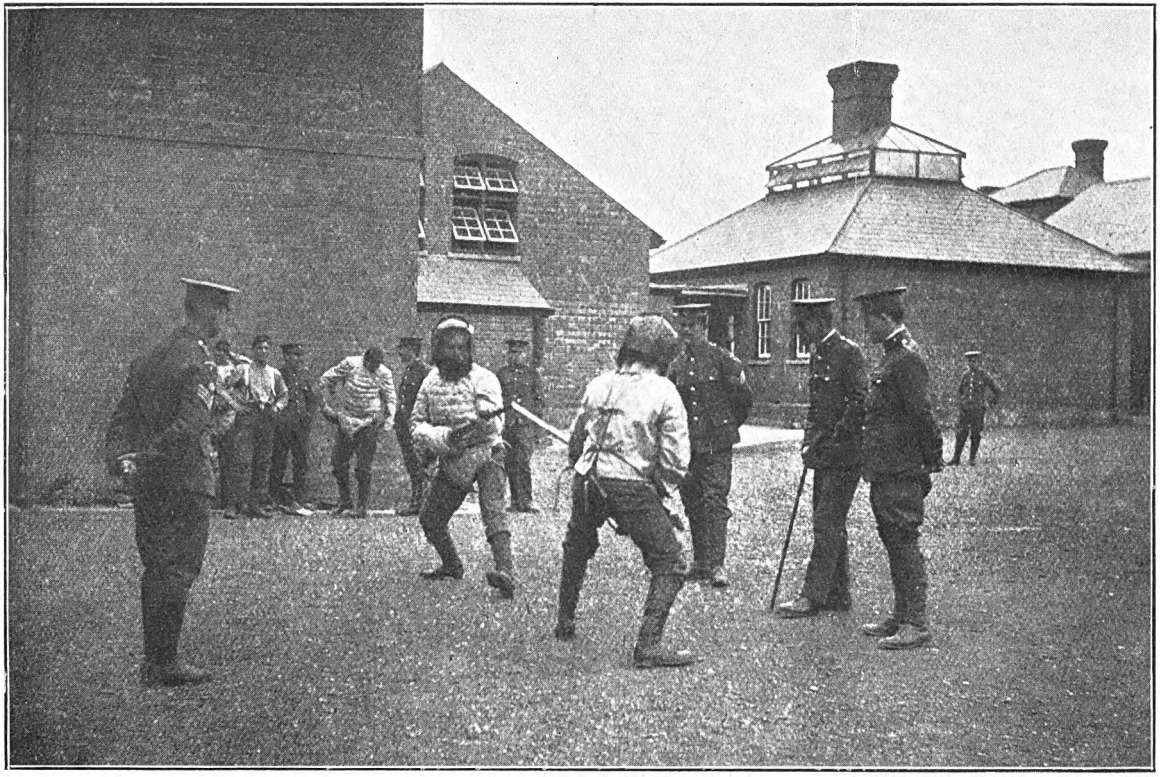

BAYONET FIGHTING, 2ND BATTALION.

Tidworth Barracks, 1906

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RECORD OF THE 2ND BATTALION FOR 1906.

The Battalion, under the command of Lieut.-Colonel R. G. H. Hughes, was quartered at Chatham.

1st January.—2nd Lieut. Carfrae joined the Battalion for duty on first appointment.

6th January.—2nd Lieut. Lenthall joined the Battalion for duty, on first appointment.

23rd January.—A party of 29 recruits joined from the Regimental Depôt.

26th January.—Orders received that the Battalion would move to Candahar Barracks, Tidworth, on February 1st.

27th January.—An Advance party, under Lieut. Weatherby, consisting of 2 Officers, 55 N.C.O.'s and men, proceeded to Tidworth, to take over Barracks.

30th January.—The Battalion, on leaving the Thames and Medway Defences, was inspected by Major-General Sir R. C. Hart, V.C., K.C.B., K.C.V.O.

1st February.—The Battalion (strength, 11 Officers, 2 Warrant Officers, 427 N.C.O.'s and men, 42 women, 58 children) left Chatham and proceeded to Tidworth, being quartered in Candahar Barracks.

6th February.—Intimation received that 2nd Lieut. Whittall has been posted to the Battalion, on first appointment, and that 2nd Lieut. Blagrove will be attached to the Battalion pending embarkation to join the *1st Battalion* (Authority A.G.5. Gazette 23-1-06).

21st February.—A party of 24 recruits arrived from the Regimental Depôt and were posted to F Company.

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26*th February*. — Intimation received that Major E. D. White is posted to the Battalion on absorption (Authority 836969/9. A.G. 5).

27*th February*. — A draft (strength, 1 Corporal, 29 Privates, 2 women, 1 child) left for Southampton to join the 1*st Battalion*.

27*th February*.—Lieut.-General Sir C. Knox, K.C.B., Commanding 4th Division, inspected the Battalion.

7*th March*. — The short magazine rifle and 1904 pattern equipment was issued.

22*nd March*.—A party of 18 recruits arrived from the Depôt.

2*nd April*.—2nd Lieut. Bourke, with 35 N.C.O.'s and men, proceeded to Bulford Mounted Infantry School for a course of training.

21*st April*.—A party of 22 recruits arrived from the Regimental Depôt.

21*st May*.—A party of 12 recruits arrived from the Regimental Depôt.

30*th May*.—Intimation received that Captain J. T. Weatherby is posted to the Battalion, on promotion.

6*th June*.—Intimation received that Captain Mitchell is posted to the 1*st Battalion*, on promotion.

11*th June*.—2nd Lieut. Whittall is transferred to the 1*st Battalion*.

15*th June*. — Intimation received that 2nd Lieut. Holt, 2nd Lieut. Carfrae, and 2nd Lieut. Lenthall, have passed in subjects (*a*) and (*b*) for promotion.

21*st June*.—A draft of 21 recruits arrived from the Regimental Depôt.

30*th June*.—2nd Lieut. Portal joined the Battalion, on first appointment.

2*nd July*.—Lieut.-Colonel R. Fanshawe, D.S.O., left to take up the temporary appointment of A.A.G. 3rd Division.

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5th July. — The 7th Brigade was inspected by H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught.

7th July.—2nd Lieut. Osborne joined the Battalion, on first appointment.

27th July. — Captain G. N. Colvile, D.S.O., was attached to the Battalion, pending absorption.

31st July.—Intimation received that Lieut. Bartlett has qualified at the School of Musketry.

2nd August.—The inspection of the Battalion by the Brigadier-General, Commanding the 7th Brigade, began.

23rd August.—The Battalion, as part of the 7th Brigade, camped at "Crossing A," near Netheravon, until the 28th instant.

1st September.—A party of 23 recruits arrived from the Regimental Depôt.

21st September.—A party of 13 recruits arrived from the Regimental Depôt.

25th September.—The Battalion was inspected, as regards interior economy, by Brigadier-General H. Hamilton, C.B., A.D.C., D.S.O., Commanding 7th Brigade.

2nd October.—Lieut. Ponsonby and 32 N.C.O.'s and men proceeded to Longmoor for a Mounted Infantry Course.

6th October.—2nd Lieut. R. B. Crosse joined, on first appointment.

17th October. — Intimation received that Major Childers has passed the examination for tactical fitness for command.

20th October.—A draft of 15 recruits arrived from the Depôt, and was posted to E Company.

30th October.—Lieut. Kirkpatrick joined, pending absorption.

31st October. — Intimation received that Lieut.

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Evelegh has been appointed A.D.C. to Major-General Creagh, Commanding the troops at Mauritius.

9th November.—Intimation received of the death, in Central Africa, of Lieut. B. H. Shaw.

21st November.—A draft of 21 recruits arrived from the Depôt.

5th December.—A draft, consisting of 1 Sergeant, 1 Corporal, 132 Privates, 6 women, 9 children, under the command of Major Colvile, D.S.O., left for Southampton, for embarkation, to join the *1st Battalion* in India.

12th December.—Intimation was received that Lieut. Kirkpatrick has been posted to the Battalion.

18th December.—The new pattern drab great coat was taken into wear.

21st December.—A draft of 22 recruits arrived from the Regimental Depôt.

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THE DEPÔT, 1ST JANUARY, 1906.

ROLL OF OFFICERS.

Major (Commanding).

J. D. W. Davy.

Captain.

S. F. Hammick.

Lieutenants.

G. A. Sullivan.
R. R. M. Brooke.

Adjutant.

Captain C. Parr.

Quartermaster.

Lieut. T. King.

Warrant-Officers and Staff-Sergeants.

Sergeant-Major Wallace Brazier.
Quartermaster-Sergeant John Williams.

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DEPÔT STATE, 1st January, 1906.

Major.	Captain.	Lieutenants.	Staff.	Warrant Officer.	Sergeants.	Buglers.	Corporals.	Privates.
1	1	2	2	1	10	2	11	130

Increase and Decrease (1st October, 1905, to 30th September, 1906).

Increase.

Joined from Royal Garrison Regiment	9
Joined as Recruits	223
Joined from Desertion	4
From 1st Battalion abroad	166
From 2nd Battalion at home	23
Re-enlisted	7
Rejoined from Army Reserve	3
Transfers from other Corps	1
Total	436

Decrease.

Died	1
To Home Battalion	288
Discharged	74
Deserted	4
Transfers to other Corps	5
Transfers to Army Reserve	70
Posted to Permanent Staff of Militia and Volunteers	3
Total	445

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STRENGTH OF THE 1st CLASS ARMY RESERVE, OXFORDSHIRE LIGHT INFANTRY.

30TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.

Section.	Staff-Sergeants.	Col.-Sergeants.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Bugler.	Privates.	Total.
A -	—	—	—	—	—	41	41
B -	—	—	—	19	—	538	557
D -	—	—	5	10	1	153	169
Total -	—	—	5	29	1	732	767

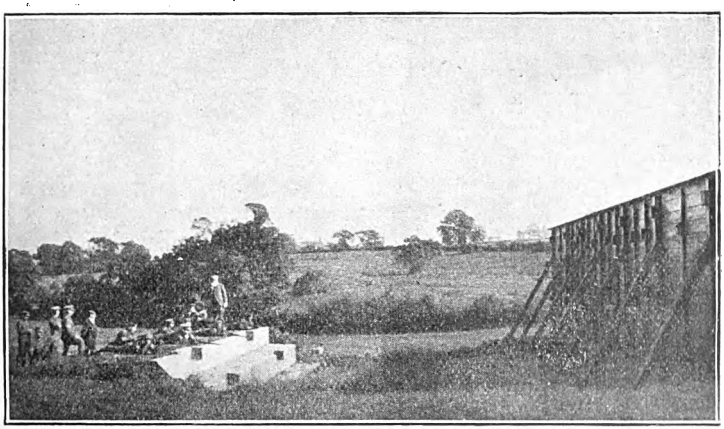
ARMY PENSIONERS, OXFORDSHIRE LIGHT INFANTRY.

FOR THE YEAR ENDING 30TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.

Sergeant-Majors.	Bandmasters.	Quartermaster-Sergeants.	Sergeant-Instructors Musketry.	Sergeant-Instructors Gymnastics.	Sergeant-Master-Tailor.	Bugle-Majors.	Colour-Sergeants.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Bandsmen.	Buglers.	Privates.	Total.
11	2	9	4	2	1	9	63	85	37	2	14	411	650

Amount of Pensions paid from 1st October, 1905, to 30th September, 1906 :—£14,840 1*s.* 9*d.*

Amount of Pensions paid to Soldiers' Widows from 1st October, 1905, to 30th September, 1906 :—£439 11*s.* 9*d.*



SAFETY RANGES, OXFORD.

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EXTRACTS FROM THE "LONDON GAZETTE," 1906.

9th January.—2nd Lieutenant Francis Hugh Beaufort, from the 4th Battalion Devonshire Regiment (University Candidate), to be 2nd Lieutenant, in succession to Lieut. A. H. Nicklin, placed on temporary half pay on account of ill-health, with precedence next below 2nd Lieutenant G. Blewitt. Dated 16th August, 1905, but not to reckon for pay or allowances prior to 10th January, 1906.

16th January.—Captain R. D. Keyworth is seconded for service under the Colonial Office. Dated 30th December, 1905.

23rd January.—The undermentioned Gent.-Cadets, from the Royal Military College to be 2nd Lieutenants. Dated 24th January, 1906.

George Edward Whittall, in succession to Lieut. R. D. Keyworth promoted.

John Blagrove, in succession to Lieut. R. E. U. Hermon-Hodge, resigned.

6th February.—Captain W. Marriott-Dodington is seconded whilst a Student at the Staff College. Dated 22nd January, 1906.

20th February.—Captain H. F. Darell-Brown is seconded for service as an Adjutant of Volunteers. Dated 28th January, 1906.

6th April.—Captain C. A. Cardwell retires on retired pay, to serve in the Militia, under the provisions of Article 509, Royal Warrant, 26th October, 1900. Dated 7th April, 1906.

8th May.—Lieut. E. H. Kirkpatrick is placed on

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temporary half pay on account of ill-health. Dated 20th April, 1906.

15*th May*.—Captain and Brevet-Major E. A. Stanton is removed from the Regiment and placed on the Half Pay List, under the provisions of Article 92A, Royal Warrant, 26th October, 1900. Dated 24th February, 1906.

Lieut. J. T. Weatherby, to be Captain, *vice* R. D. Keyworth, seconded. Dated 15th May, 1906.

2nd Lieutenant R. C. Evelegh, to be Lieutenant, *vice* J. T. Weatherby. Dated 15th May, 1906.

22*nd May*.—To be 2nd Lieutenants. Dated 23rd May, 1906:—

Lieut. John Edward Osborne, from the 6th Battalion Duke of Cambridge's Own Middlesex Regiment, in succession to Lieut. J. T. Weatherby, promoted.

2nd Lieutenant John Leslie Portal, from the Berkshire Imperial Yeomanry, in succession to Lieut. E. H. Kirkpatrick, placed on temporary half pay on account of ill-health.

Lieut. C. J. Mitchell, to be Captain, *vice* W. Marriott-Dodington, seconded. Dated 22nd January, 1906.

25*th May*.—Colonel (temporary Brigadier-General) F. H. Plowden, C.B., Brigade-Commander in India, is promoted to the rank of Major-General. Dated 14th May, 1906.

8*th June*.—The undermentioned 2nd Lieutenants to be Lieutenants:—

A. J. N. Bartlett, *vice* C. J. Mitchell, promoted. Dated 22nd January, 1906.

U. J. D. Bourke, *vice* E. H. Kirkpatrick placed on temporary half pay on account of ill-health. Dated 20th April, 1906.

Lieut.-Colonel and Brevet-Colonel Hon. A. E. Dalzell, C.B., from half pay, to be an Officer in charge of

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Infantry Records, and is granted the substantive rank of Colonel in the Army. Dated 25th May, 1906.

To Command a Volunteer Infantry Brigade:—Brevet-Colonel R. Eccles, half pay.

26*th June*.—Captain R. C. R. Owen retires on retired pay. Dated 27th June, 1906.

Order of the Bath.

To be Ordinary Member of the Military Division of the Second Class, or Knight Commander:—

Major-General and Hon. Lieut.-General Fiennes Middleton Colvile, C.B. Dated 29th June, 1906.

3*rd July*.—Major G. F. Mockler is placed on retired pay. Dated 4th July, 1906.

10*th July*.—Captain R. E. Salkeld resigns his Commission. Dated 11th July, 1906.

7*th August*.—Captain C. Parr to be Major, *vice* G. F. Mockler, retired. Dated 4th July, 1906.

Major H. R. Davies, from a Staff Captain at Headquarters, to be a Dep.-Asst.-Adjutant-General. Dated 28th July, 1906.

24*th August*.—Major C. Parr is placed on temporary half pay on account of ill-health. Dated 25th August, 1906.

Captain G. N. Colvile, D.S.O., to be Major, *vice* C. Parr. Dated 25th August, 1906.

28*th August*.—Gent.-Cadet Richard Banastre Crosse, from the Royal Military College, to be 2nd Lieutenant, in succession to Lieut. C. J. Mitchell, promoted. Dated 29th August, 1906.

14*th September*.—The notification regarding the placing on half pay on account of ill-health of Lieut. E. H. Kirkpatrick, which appeared in the "Gazette" of 8th May, 1906, is cancelled.

18*th September*.—Rewards for Services during the

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Operations in the East Africa Protectorate, October 1905 to February, 1906:—

To be Brevet-Major.—Captain L. H. R. Pope-Hennessy, Oxfordshire Light Infantry. Dated 26th March, 1906.

23*rd October*.—To be Brevet-Colonel.—Lieut.-Colonel P. T. Clark. Dated 23rd October, 1906.

9*th November*.—

ORDER OF ST. MICHAEL AND ST. GEORGE.

To be Ordinary Member of the Third Class, or Companion of the said Most Distinguished Order:—

Captain Roger Carmichael Robert Owen, Director of the Intelligence Department of the Egyptian War Office, for services as Commissioner in the Delimitation of the Sinai Boundary. Dated 9th November, 1906.

20*th November*.—The following notification is substituted for that which appeared in the "London Gazette" of the 25th September, 1903:

Quartermaster-Sergeant Thomas Ivey, to be Quartermaster, with the Hon. rank of Lieutenant, *vice* Hon.-Major G. Williams, retired. Dated 22nd September, 1903.

4*th December*.—Lieut. A. H. Nicklin, half pay, retires on retired pay. Dated 5th December, 1906.

Lieut. R. C. Evelegh to be A.D.C. to Major-General A. G. Creagh, C.B., commanding the Troops in Mauritius. Dated 23rd November, 1906.

11*th December*.—Half Pay:—Captain and Brevet-Major E. A. Stanton (employed with Egyptian Army) to be Major, under the provisions of Article 34, Royal Warrant, 1906. Dated 25th August, 1906.

14*th December*.—Lieut. R. C. Evelegh is seconded for service on the Staff. Dated 23rd November, 1906.

18*th December*.—Major C. Parr, half pay, retires on retired pay. Dated 18th December, 1906.

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MEDALS FOR "MERITORIOUS SERVICE.'

Army Order 8 *of* 1906.

Sergeant-Major R. McGinnis, late 5th Battalion King's Royal Rifle Corps, and formerly Colour-Sergeant, 52nd Light Infantry.

Army Order 112 *of* 1906.

Sergeant-Major W. H. Francombe, late 52nd Light Infantry.

Army Order 164 *of* 1906.

Sergeant W. Bradshaw, late 43rd Light Infantry.

MEDALS FOR "LONG SERVICE AND GOOD CONDUCT."

WITH GRATUITY.

Appendix to Army Order 90 *of* 1906.

No. 2,913. Colour-Sergeant G. Croft, Permanent Staff, 4th Battalion.

No. 2,788. Colour-Sergeant H. Linnegar, Permanent Staff, 1st Bucks V.R.C.

Appendix to Army Order 240 *of* 1906.

No. 2,938. Colour-Sergeant H. Perry, Permanent Staff, 1st Vol. Battalion.

No. 2,397. Colour-Sergeant W. H. Sherlock, Permanent Staff, 3rd Battalion.

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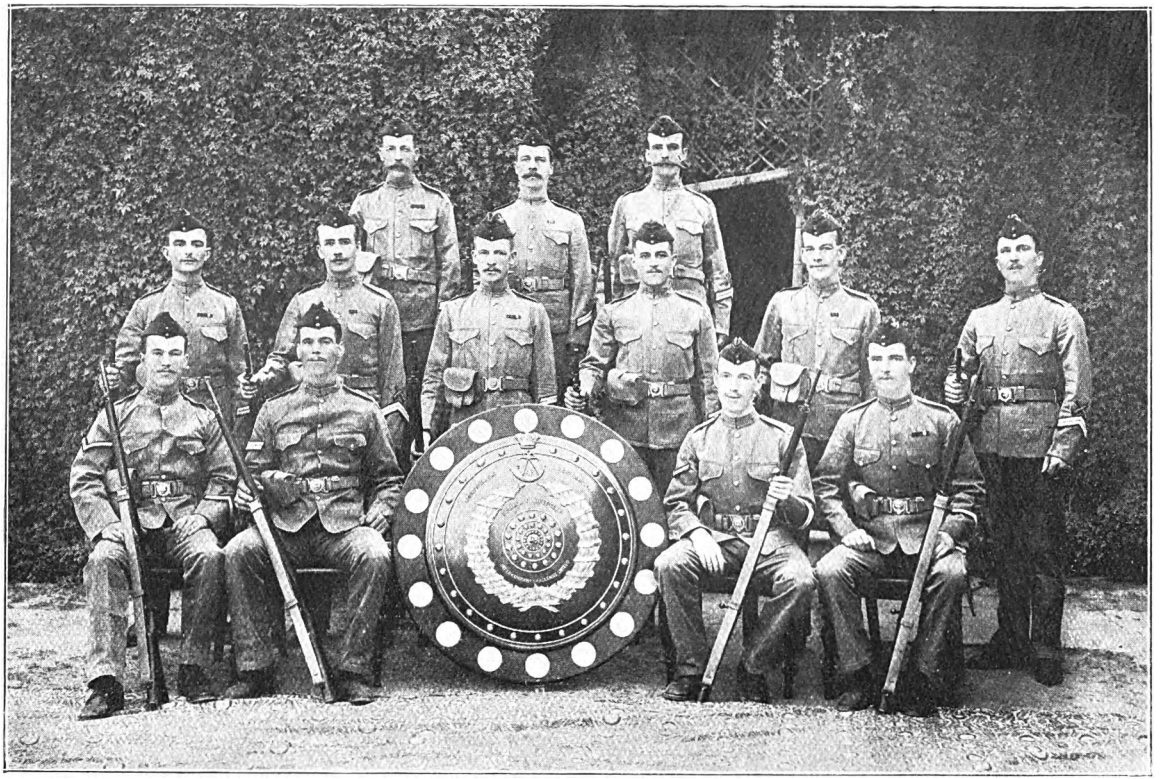

E, OR CAPTAIN C. J. MITCHELL'S, COMPANY, 1ST BATTALION.

Winners of the Inter-Company Shield, 1906.

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MUSKETRY, 1906.

1st Battalion.

ANNUAL COURSE OF MUSKETRY, 1905–1906.

Company.	New Course.		Old Course.	
	No. of Men.	Figure of Merit.	No. of Men.	Figure of Merit.
A - - - -	127	166	12	163
B - - - -	136	173	—	—
C - - - -	132	177	13	168
D - - - -	138	179	—	—
E - - - -	126	171	—	—
F - - - -	123	165	6	172
G - - - -	35	170	104	205
H - - - -	38	163	106	212

Number of Men Exercised, 1,096.

Battalion Figure of Merit, New Course, 170·5.

,, ,, ,, Old Course, 184.

Best Shooting Company, D, or Captain C. E. Forrest's (D.S.O.) Company.

Annual Rifle Meeting.

The Annual Rifle Meeting was held at Lucknow, from the 19th to 24th March, 1906, when the following matches were fired:—

Matches and Results.

Match I.—200 yards. Magazine, 30 seconds. Highest possible, 25 points.

Class A.—1st, Private Chester, 23 points; 2nd, Lance-Corporal Cowan, Private Stockey, and Private Page tied, with 22 points.

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Class B.—1st, Private Gilmore, 23; 2nd, Private Taylor, 21; 3rd, Private Dicks, 20.

MATCH II.—300 yards. Magazine. Unlimited rounds. 45 seconds.

Class A.—1st, Private Page, 45 points; 2nd, Private Eeles, 39; 3rd, Private Pocock, 37.

Class B.—1st, Private Dicks, 37; 2nd, Private Brown, 34; 3rd, Corporal Turley, 33.

MATCH III.—400 yards. Magazine, 5 rounds. 30 seconds. Kneeling.

Class A.—1st, Bugle-Major Donnelly, 19 points; 2nd, Lance-Corporal Rogers and Private Fleckner, 19.

Class B.—1st, Private Henley, 19; 2nd, Private Grey, 17; 3rd, Private Clark, 17.

MATCH IV.—500 yards. Independent, 7 rounds. Figure Target. H.P.S. 28.

Class A.—1st, Lance-Corporal Paintin, 27; 2nd, Sergeant Wright, 27; 3rd, Private Bath, 26.

Class B.—1st, Private Green, 27; 2nd, Private Henley, 26; 3rd, Private Regan, 25.

MATCH V.—600 yards. Independent, 7 rounds. Figure Target. H.P.S. 28.

Class A.—1st, Private Albrow, 26; 2nd, Private Cooper, 26; 3rd, Private Bath, 25.

Class B.—1st, Private Moody, 25; 2nd, Private Essex, 25; 3rd, Private Green, 24.

MATCH VI.—800 yards. Independent, 5 rounds. Bisley Target. H.P.S. 25.

Class A.—1st, Private Drewitt, 25; 2nd, Private Wright, 24; 3rd, Private Hobson, 21.

Class B.—1st, Private Carter, 23; 2nd, Private Golder, 22; 3rd, Private George, 22.

MATCH VII.—900 yards. Independent, 5 rounds. Bisley Target. H.P.S. 25.

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Class A.—1st, Sergeant Holdham, 23; 2nd, Private Munday, 23; 3rd, Corporal Pitcher, 21.

Class B.—1st, Private Collier, 21; 2nd, Private Barrett, 20; 3rd, Private Scott, 20.

MATCH VIII.—Bugle Stakes, 150 yards. Each competitor to be at the "ready," and fire one shot on the word "Commence," then run round a flag placed 12 yards from firing point and fire another shot, and so continue until the "Cease Fire" is ordered. One minute allowed from "Commence" to "Cease Fire." One sighting-shot compulsory. Bisley Target.

Class A.—1st, Private Chester, 24; 2nd, Private Fox, 23; 3rd, Private Bowden, 22.

Class B.—1st, Private Taylor, 25; 2nd, Private Essex, 21; 3rd, Private Maw, 18.

THE CHAMPIONSHIP.

Won by Private Page, E Company, 153; 2nd, Corporal Pitcher, 142; 3rd, Private Mundy, 138; 4th,

PRIVATE PAGE,
Champion Shot.

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Corporal Barnett, 136; 5th, Private Norman, 135; 6th, Bugle-Major Donnelly, 135.

MATCH IX.—Regimental Challenge Shield.

1st, E Company, 207 points; 2nd, B Company, 180 points.

MATCH X.—Attack Practice, Commanding Officers' Prize.

1st, A Company; 2nd, C Company.

MATCH XI.—Officers' Handicap. 10 rounds, 500 yards. H.P.S. 50.

1st, Lieut. R. V. Simpson, 48 (handicap 8); 2nd, Captain Bayley, 43 (scratch); 3rd, Major Lamotte, 42 (scratch); 4th, Major Lethbridge, 42 (scratch).

MATCH fired at Lucknow between the Officers, 1st Oxfordshire Light Infantry, and the Officers, Royal Dragoons:—

OXFORDSHIRE LIGHT INFANTRY.	200 Yards.	500 Yards.	Total.	ROYAL DRAGOONS.	200 Yards.	500 Yards.	Total.
Captain Forrest, D.S.O.	20	39	59	Lieut. Hodgeson	27	48	67
Lieut. Stephens	21	21	42	Captain Birch	24	29	53
Lieut. Pollock	25	40	65	Major Steele	25	35	60
Lieut. Morland	22	37	59	Lieut. Charrington.	28	33	60
Major Lethbridge, D.S.O.	30	42	72	Captain Leighton	24	37	61
Captain Bayley	31	43	74	Lieut. Houstoun	22	37	59
Total	149	222	371	Total	150	210	360

The Royal Dragoons fired with the new Short L. E. Rifle, and the Oxfordshire Light Infantry with the old Long L. E. Rifle. Seven shots were fired at 200 yards, and ten shots at 500 yards, with two sighting-shots at each distance.

At the Naini Tal Meeting, Corporal Rawlings' won the Revolver Match, and General Barker's Prize (standing at 200 yards).

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2ND BATTALION.

RESULTS OF MUSKETRY FOR 1906.

Company.	Average.		Marksmen.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	Total Classified.
	Part 2.	Part 3.					
A	163	78	3	19	38	6	66
B	168	55	7	24	30	8	69
C	165	71	11	14	40	8	73
D	164	80	6	27	37	9	79
E	170	66	9	24	48	3	84
F	182	68	13	39	35	1	88
G	165	42	6	28	28	9	72
H	169	65	7	19	32	2	60

Battalion Average, $\frac{168}{65}$.

Numbers Trained, Table B, 591.

Numbers Trained, Table A, 231.

Best Shot of Sergeants, No. 3521, Colour-Sergeant Aries, F Company.

Best Shot of Corporals and Privates, No. 6885, Private Gulliver, F Company.

Best Shooting Company, Captain H. L. Wood's Company.

ANNUAL RIFLE MEETING

held at Perham on the 17th and 18th September, 1906.

President.—Lieut.-Colonel R. G. H. Hughes; *Committee.*—Captain H. L. Wood and Lieut. L. Tunnard; *Executive Committee.*—Colour-Sergeant Instr. Musk. C. Hyde, Colour-Sergeant Aries, Bugler Sadd.

MATCH I.—*Class* 1, 200 yards.—1st, Sergeant Goddard, 23; 2nd, Colour-Sergeant Lindop, 22; 3rd, Corporal Jones, 22.

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MATCH II.—*Class* 2, 200 yards.—1st, Corporal Dunn, 22; 2nd, Private Wheeler, 22; 3rd, Bugler Yeomans, 21.

MATCH III.—*Class* 1, 500 yards.—1st, Bugler Sadd, 27; 2nd, Lance-Corporal Tipping, 27; 3rd, Private Gulliver, 27.

MATCH IV.—*Class* 2, 500 yards.—1st, Lance-Corporal Greenfield, 27; 2nd, Lance-Corporal Pearce, 26; 3rd, Private Sheppard, 26.

MATCH V.—*Class* 1, 600 yards.—1st, Armourer Staff Sergeant Goodwin, 28; 2nd, Lance-Sergeant Shilcock, 27; 3rd, Private Hitchman, 27.

MATCH VI.—*Class* 2, 600 yards.—1st, Private Lee, 26; 2nd, Private Edwards, 25; 3rd, Lance-Corporal Giveen, 25.

MATCH VII. — Young Soldiers, 200 yards. — 1st, Private Pinfold, 20; 2nd, Private Carpenter, 19; 3rd, Private Bushell, 19.

MATCH VIII. — Young Soldiers, 500 yards. — 1st, Private Carpenter, 26; 2nd, Private Bushell, 25; 3rd, Private Betty, 23.

MATCH IX.—Bugle Stakes. — 1st, Lance-Corporal Grant, 16; 2nd, Colour-Sergeant Lindop, 16.

MATCH X. — Tile Competition.—1st, C Company, 1 Team; 2nd, D Company, 2 Team; 3rd, B Company, 2 Team; 4th, F Company, 2 Team.

(26 Teams competed).

MATCH XI.—Inter-Company.—1st, F Company, 629; 2nd, B Company, 623.

MATCH XII.—Aggregate.—1st, Armourer Staff Sergeant Goodwin; 2nd, Colour-Sergeant Aries; 3rd, Colour-Sergeant Lindop.

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At the SALISBURY PLAIN RIFLE MEETING, held on June 27th and 28th, 1906, the following prizes, among others, were taken by the N.C.O.'s and men of the Regiment:—

MATCH 1.—RAPID FIRING.

Order of Merit.	Rank and Name.	Company.	Score.	£	s.	d.
No.	CLASS 2.—SERGEANTS.					
2	Armourer-Sergeant Goodwin	H	19	1	0	0
6	Lance-Sergeant Shilcock	D	16	0	5	0
9	Colour-Sergeant Aries	F	14	0	5	0
				£1	10	0
	CLASS 3.—MARKSMEN AND 1ST CLASS, RANK AND FILE.					
2	Bugler Miles	F	18	0	15	0
3	Bugler Sadd	D	17	0	10	0
15	Private Facer	B	13	0	2	6
19	Private Douglas	B	12	0	2	6
20	Private Du Faur	D	12	0	2	6
22	Corporal Gregory	C	12	0	2	6
23	Private Plasted	E	12	0	2	6
				£1	17	6
	CLASS 4.—2ND AND 3RD CLASS SHOTS, RANK AND FILE.					
2	Private Plant	H	15	0	15	0
3	Private Inwood	B	14	0	10	0
5	Private Shayler	F	14	0	5	0
6	Private Cooper	F	13	0	5	0
10	Private Brooks	F	12	0	5	0
15	Private Tooke	D	10	0	2	6
16	Private Wise	D	10	0	2	6
22	Private Gladwin	F	10	0	2	6
				£2	7	
	MATCH 2.—RAPID. 400 YARDS. CLASS 2.					
2	Colour-Sergeant Lindop	B	21	1	0	0
3	Sergeant Goddard	F	21	0	10	0
5	Colour-Sergeant Hyde	G	20	0	5	0
				£1	15	0
	MATCH 2.—CLASS 3.					
7	Bugler Sadd	D	20	0	5	0
8	Private Salmon	C	20	0	5	0
12	Corporal Gregory	C	19	0	2	6
19	Lance-Corporal Tipping	F	18	0	2	6
31	Private Douglas	B	17	0	2	6
33	Private Gulliver	F	17	0	2	6
				£1	0	0

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Order of Merit.	Rank and Name.	Company.	Score.	— £	s.	d.
No.	MATCH 2.—CLASS 4.					
3	Private Shayler - - -	F	21	0	10	0
5	Corporal Williams - - -	E	20	0	5	0
7	Lance-Corporal Giveen - -	D	20	0	5	0
9	Corporal Beare - - -	E	19	0	5	0
10	Lance-Corporal Ballard - -	D	19	0	5	0
17	Private Brooks - - -	F	18	0	2	6
20	Private Gurteen - - -	F	18	0	2	6
25	Private Webster - - -	F	17	0	2	6
26	Private Yeoman - - -	D	17	0	2	6
27	Private Tooke - - - -	D	17	0	2	6
				£2	2	6
	MATCH 3.—CLASS 2. 600 YARDS.					
6	Colour-Sergeant Aries - -	F	29	0	5	0
	MATCH 3.—CLASS 3, RANK AND FILE.					
1	Corporal Turner - - -	F	32	1	0	0
5	Private Huggins - - -	B	28	0	5	0
21	Bugler Miles - - - -	F	26	0	2	6
22	Lance-Corporal Grant - -	G	26	0	2	6
				£1	10	0
	MATCH 3.—CLASS 4, RANK AND FILE.					
3	Lance-Corporal Tidy - -	F	27	0	10	0
5	Private Stevenson - - -	F	26	0	5	0
6	Private Skinner - - -	F	26	0	5	0
8	Private Mason - - - -	B	26	0	5	0
9	Private Ward - - -	F	25	0	5	0
13	Private Sullivan - - -	F	25	0	2	6
14	Lance-Corporal Varrell - -	C	25	0	2	6
16	Private Nobbs - - - -	F	24	0	2	6
18	Lance-Corporal Ballard - -	D	24	0	2	6
22	Private Wray - - -	F	24	0	2	6
25	Private Hughes - - -	F	23	0	2	6
26	Private Shayler - - -	F	22	0	2	6
				£2	7	6
	MATCH 6.—200 YARDS, OPEN. FIRST DAY.					
2	Colour-Sergeant Hyde - -	G	33	0	15	0
3	Private Gulliver - - -	F	33	0	15	0
8	Colour-Sergeant Aries - -	F	32	0	15	0
10	Armourer Sergeant Goodwin -	H	31	0	7	6
11	Corporal Gregory - - -	C	31	0	7	6
				£3	0	0
	MATCH 6.—500 YARDS, OPEN.					
3	Colour-Sergeant Aries - -	F	34	0	12	0
8	Colour-Sergeant Hyde - -	G	33	0	7	0
				£0	19	0

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Order of Merit.	Rank and Name.	Company.	Score.	£ s. d.
No.	MATCH 6.—200 YARDS. 2ND DAY.			
4	Sergeant Barry	H	31	0 10 0
8	Colour-Sergeant Goodwin	H	30	0 7 0
				£0 17 0
	MATCH 6.—500 YARDS. 2ND DAY.			
2	Colour-Sergeant Aries	F	32	0 5 0
8	Private Gulliver	F	31	0 4 0
				£0 9 0
	MATCH 12.—YOUNG SOLDIERS, 200, 500, AND 600 YARDS.			
2	2nd Lieutenant Holt	G	82	1 0 0
4	Private Ward	F	81	0 2 6
7	Private Inwood	B	80	0 2 6
9	Private Gearing	F	77	0 2 6
10	Private Jennings	A	77	0 2 6
12	Private Shayler	F	76	0 2 6
14	Private Tooke	D	75	0 2 6
18	Private Sheppard	E	73	0 2 6
23	Private Skinner	F	70	0 2 6
24	Private Richardson	F	70	0 2 6
26	Private Yeomans	D	70	0 2 6
27	Private Smith	F	68	0 2 6
29	Private Smith	E	66	0 2 6
31	Private Edwards	D	66	0 2 6
				£2 12 6
	REVOLVER.			
1	Major White (1st day)	B	—	0 12 6
1	Lieut. Tunnard (2nd day)	H	—	0 10 0
2	2nd Lieut. Holt (1st day)	G	—	0 6 0

REGIMENTAL TEAM.

Colour-Sergeant Aries	90
Lance-Sergeant Brannagan	88
2nd Lieutenant Holt	86
Colour-Sergeant Hyde	84
Private Gulliver	83
Bugler Miles	80
Armourer Sergeant Goodwin	79
Bugler Sadd	75
	665
Average	85·1

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ATHLETICS, 1906.

1st Battalion.

The Annual Regimental Athletic Meeting was held on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, March 12th, 13th, and 14th, in fine although at times rather windy weather, the wind rather interfering with the runners in the long distance events.

Several new men came to the front this year, especially in the two long distance events, Lance-Corporal Wake winning the mile in the excellent time of 4 min. 57 sec., while Private Tattam, a young soldier who will improve, was a good second.

Corporal Rawlings won the Quarter Mile for the third successive year, and so has the honour of keeping the Challenge Belt.

Two fresh items were added to the programme this year:—*Putting the Weight*, which was won by Lance-Corporal Arlett with 30 ft. 1 in., although Corporal Rawlings put 32 ft. 2 in. in an exhibition directly afterwards; and *Throwing the Cricket Ball*, won by Private Adams with 83 yards.

The Special Prize for the best all-round athlete was divided between Lance-Corporal Wake and Corporal Rawlings, with 27 points each, Private Madeley being 3rd with 25 points.

Events and Results.

I. 100 *Yards.*—Corporal Rawlings, 1; Private C. Brown, 2; Private A. Madeley, 3; Time 11 sec.

II. *Quarter Mile.*—Corporal Rawlings, 1; Private Madeley, 2: Private Pearce, 3; Time 57 sec.

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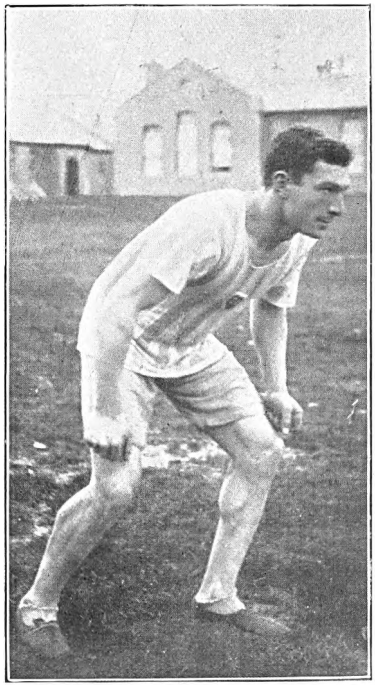
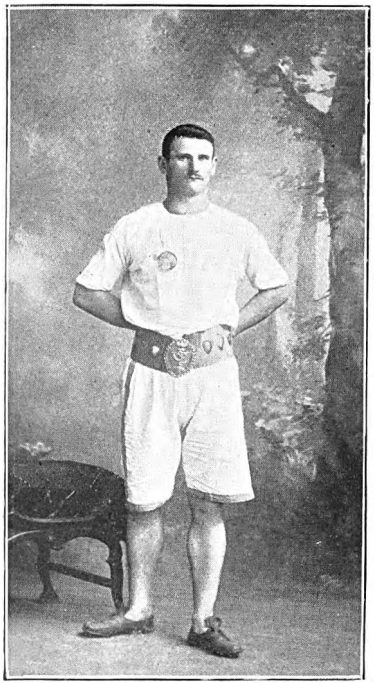


Corporal Field.
2nd Battalion.



Corporal Rawlings.
1st Battalion.

CHAMPION RUNNERS, 1906.

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III. *Half Mile.*—Lance-Corporal Wake, 1; Private Tattam, 2; Private Dewis, 3; Time 2 min. 12⅗ sec.

IV. *One Mile.*—Lance-Corporal Wake, 1; Private Tattam, 2; Lance-Sergeant Dancey, 3. Time 4 min. 57 sec.

V. 120 *Yards Hurdles.*—Private G. Hall, 1; Lance-Corporal Wake, 2; Private Madeley, 3.

VI. *High Jump.*—Lance-Corporal Arlett, 5 ft. 1½ in., 1st; Private Whitehead, 5 ft. 1 in., 2nd; Lance-Corporal Williams, 5 ft., 3rd.

VII.—*Long Jump.*—Private Madeley (17 ft. 10 in.), 1st; Private Whitehead (17 ft. 6 in.), 2nd; Lance-Corporal Wooding (17 ft. 4½ in.), 3rd.

VIII. *Putting the Weight.*—Lance-Corporal Arlett, (30 ft. 1 in.), 1st; Corporal Rawlings (29 ft. 10 in.), 2nd; Sergeant Arlett (28 ft. 11 in.), 3rd.

IX. *Throwing the Cricket Ball.*—Private Adams, (83 yds.), 1st; Private Hall (82 yds.), 2nd; Private Phillips (81 yds), 3rd.

X. 100 *Yards (Band Boys' Race).*—Boy Roberts, 1st; Boy Bendall, 2nd; Boy Warren, 3rd.

XI. *Sack Race.*—Corporal Dyke, 1st; Lance-Corporal Sheppard, 2nd; Lance-Corporal Pike, 3rd.

XII. *Potato Race.*—Private Madeley, 1st; Lance-Corporal Smith, 2nd; Private C. Brown, 3rd.

XIII. 220 *Yards Young Soldiers' Race.*—Private Grant, 1st; Private McAvoy, 2nd; Private Biddle, 3rd.

XIV. 220 *Yards W. O. and Sergeant's Race.*—Sergeant Arlett (14 yds.), 1st; Sergeant Black (12 yds.), 2nd; Lance-Sergeant A. Dancey (Scratch), 3rd.

XV. 220 *Yards Old Soldiers' Race.*—Private Fleckner (9 yds.), 1st; Private Day (31 yds.), 2nd; Bugler

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McInerney (51 yds.), 3rd; Private Beckley (Scratch), 4th. A very exciting race, only a yard separating the first three, with the fourth close up.

XVI. *Children's Race.*—Violet Jones, 1st; Christopher Austin, 2nd; Reginald King, 3rd.

XVII. *Tug of War* (*Catch Weights*).—B beat C; D beat F. Final, B beat D.

XVIII. *Tug of War* (*Light Weights*).—D beat A; F beat C; H and B Byes. D beat F; B beat H. Final: D Company beat B company. (A magnificent pull lasting fully five minutes.)

XIX. *Bayonet Fighting.*—B beat F; A beat E; C and G Byes. C beat G; B beat A. Final: C Company beat B Company.

XX. 120 *Yards* (*Open*).—Private Grant (43rd), 1st; Private Robson (Royal Dragoons), 2nd; Private Madeley (43rd), 3rd.

XXI. *Half Mile* (*Open*).—Private Dewis (43rd), 1st; Private Robson (Royal Dragoons), 2nd; Lance-Corporal Wake (43rd), 3rd.

XXII. *Consolation Race.*—Private Izzard, 1st; Private Marshall, 2nd; Private Ambrose, 3rd.

XXIII. *Officer's Race* (120 *Yards Handicap*). Prize, a Silver Cup.—Major E. A. E. Lethbridge, D.S.O., 1st; Captain Hampden, 2nd; Captain Forrest, D.S.O., 3rd. There were 20 starters, all finishing in a bunch. A good handicap by Lieut. R. V. Simpson.

At the Athletic Meeting held at Naini Tal Depôt, on the 10th October, 1906, the following events were won by the Regiment:—

100 *Yards.*—Corporal Rawlings, 1st; Private Tattam, 2nd.

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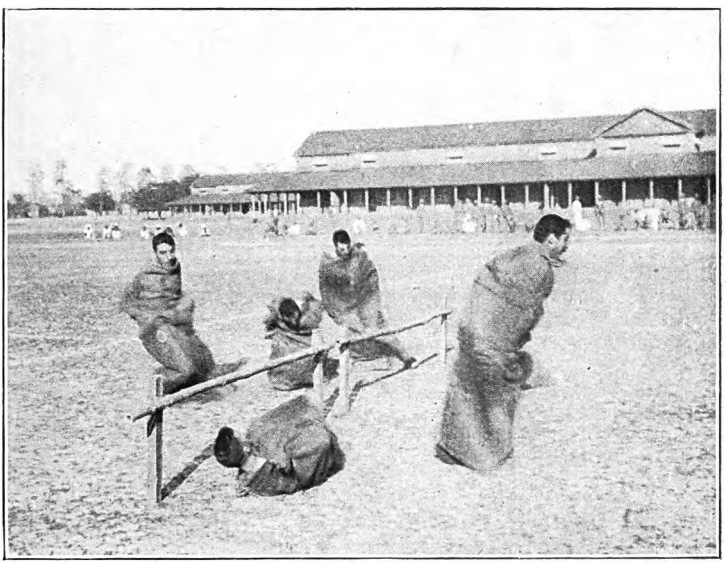

ATHLETIC SPORTS.

1ST BATTALION. LUCKNOW. 1906.

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Three-legged Race.—Privates Boss and Allday, 1st; Lance-Corporal Arlett and Private Claridge, 2nd; Lance-Corporal Smith and Lance-Corporal Raymond, 3rd.

Quarter Mile.—Corporal Rawlings, 1st; Lance-Corporal Smith, 2nd; Private Green, 3rd.

Sack Race.—Private Hayes, 1st; Lance-Corporal Arlett, 2nd.

Half Mile.—Private Tattam, 1st.

Putting the Weight.—Corporal Rawlings, 1st; Lance-Corporal Arlett, 3rd.

One Mile.—Private Tattam, 1st; Private Claridge, 2nd.

Tug of War.—Won by the Oxfordshire Light Infantry team.

Lake Tour.—Private Claridge, 1st.

Dog Race.—Lance-Corporal Perfect, 1st.

Special Prize.—(A cup given by the 8th Divisional Staff to the winner of the largest number of points, and a cigarette case to the second. Four points for a first, two points for a 2nd, one point for a 3rd):—Corporal Rawlings, 1st; Private Tattam, 2nd.

At the College Sports, Corporal Rawlings won the 220 *Yards* (silver cup); and Private Tattam won the *Mile* (school cup).

At the Volunteer Sports, Private Tattam won the *Half Mile.*

At the Durham Light Infantry Sports (Lucknow), Corporal Rawlings won the *Quarter Mile* (open to the Garrison).

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A Regimental Gymkhana was held on the Regimental Parade Ground, Lucknow, on Saturday, the 18th August, 1906.

EVENTS.

I. *Boot Race.*—50 yards. First man past the post with his own boots properly laced wins:—1st, Private Bowles; 2nd, Private Derry; 3rd, Private Dewis.

II. *Backwards Race.*—100 yards. Competitors to run backwards; Obstacle course.—1st, Private Grant; 2nd, Lance-Corporal Haycock; 3rd, Private Brown.

III. *Football Event.*—Entries two men per company. Competitors to dribble football round a flagged course and finish with kicking a goal from a given mark. Quickest time wins. 1st, E Company; 2nd, D Company; 3rd, C Company.

IV. *Soot and Flour Competition.*—Inter-Company. G Company 1st; A Company 2nd.

V. *Sergeants' Race.*—100 Yards. 1st, Sergeant Rix; 2nd, Sergeant Dancey; 3rd, Sergeant P. Smith.

VI. 100 *Yards' Race.*—Open to British units in the Garrison. 1st, Private Grant, 1st Oxfordshire Light Infantry; 2nd, Private Brown, ditto; 3rd, Private Pearce, ditto.

VII. *Dog Race.*—Dogs, which must be the *bonâ fide* property of competitors, to race 200 yards to their owners. First competitor to bring his own dog to the post wins. 1st, Corporal Mitchell; 2nd, Private Bowles; 3rd, Corporal Hambleton.

A Regimental Quoit Tournament was held at Lucknow during the month of August and resulted as follows:—

First Round.—Played on the 6th and 7th. E Company beat the Signallers; A Company beat B Company;

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D Company beat F Company; G Company beat C Company.

Second Round.—Played on the 10th. D Company beat A Company; G Company beat E Company.

Final (played 15th).—D Company beat G Company, after a very exciting game in which the points were 21 to 19.

REGIMENTAL GAMES TOURNAMENT held at Lucknow during October and November, 1906:—

Billiards.—First Prize, Rs. 25, Sergeant H. Smith, E Company; 2nd Prize, Rs. 15, Private M. Hazlewood, H Company; 3rd Prize, Rs. 10, Sergeant G. Henderson, B Company.

Chess.—First Prize, Rs. 25, Private N. Crosby, H Company; 2nd Prize, Rs. 15, Corporal F. White, A Company; 3rd Prize, Rs. 10, Private F. Stanley, A Company.

Draughts.—First Prize, Rs. 25, Quarter-Master Sergeant G. Edwards, E Company; 2nd Prize, Rs. 15, Corporal A. E. Dyke, C Company; 3rd Prize, Rs. 10, Private A. Davis, E Company.

The Final of the INTER-COMPANY HOCKEY TOURNAMENT for the Silver Shield was contested between F and H Companies on the Regimental Ground, on Monday, 1st October, 1906, before a very large crowd.

H Company, who were the holders of the Trophy, had practically the same men in their team who won last year.

F Company, however, had trained very hard, and were no doubt the dark horses of the tournament. Experience, however, told, and H Company won somewhat easily, in the end, by 4 goals to 0.

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2ND BATTALION.

REGIMENTAL ATHLETIC CLUB.

MONTHLY SPORTS FOR THE YEAR 1906.

Date.	Events.	Winners.	Company.	Remarks.
14.2.06	Cross Country - (about 3 miles.)	Corporal Beare - -	E	27 starters.
		Private Warner - -	E	
		Lance Corporal Smith -	D	
21.2.06	Cross Country - (about 3½ miles.)	Private Milliard - -	A	9 starters.
		Corporal Beare - -	E	
		Lance-Corporal Smith -	D	
2.3.06	Cross Country - (about 3½ miles.)	Private Milliard - -	A	17 starters.
		Corporal Beare - -	E	
		Private Warner - -	E	
8.3.06	Men - - Cross Country (about 4 miles.)	Private Thorpe - -	D	21 starters.
		Lance-Corporal Sharman -	H	
		Private Cooper - -	F	
8.3.06	Boys - - Cross Country (about 4 miles.)	Boy Miller - - -	E	
		,, Gebbels - - -	B	
		,, Grant - - -	G	
14.3.06	¼-mile - - (Soldiers under 12 months' service.)	Private Berry - -	B	
		,, Richardson -	F	
		,, Cooper - -	F	
22.3.06.	Cross Country - (4 miles.)	Private Dace - - -	G	18 starters.
		Lance-Corporal Sharman -	H	
		Private Cooper - -	F	
29.3.06	Cross Country - (Championship.) Distance 3½ miles. Teams of 5. Open to all ranks.	Company - - -	G	1st. 35 points.
		,, - - -	D	2nd. 28 ,,
		,, - - -	H	3rd, 15 ,,
25.4.06	100 yards - (Championship.)	Lance-Sergeant Brannigan	A	Championship. Points, 10.
		Lance-Corporal Boatwright	D	,, 7.
		Private Butler - -	B	,, 4,
		Lance-Corporal Laxton -	F	,, 2.
25.4.06	Long Jump - (Championship.)	Lance-Sergeant Shilcock (17 ft. 9 in.)	D	Points, 10.
		Lance-Sergeant Brannigan (17 ft. 4 in.)	A	,, 7.
		Private Hall (16 ft. 3½ in.)	F	,, 4.
		,, Brennan (15 ft. 1½ in.)	C	,, 2.

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MONTHLY SPORTS FOR THE YEAR 1906—*cont.*

Date.	Events.	Winners.	Company.	Remarks.
25.4.06	½-mile (Championship.)	Lance-Corporal Boatwright	D	Points, 15.
		Private Milliard	A	,, 10.
		Corporal Field	G	,, 7.
		Private Warner	E	,, 4.
		Lance-Corporal Bowers	G	,, 2.
30.5.06	¼-mile (Championship.)	Corporal Hewitt	B	Points, 10.
		Lance-Sergeant Brannigan	A	,, 7.
		Lance-Corporal Boatwright	D	,, 4.
		Private Butler	B	,, 2.
30.5.06	High Jump (Championship.)	Private Frankum (5 ft. ½ in.)	B	Points, 10.
		Private Whitehead	A	,, 7.
		Corporal Hewitt	B	,, 4.
		,, Beare	E	Tie, 1.
		Private Warner	E	,, 1.
30.5.06	Mile (Championship.)	Lance-Corporal Boatwright	D	Points, 20.
		Corporal Field	G	,, 15.
		Private Milliard	A	,, 10.
		Boy Miller	E	,, 7.
		,, Butler	B	,, 4.
		Corporal Beare	E	,, 2.
24.10.06	100 yards (N.C.O.'s and Men under 12 Months' Service.)	Private Brill	D	
		,, White	D	
		,, Greyham	D	
24.10.06	100 yards (N.C.O.'s and Men over 12 Months' Service.)	Lance-Sergeant Brannigan	A	
		Lance-Corporal Grant	G	

WATERLOO SPORTS HELD ON JUNE 18TH, 1906.

The following were some of the events :—

Description of Race.	Order.	Winners.	Company.
220 yards Handicap	1	Private Butler	
	2	Corporal Hewitt	
	3	Lance-Sergeant Brannigan	A
Bicycle V. C. Race	1	Lance-Corporal Ballard	D
	2	,, Grant	G
	3	Private Clare	F

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WATERLOO SPORTS HELD ON JUNE 18TH, 1906—*cont.*

Description of Race.	Order.	Winners.	Company.
Sack Race - -	1	Private Beldon - - -	F
	2	,, Laxton - - -	F
	3	,, Wise - - -	E
	4	,, Meers - - -	G
	5	Lance-Corporal Grant -	G
½-Mile, open to 7th Brigade.	1	Corporal Garwood - -	Lincoln Regiment.
	2	,, Hagan - -	,, ,,
	3	Lance-Corporal Field -	G Company, Oxfordshire Lt. Infantry
Tug of War. Catch Weights.	1	Captain Frith's Company -	C
	2	,, Ballard's Company -	D
	3	Major Childer's Company -	H
Bayonet Fighting Competition.	1	Captain Brooke-Popham's Company.	G
	2	Captain Weatherby's Company.	E
	3	Major White's Company -	B
Sergeant's Race, 120 yards Handicap.	1	Colour-Sergeant I. of M. Hyde.	G
Obstacle Race - -	1	Private Wise - - -	D
	2	Corporal Collyer - -	A
	3	Private Brown - - -	D
	4	,, Simmons - -	F
Tug of War. Light Weights.	1	Captain Wood's Company -	F
	2	,, Frith's Company -	C
	3	,, Ballard's Company -	D
Winners of the Clock for the best Company at Athletics throughout the year.		Captain Ballard's Company	D

In addition there was a display of Club Swinging by N.C.O.'s and men of the Regiment.

At the SALISBURY PLAIN GARRISON SPORTS, held at Bulford, on the 31st August, 1906, the following events were won by the N.C.O.'s and men of the Regiment:—

Veteran's Race, 100 *Yards*. (Handicap, one yard start for every year over 15 years' service.) Winner, Lance-Sergeant P. Brannigan.

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One Mile. Corporal G. Field.

Infantry Scouts' Race. (Distance 3 miles across country.) Teams, 8 N.C.O.'s and men. (Corporal Beare, Commander of Team.)

At the 50TH BRIGADE R.F.A. SPORTS, held on 12th September, 1906, at Bulford, the *Mile*, open to Troops of Salisbury Plain, was won by Corporal G. Field, Oxfordshire Light Infantry.

At the LINCOLNSHIRE REGIMENTAL SPORTS, held on 25th September, 1906, in the *Mile*, open to the 7th Brigade, Corporal H. Hewitt, was second.

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CRICKET, 1906.

1st Battalion.

Inter-Company Tournament, 1905–1906.

1st Round.

F Company beat D Company; C Company beat B Company; A Company beat G Company; H Company beat E Company.

Semi-Final.

C beat F; A beat H (Holders of 1904–5).

Final.

C, or Captain A. G. Bayley's, Company beat A, or Major A. J. F. Eden's, Company.

2nd Battalion.

2nd Oxfordshire Light Infantry v. *Collingbourne.*

2nd Oxfordshire Light Infantry.

	Runs.
Lt. J. Blagrove, c. Bell, b. Potter	3
Corp. Grant, l.b.w., b. Potter	5
Lt. U. J. D. Bourke, b. May	1
Col.-Sergeant Hills, b. Potter	6
Lt. C. Carfrae, b. Potter	0
Capt. Wood, b. May	0
Capt. Weatherby, b. Potter	19
Lt. F. V. Holt, b. May	0
Corp. Field, b. May	0
Lance-Sergt. Godden, c. Wroth, b. May	0
Lance-Sergt. Ebsworth, not out	0
Extras	0
Total	34

Collingbourne.

	Runs.
Mr. A. May, c. Ebsworth, b. Hills	5
Mr. C. Wroth, c. Holt, b. Blagrove	17
Mr. J. Potter, b. Hills	7
Mr D. Bell, c. Ebsworth, b. Wood	3
Mr. J. Wroth, b. Hills	4
Mr. E. Drew, c. Blagrove, b. Weatherby	24
Mr. Fribbance, b. Carfrae	5
Mr. C. Wilkins, run out	7
Mr. L. Wroth, b. Grant	0
Mr. Humpster, c. Wood, b. Weatherby	6
Mr. W. Wroth, not out	2
Extras	15
Total	95

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2nd Oxfordshire Light Infantry v. *Shipton.*

2ND OXFORDSHIRE LIGHT INFANTRY.

	Runs.
Lt. J. Blagrove, c. Jones, b. Formby	1
Corp. G. Field, c. & b. Pemberton	3
Col. Hughes, b. Formby	9
Col.-Sergt. Hills, b. Formby	0
Capt. Weatherby, b. Pemberton	1
Lt. C. Carfrae, c. & b. Pemberton	10
Lt. F. V. Holt, c. Hutchinson, b. Formby	3
Capt. Wood, c. Williams, b. Formby	6
Private Bradbury, b. Formby	4
Capt. Ballard, c. & b. Pemberton	0
Boy Grant, not out	3
Corp. Beare, b. Pemberton	1
Extras	0
Total	41

SHIPTON.

	Runs
Mr. H. C. Formby, c. Blagrove, b. Field	2
Mr. F. Milner, b. Hills	1
Major Ward, b. Hills	0
Mr. M. I. Williams, b. Hills	0
Mr. W. Curgenven, l.b.w., b. Hills	0
Mr. G. N. Birkett, c. Hughes, b. Field	1
Col. Cuill, c. & b. Hills	0
Capt. Jones, c. Hills, b. Carfrae	15
Mr. B. Pemberton, c. & b. Wood	30
Mr. G. Thurlow, not out	7
Mr. S. Hutchinson, b. Hills	5
Mr. Beresford, b. Hills	0
Extras	2
Total	63

2nd Oxfordshire Light Infantry v. *Eveleigh.*

(August 18th, 1906).

EVELEIGH.

1st Innings.	Runs.	*2nd Innings.*	Runs.
Capt. Darrell, b. Hills	0	c. Weatherby, b. Osborne	7
Mr. E. King, c. Portal, b. Field	10	l.b.w., b. Hills	14
Mr. D. Radcliffe, c. Craig, b. Field	17	b. Osborne	4
Mr. C. Fulcher, b. Hills	6	c. Boy Grant, b. Osborne	25
Mr. A. Humphreys, c. and b. Field	0	b. Grant	41
Mr. H. Vyse, c. Weatherby, b. Field	0	run out	6
Mr. G. Alexander, b. Field	10	c. Grant, b. Weatherby	2
Mr. Armitage, b. Hills	0	b. Grant	17
Mr. G. Kingscote, run out	2	b. Grant	1
Mr. M. Alexander, b. Hills	3	Not out	4
Mr. Hughes, not out	5	c. Portal, b. Osborne	43
Extras	9	Extras	17
Total	62	Total	181

2ND OXFORDSHIRE LIGHT INFANTRY.

1st Innings.

	Runs.
Lance-Corp. Grant, b. Humphreys	13
Capt. Weatherby, b. Humphreys	14
Corp. Field, l.b.w., b. Humphreys	18
Lt. J. Portal, c. King, b. Humphreys	2
Col.-Sergt. Hills, c. Radcliffe, b. Darroll	3
Boy Grant, b. Humphreys	0
Lt. A. Ponsonby, c. Alexander, b. Humphreys	0
Mr. A. Craig, b. Humphreys	0
Capt. Wood, not out	3
Capt. Ballard, b. Humphreys	0
Lt. J. Osborne, l.b.w., b. Humphreys	0
Extras	6
Total	59

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Company Cricket Tournament.

First Ties.

Captain H. R. M. Brooke-Popham's Company beat Captain C. H. Frith's Company.

Captain J. A. Ballard's Company beat Major E. D. White's Company.

Captain J. T. Weatherby's Company beat Captain H. C. Nisbet's Company.

Major E. M. Childers' Company beat Captain H. L. Wood's Company.

Second Ties.

Captain H. R. M. Brooke-Popham's Company, beat Captain J. A. Ballard's Company.

Captain J. T. Weatherby's Company beat Major E. M. Childers' Company.

Final.

Captain J. T. Weatherby's Company beat Captain H. R. M. Brooke-Popham's Company.

The following are the score sheets in the final match played and won by Captain J. T. Weatherby's Company:

E Company v. *G Company.*

E Company.

1st Innings.

	Runs.
Capt. J. T. Weatherby, c. Capt. Brooke-Popham, b. Field	52
Private Thompson, b. Field	13
Col. Sergt. Hills, c. Field, b. Brooks	46
Lieut. Ponsonby, c. Lieut. Holt, b. Field	29
Private Mills, b. Brooks	2
Lance-Sergt. Small, c. Love, b. Brooks	4
Lance-Corp. Mays, b. Grant	0
Corporal Beare, c. Brooks, b. Grant	3
Private Plamplin, b. Brooks	0
Private Gibbs, not out	11
Private Lee, l.b.w., b. Grant	2
Extras	20
Total	182

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G COMPANY.

1st Innings.	Runs.	*2nd Innings.*	Runs.
Private Gutteridge, c. Mays b. Hills	10	b. Hills	2
Sergt. Arnall, c. Small, b. Weatherby	2	c. Weatherby, b. Gibbs	13
Lance-Corp. Grant, not out	31	c. Ponsonby, b. Hills	18
Corp. Field, c. Plamplin, b. Weatherby	8	c. Small, b. Gibbs	17
2nd Lieut. Holt, b. Weatherby	0	b. Hills	9
Lance-Corp. Brooks, b. Hills	1	b. Weatherby	4
Capt. Brooke-Popham, b. Hills	0	b. Weatherby	0
Private Reeve, b. Hills	0	Not out	0
Lance-Corp. Ives, c. Small, b. Hills	0	c. Lee, b. Hills	2
Lance-Sergt. Love, b. Weatherby	2	b. Weatherby	5
Private Elderfield, b. Weatherby	2	c. Gibbs, b. Hills	5
Extras	7	Extras	3
Total	63	Total	78

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FOOTBALL, 1906.

1st Battalion.

Inter-Company Tournament, 1905 1906.

1st Round.

G, or Captain F. H. Stapleton's Company beat A, or Major A. J. F. Eden's Company.

D, or Captain C. E. Forrest's, D.S.O., Company beat F, or Major E. A. E. Lethbridge's, D.S.O., Company.

H, or Captain J. F. C. Fuller's, Company beat E, or Major G. F. Mockler's Company.

C, or Captain A. G. Bayley's Company beat B, or Captain C. F. Henley's Company.

Semi-Final.

G beat D; H beat C.

Final.

G Company beat H Company (Holders of 1904–5).

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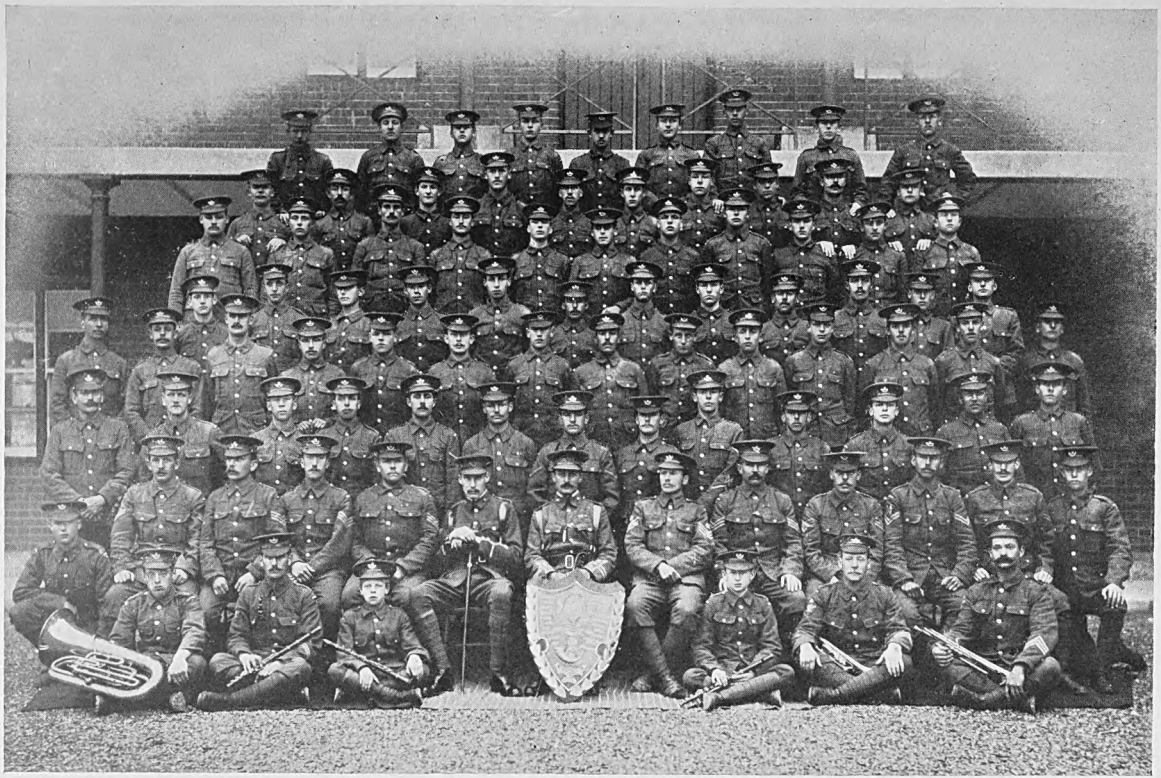

E, OR CAPTAIN J. T. WEATHERBY'S, COMPANY, 2ND BATTALION

Winners of the Cricket and Football Shields, 1906.

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BOXING AND GYMNASTICS, 1906.

1st Battalion.

The 3rd Annual Boxing Tournament took place in the Regimental Theatre, Lucknow, on the 19th and 20th December, before a large and appreciative audience.

The science displayed by the competitors speaks well for the good training they have undergone.

Each event was well contested, and in the finals for the Middle Weight Challenge Belt, and the Light Weight Cup, most excellent fights were witnessed, and in each case an extra round had to be fought before the winner was decided upon.

During the interval, a comic Boxing display (Chinese) was given by Sergeant Woodeson and Private Baker, which was most amusing and well applauded.

At the conclusion of the Tournament, Colonel P. T. Clarke distributed the prizes.

Officials.

Referee.—Mr. F. O. O'Neill.

Judges.—Lieut. Jones-Vaughan, Royal Welsh Fusiliers, Staff Sergeant-Major J. Jones, Army Gymnastic Staff.

M. C.—Sergeant-Major T. Pears.

Time-Keeper.—Quartermaster-Sergeant G. Edwards.

Details.

Feather Weights.

(Prizes: 1st, Rs. 50; 2nd, Rs. 20; 3rd, Rs. 10.)

First Round.—Private Adams, C Company, beat Private Houldsworth, G Company; Private Cooper, C

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Company, beat Private Benwell, B Company; Lance-Corporal Shepard and Private Clare, byes.

Semi-Final.—Lance-Corporal Shepard, A Company, beat Private Adams, C Company; Private Cooper, C Company, declared winner (Private Clare having withdrawn).

Final.—Lance-Corporal Shepard just beat Private Cooper by a narrow margin after an extra round.

Light Weights.

(Prizes: Silver Cup and Rs. 40; 2nd, Rs. 20; 3rd, Rs. 10.)

First Round.—Private Andrews, G Company, beat Private Carrington, D Company; Private Wheeler, G Company, beat Private Everest, C Company; Private Hall, A Company, and Private Johnson, F Company, byes.

Semi-Final.—Private Hall, A Company, beat Private Wheeler, G Company; Private Andrews, G Company, beat Private Johnson, F Company.

Final.—Private Andrews, G Company, declared the winner (Private Hall having scratched).

Middle Weights.

Prizes: Challenge Belt, (Holder of which receives Rs. 5 per month) and Rs. 40; 2nd, Rs. 20; 3rd, Rs. 10.

Semi-Final.—Private Smith, G Company, beat Private Izzard, A Company; Lance-Corporal Langley a bye.

Final.—Private Smith, G Company, 10st. 8lb., beat Lance-Corporal Langley, F Company, 10st. 10lb.

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Catch Weights.

(Prizes: 1st, Rs. 50; 2nd, Rs. 20.)

Semi-Final.—Lance-Corporal Smith, F Company, 12st. 11lb., beat Lance-Corporal Langley, 10st. 10lb.; Private Johnson, E Company, a bye.

Final.—Lance-Corporal Smith, F Company, beat Private Johnson, E Company.

Special 4-Round Contest for Rs. 25.—Private Kenyon, A Company, beat Private Holdsworth, G Company, (in the first round).

Special Contest (6 *Rounds*).—Private Smith, G Company, Oxford Light Infantry, beat Private Miles 1st Royal Dragoons.

Special Prize by Mr. Hans Drewitz for best fight in the Tournament, Rs. 20.—Lance-Corporal Langley, F Company.

Special Prize for best skill during the Tournament, Rs. 15.—Private Smith, G Company.

Novices' Boxing Tournament.

A Boxing Tournament, for Novices only, was held in the Regimental Theatre, Lucknow, on Friday and Saturday the 21st and 22nd September, 1906, and was attended by crowded houses each night. Some excellent fights were witnessed, notably in the finals for the Light, and Heavy Weight competitions.

Details.

Boys' Contest, Final.—Boy Hall beat Boy Acton.

Light Weights.—Private Chandler, H Company, beat Private Raymond, D Company.

Feather Weights.—Private Buyrn, H Company, beat Private Little, F. Company.

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Middle Weights.—Lance-Corporal Langley, F Company, beat Private Harris, D Company.

Heavy Weights.—Private Johnson, E Company, beat Private Smith, G Company.

The prize for the best-developed man in the Regimental Boxing Club was won by Private Fulker, E Company; 2nd Prize, Private Little, F Company.

The Final Contest in the Boxing Competition between Privates Lockyer, F Company, and Smith, G Company, which took place at Central Gymnasium, Lucknow, on the 2nd July, 1906, was won by Private Lockyer.

In the GYMNASTIC COMPETITION, open to the Regiment, Private Holdsworth, G Company, was 1st, and Private Fulker, E Company, 2nd.

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POLO, 1906.

1st Battalion.

INFANTRY POLO CHAMPIONSHIP.[1]

First Game in the First Ties.

The Infantry Polo Tournament opened here this afternoon (Lucknow, Feb. 20) on a perfect ground, and in the presence of a very large number of spectators. The Mahomed Bagh Club was "at home." The teams were hardly evenly matched. The Gurkhas played well together, and for the most part of the game were on the attack, and the Oxford made a very stout defence indeed. The Gurkhas' score would have been a larger one, but for the opposition offered by the Oxfords in defence of their flags, and they were unlucky in not carrying some advantages they got to successful conclusions, and thus helped to diminish the difference in the scores. The following are details of the game :—

Oxfordshire L.I.	*v.*	2nd Gurkha Rifles.
1 Capt. A. Bayley		1 Lieut. Barton
2 Lieut.-Col. P. Clark		2 Lieut. Elles
3 Lieut. W. Moreland		3 Capt. Ross
Back, Lieut. G. Blewitt		*Back*, Capt. Boileau

Umpires : Capts. Godman and Hamilton-Grace.

First chakkar.—The Gurkhas were on the attack for the first couple of minutes and put up a goal, then the Oxfords bore down on the Gurkhas' flags but nothing came of it. The Gurkhas shortly again pressed and finally sent the ball through the flags, and with an interval in which the Oxfords threatened the Gurkhas' flags, the latter carried the ball to the opposite end and scored a minor point.

Score : Gurkhas two goals and one subsidiary to the Oxfords' love.

Second chakkar.—The play was more even in this *chakkar*, the Gurkhas, however, were able to make good one goal and one subsidiary out of their runs on the Oxfords' flags.

Score : Gurkhas three goals and two subsidiaries to the Oxfords' love.

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[1] From the *Indian Daily Telegraph*, 22nd February, 1906.

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Third chakkar.—The play was again very equal. The Oxfords well defended their flags from the raids by the Gurkhas, and often confined the play to mid ground, and finally crowned an attack on the Gurkhas' flags by a goal.

Score : Gurkhas three goals and two subsidiaries to one goal of the Oxfords.

Fourth chakkar.—The Gurkhas were again in the ascendancy and confined most of the play in this *chakkar* to the Oxfords' ground, where there were prolonged scrimmages in front of the Oxfords' flags. Ere the *chakkar* closed the Gurkhas had put up one goal and one subsidiary out of hard-fought bouts.

Score : Gurkhas four goals and four subsidiaries to one goal of the Oxfords.

Fifth chakkar.—The Gurkhas started well and put up two goals and two subsidiaries, then the Oxfords scored a minor point, and play remained even without further score.

Score : Gurkhas six goals and six subsidiaries to the Oxfords' one goal and one subsidiary.

Sixth chakkar.—Only forty-one seconds were left for play, which was not productive of any result.

The Gurkhas won by six goals and six subsidiaries to the Oxfords one goal and one subsidiary.

NARAIN SINGH POLO TOURNAMENT.[1]

Second Day.

Three games in the Narain Singh Polo Tournament were played off yesterday afternoon in presence of a very large assembly. The opening game was between the 1st Royal Dragoons "A" team and the Oxford Light Infantry. The issue of this game came as a surprise to spectators who expected the Royals with the redoubtable Col. DeLisle would win, but the Colonel was not playing in the same form as on the previous evening, while the Oxfords played a splendid game—their combination was perfect and they were ever sure on the ball. At the conclusion of full time the Oxfords won by four goals to the Royals three goals and one subsidiary. The second game was between the 6th Cavalry and Durham Light Infantry. Though the Durhams had lost the services of Capt. Hamilton-Grace his place was ably filled by Col. Mansell, who was ably supported by his members three and four, on whom fell the brunt of the defence. The Cavalry were at a great disadvantage in having lost Major Grinstone's services, and their ponies were not the

[1] From the *Indian Daily Telegraph*, 23rd November, 1906.

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least of their troubles. Craigie was not in his usual good form, but Oldham played a strenuous game. The Durhams had the best of the game nearly all through and won by the wide margin of eight goals and three subsidiaries to three goals and one subsidiary. The third game was between the 1st Royal Dragoons "B" team and the Civilians' team. Nearly all through the Royals held the Civilians on the defensive, but for a long period were making very erratic shooting. Later, goals began to be signalled in place of subsidiaries, and when the Civilians did break through they were soon circumvented and put on the defensive again. Sullivan as usual payed well for the Civilians while Tomkinson and Godman did grand work for the Royals who, at the close of the game came out winners by five goals and six subsidiaries to one goal and one subsidiary.

The following are details of the games :—

ROYAL DRAGOONS "A." *v.*	OXFORDSHIRE L. I.
1 Lieut. Sandbach	1 Capt. Bailey
2 Lieut. Irwin	2 Lieut. Higgins
3 Lieut.-Col. de Lisle	3 Hon. C. Annesley
4 Lieut. Pike	4 Lieut. Morland

Umpire : Capt. Burrett.

First chakkar.—The Oxfords playing up well kept the ball in the Royals' ground for the most of the time and were able to score two goals. The Royals by a long shot hit a subsidiary.

Score : Oxfords two goals to one subsidiary.

Second chakkar.—Both teams played up well. The support of the Oxfords was exceptionally good all through and they were able to add a third goal to their score.

Third chakkar. - Level play up and down the ground, the ball not going out till after full time. Had de Lisle been surer on the ball the Royals ought to have scored. No score.

Fourth chakkar.—The play was nearly all in the Oxfords' ground, where the Royals had two or three futile shots at the flags and finally de Lisle by a long shot hit a goal.

Score : Oxfords three goals to one goal and one subsidiary.

Fifth chakkar.—A very good *chakkar*. The Royals pressed in the first part of the play then the Oxfords getting through pressed home and hit a goal.

Score : Oxfords four goals to one goal and one subsidiary.

Sixth Chakkar.—The Royals were pressing and finally Irwin getting a run to the flags, a goal was scored. Desultory play till final time.

The Oxfords won by four goals to three goals and two subsidiaries.

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2ND BATTALION.

When we were in India very few of us expected to play regimental polo during our tour at home; this year, however, we tried the experiment, with a certain amount of success. There was no cricket ground at Tidworth, and not much time available for going away to play matches elsewhere, so that, if it had not been for the polo, some of us would have found the summer very dull. We played on the Bulford Club ground, which was made on the downs by the M.I. Polo Club. Up to July 1st, the players consisted chiefly of the M.I. School, with ourselves and one or two others. We were afraid that the polo would come to an end on July 1st, as the Bulford M.I. School was abolished on that date, but luckily, the 16th and 21st Lancers came down into camp for a three months' training. They made the games much faster, and helped us to continue playing till the end of August, when everyone began to get rather stale, more especially the ponies and the ground itself. The regimental Polo Club had five ponies, which were let out on hire at so much a *chakkar*; besides these, there were about eight private ponies.

We were fortunate in finding stabling quite close to the Mess, at the farm belonging to Mr. Baker, who also foraged the ponies excellently.

We played the following matches :—

On June 12th at Browndown Camp, Portsmouth.

2nd OXFORDSHIRE L.I.	*v.*	4th OXFORDSHIRE L.I.
1 Capt. Ballard		1 Lieut. A. Craig
2 Lieut. A. Ponsonby		2 Capt. Barrington
3 Capt. Weatherby		3 Capt. North
Back, Capt. Clayton		*Back*, Lord Fitzwilliam

Result: 2nd Batt. won by 6 goals to 0.

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COLONEL WILLIAM CLARK'S TROPHY.

OFFICERS' MESS, 2ND BATTALION.

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We had a most enjoyable game on the 4th Battalion's private ground, and altogether a very good outing. Wood and Clayton drove us down in their motors, and in the evening we dined in Mess and afterwards slept on the steam yacht. Next year the 4th Battalion are training on Salisbury Plain, so we hope to play them a return match.

June 19th, on the Purse Caundle Ground, Dorsetshire.

2nd Oxfordshire L.I.	*v.*	Blackmore Vale.
1 Lieut. A. Ponsonby		1 Mr. A. Tyrwhitt-Drake
2 Capt. Weatherby		2 Major Douglas Pennant
3 Capt. Brooke-Popham		3 Mr. J. Collyer Bristowe
Back, Capt. Clayton		*Back*, Mr. J. Hargreaves.

(Four "Tens" only.)

The Blackmore Vale won by six goals to four.

The ground was perfect, and the game fairly fast.

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POLO PONY RACE.

1st Battalion.

The Regimental Polo Scurry was run off, on the Race Course at Lucknow, on the morning of Thursday, 29th March, 1906.

Distance 3 furlongs. Arabs, 11st. Catch Weights; Walers and C.B.'s 12st. :—

Lieut. Blewitt's b.w.g. Benjamin - -	(Owner)	1
Captain C. F. Henley's b.w.m. Belinda -	(Owner)	2
Captain C. F. Henley's ch.a.g. Bubbles	(Capt. Forrest)	3
Colonel Clark's bl.a.e. Aden -	(Hon. C. Annesley)	0
Colonel Clark's g.a.e. ——— -	(Mr. Harden)	0
Lieut. Scott's g.a.e. Woodcock - -	(Owner)	0
Captain Bayley's g.a.g. Bun Emperor -	(Owner)	0
Lieut. Morland's g.a.g. Blizzard - -	(Owner)	0
Lieut. Parr's b.cb.m. Jezebel - - -	(Owner)	0
Lieut. Stephens' b.a.e. Tippoo - -	(Owner)	0
Lieut. Sanderson's g.a.g. Piggy - -	(Owner)	0

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THE COLONEL-IN-CHIEF OF THE REGIMENT.

The following letter refers to the appointment of new Lieut.-Colonels:—

War Office, London, S.W.
100/Gen. No./1341. (A.G. 5.) November 20th, 1906.

SIR,

I am directed to inform you that the following procedure will be carried out in future whenever a new Lieutenant-Colonel is appointed to command a Battalion of the Oxfordshire Light Infantry:—

When the Battalion is stationed at home, application will be made to the War Office for permission to be granted for the new Lieutenant-Colonel, accompanied by his Adjutant, to report himself personally to the Colonel-in-Chief of the Regiment.

When the Battalion is stationed abroad, the new Lieutenant-Colonel on appointment to the command will report himself in writing to the Colonel-in-Chief through the Portuguese Ambassador in London.

Should it happen that both Battalions of the Regiment are stationed at home, and two new Battalion Commanders are appointed, only the Lieutenant-Colonel first appointed should report himself personally; the second Lieutenant-Colonel should on appointment report himself through the Ambassador as above.

These instructions are to be inserted in the Standing Orders of each Battalion.

I am to request that this letter may be duly acknowledged.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

EDWARD GRAHAM, Colonel,
for Major-General
Director of Personal Services.

The Officer Commanding,
2nd Battalion,
Oxfordshire Light Infantry,
Tidworth.

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THE REGIMENTAL DINNER.

THE Annual Dinner took place at the Hotel Cecil, on the 22nd June, when the Marquis de Soveral was the guest of the evening. The following were present:—Lieut.-General F. Green-Wilkinson, C.B., Colonel of the Regiment, in the Chair; Lieut. A. D. R. Aldred; Major-General T. M. Bailie; Captain J. A. Ballard; Lieut. A. J. N. Bartlett; Lieut.-General Sir Seymour Blane, Bart.; Lieut. U. J. D. Bourke; Colonel M. S. Brownrigg; Lieut.-Colonel P. T. Clark; Captain E. R. Clayton; Major C. H. Cobb; Lieut.-General F. M. Colvile, C.B.; Lieut.-Colonel C. K. Crosse; Captain Sir Charles Cuyler, Bart.; Colonel the Hon. A. E. Dalzell, C.B.; Major H. R. Davies; Major J. D. W. Davy; Lieut. H. M. Dillon; Lieut.-Colonel R. Fanshawe, D.S.O.; Captain R. M. Feilden; Captain C. E. Forrest, D.S.O.; Captain J. F. C. Fuller; Captain K. R. Hamilton, D.S.O.; Colonel Sir St. V. A. Hammick, Bart.; Lieut. F. V. Holt; Lieut.-Colonel R. G. H. Hughes; Captain W. C. Hunter; Lieut. E. H. Kirkpatrick; Major R. C. Luard; Captain W. Marriott-Dodington; Lieut. C. J. Mitchell; Lieut.-Colonel A. F. Mockler-Ferryman; Lieut.-Colonel A. C. Money; Lieut. W. E. T. Morland; Captain G. S. F. Napier; Captain H. C. Nisbet; Captain W. Owen; Lieut. A. W. N. Ponsonby; Lieut. R. V. Simpson; Captain E. L. Somers-Cocks; Captain P. S. Stanhope; Captain F. H. Stapleton; Captain W. J. Stopford, C.B.; Major F. A. B. Talbot; Major H. A. Terry; Colonel Ernest Villiers, A.D.C.; Captain J. T. Weatherby; Major E. D. White; Lieut.-Colonel the Hon. G. H. Windsor-Clive; Captain H. L. Wood; and Mr. Gerald Young.

Including the guest, **52** sat down to dinner; and of the 51 past and present officers, 18 joined the Service prior to 1881, 10 serving in the old 43rd, and 8 in the old 52nd.

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THE OXFORDSHIRE LIGHT INFANTRY COTTAGE HOMES.

COWLEY, OXFORD.

At the half-yearly meetings of the Executive Committee, held during 1906 at Cowley Barracks, the following accounts were audited and passed:—

BALANCE SHEET, 30TH JUNE, 1906.

RECEIPTS.	£	s.	d.	PAYMENTS.	£	s.	d.
Cr. at the Bank, 31/12/05	32	13	2	Water-rate	0	7	8
Cape 3½ p.c. dividend	5	18	3	Purchase of £221 17s. 3d. New Zealand 3 p.c.	200	0	0
Rebate Income Tax	0	6	2	Water Rate	0	7	8
Colonel Livesay's Legacy	200	0	0	District Rates	3	0	0
Interest on deposit of do.	0	4	7	Balance Credit	37	8	10
Mrs. Day	2	2	0				
Total	£241	4	2	Total	£241	4	2

BALANCE SHEET, 31ST DECEMBER, 1906.

RECEIPTS.	£	s.	d.	PAYMENTS.	£	s.	d.
Cr. Balance	37	8	10	Connecting with Cowley Drainage	21	12	0
Cape 3½ p.c. dividend	5	18	3	Water Rate	0	7	8
Regimental Institute, 1st Battalion	5	5	0	Furniture Insurance	0	2	6
Regimental Institute, 2nd Battalion	5	0	0	Water Rate	0	7	8
Regimental Institute, Cowley Depôt	3	3	0	Cowley Rates	3	4	0
Rebate Income Tax	0	6	2	House Insurance	0	10	0
New Zealand 3 p.c. dividend	3	3	3	Balance at the Bank	34	0	8
Total	£60	4	6	Total	£60	4	6

H. A. ADAIR, Major,
Hon. Sec.

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DALZELL TRUST AND PENSION FUND.

Receipts and Expenditure, 1906.

Receipts.	£	s.	d.
1906.			
Jan. 1st. Balance with Messrs. Cox & Co.	50	7	2
Jan. 1st. Div. Victoria 3½ p.c.	8	11	0
Feb. 19th. Div. L. & S.W. Railway	7	16	3
Feb. 27th. Div. Midland Railway	7	16	6
Feb. 20th. Rebate on Income Tax, to April, 1905	3	8	4
May 1st. Div. New Zealand 4 p.c.	8	13	11
July 3rd, Div. Victoria 3½ p.c.	8	11	0
Aug. 16th. Div. L. & S.W. Railway	7	16	3
Aug. 28th. Div. Midland Railway	7	16	6
Nov. 1st. Div. New Zealand 4 p.c.	8	13	11
	£119	10	10

Expenditure.	£	s.	d.
1906.			
Jan. 1st. Messrs. Cox & Co., postage	0	0	10
Jan. 12th. Payment of Six Pensioners for quarter ending 31st December, 1905	18	0	0
April 14th. Payment of Six Pensioners for quarter ending 31st March, 1906	18	0	0
June 30th. Messrs. Cox & Co., postage	0		10
July 16th. Payment of Six Pensioners for quarter ending 30th June, 1906	18	0	0
Oct. 13th. Payment of Six Pensioners for quarter ending 30th Sept. 1906	18	0	0
Dec. 31st. Balance in hands of Messrs. Cox & Co.	47	9	2
	£119	10	10

The Trustees have elected (for 1907) the Six Pensioners, Thomas Payne, Walter Sharman, G. Gilder, Harry Nelms, Frederick Gardner, Ernest Whitbread.

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CHANGES IN ARMS, EQUIPMENT AND CLOTHING, 1906.

2ND BATTALION.

In March, the whole of the M.L.E. and M.L.M. Rifles were withdrawn, and the Battalion was re-armed with Rifles, Short, M.L.E. These rifles were supplied in three different sizes, *i.e.*, with butts ("long" "normal," "short,"), to fit the men.

Sword bayonets of the 1888 pattern were withdrawn and replaced by the pattern of 1903.

The valise pattern equipment was withdrawn (with the exception of belts, frogs, slings, and coat-straps), and, as far as possible, the new pattern brown bandolier equipment was substituted.

In December, grey great-coats were replaced by drab great-coats, all capes being abolished.

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OFFICERS WHO LEFT THE REGIMENT IN 1906.

MAJOR G. F. MOCKLER was placed on retired pay, on attaining the age of 48, on the 4th July.

He was gazetted 2nd Lieutenant, from the Militia, in the 62nd Regiment, 14th September, 1878, and was transferred to the 43rd Light Infantry 30th November, 1878; promoted Lieutenant, 3rd April, 1881; Captain, 6th June, 1888; Major, 2nd February, 1898.

From 1878 to 1889 he served continuously with the 43rd (and 1st Oxfordshire Light Infantry) in India, Burma, and England; from 1889 to 1898 with the 2nd Battalion in Burma and India; from 1898 to 1899 at the Depôt; from 1899 to 1905 with the 1st Battalion in South Africa, England, and India; and for the remainder of his service he held the appointment of Paymaster of the Deolati Depôt.

In 1890–1891 he commanded the infantry portion of the Commissioner's Escort on the Siam Boundary Commission; in 1897–1898 he commanded his company of the 2nd Battalion in the *Operations on the North-West Frontier of India*, with the Mohmand Field and Tirah Expeditionary Forces; Medal with two Clasps. He commanded his company in the *South African War*, 1899–1902. Relief of Kimberley. Operations in the Orange Free State, February to May, 1900, including operations at Paardeberg (17th to 26th February); actions at Poplar Grove and Driefontein; operations in the Orange River Colony, May to November, 1900;

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MAJOR GERALD FRANCIS MOCKLER.

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operations in the Transvaal, May to July, 1901; operations in the Orange River Colony, December, 1900, to August, 1901, and September, 1901, to 30th May, 1902; operations in Cape Colony, August and September, 1901. Queen's Medal with four Clasps. King's Medal with two Clasps.

During his service in the Regiment he constantly shot in the Regimental Rifle Team, being a prize winner in many rifle and revolver competitions at large meetings. He played football and cricket for the Regiment, and is a well-known Indian "shikari," having shot big game in Burma, Assam, Southern and Northern India, Kasmir, and Ladakh.

Major C. PARR was placed on temporary half-pay on account of ill-health, on the 25th August.

He joined the 1st Oxfordshire Light Infantry as Lieutenant, from the Royal Military College, on the 20th August, 1885; promoted Captain, 22nd March, 1893: Major, 4th July, 1906.

He served with the 1st Battalion in India and at home from 1885 to 1896; then with the 2nd Battalion in India; appointed Adjutant of the 4th Battalion and the Depôt, 2nd December, 1901; and retired from the Army to take up the appointment of Assistant to the Officer in Charge of Records, Cork, on the 18th December, 1906.

With the 2nd Battalion he took part in the *Mohmand and Tirah Campaigns*, North-West Frontier of India, 1897–1898; was dangerously wounded, and received the Medal and two Clasps. He is an Officer of the Order of St. Benton d'Aviz of Portugal.

Captain and Brevet-Major E. A. STANTON joined the 1st Oxfordshire Light Infantry, from the Royal Military

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College, as 2nd Lieutenant, 5th February, 1887; Lieutenant, 1st January, 1889; Captain, 17th March, 1894; Brevet-Major, 16th November, 1898; Local Lieut.-Colonel, 30th March, 1901; removed to the Half Pay List (under Article 92 A., R. W. 1906), 24th February, 1906; promoted Major (under Article 34, R. W., 1906), 25th August, 1906.

He served with the 1st Battalion and the Depôt until the 16th May, 1891, when he was transferred to the 2nd Battalion in India. On the 24th February, 1896, he was seconded for service with the Egyptian Army, with which he has served continuously ever since.

Major Stanton took part in the *Expedition to Dongola*, 1896; operations of the 7th June and 19th September; mentioned in despatches, *London Gazette*, November, 1896; Egyptian Medal with two Clasps; *Nile Expedition*, 1897; mentioned in despatches, *London Gazette*, 25th January, 1898; Clasp to Egyptian Medal; *Nile Expedition*, 1898; battles of the Atbara and Khartoum; mentioned in despatches, *London Gazette*, 24th May and 30th September, 1898; Brevet of Major; two Clasps to Egyptian Medal, and Medal (for the special campaign); *Nile Expedition*, 1899; Clasp to Egyptian Medal; 3rd Class Medjidie.

He has for some years been Governor of Khartoum (Sudan Administration).

Captain R. C. R. Owen was appointed 2nd Lieutenant, from the Militia, in the Oxfordshire Light Infantry, 30th May, 1888; promoted Lieutenant, 27th February, 1892; Captain, 10th February, 1898; retired on retired pay, 27th June, 1906; but continues to serve under the Egyptian Government.

He served with the 2nd Battalion in India and Burma from 1888 to 1899, and was seconded for service, under

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CAPTAIN R. C. R. OWEN,
C.M.G.

CAPTAIN R. E. SALKELD.

MAJOR C. PARR.

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the Colonial Office, in the Uganda Protectorate, 21st September, 1899, when he was employed with the Uganda Rifles. He remained in East Africa until 1902, and then was appointed to serve with the Egyptian Army.

Captain Owen's war services are as follows:—*Burma*, 1891; Wuntho Expedition; as Signalling Officer; Medal with Clasp. *Expedition to Manipur*, 1891; as Signalling Officer; Clasp. *N.W. Frontier of India*, 1897–8; Mohmand; as Signalling Officer; Medal, with Clasp. *Tirah*, 1897–8; as Signalling Officer; severely wounded; Clasp.

In 1906, while Director of the Intelligence Department of the Egyptian War Office, he acted as Commissioner in the delimitation of the Sinai Boundary, for which services he was created a C.M.G.

Captain R. E. SALKELD joined the Oxfordshire Light Infantry, as 2nd Lieutenant, from the Militia, 12th December, 1894; promoted Lieutenant, 12th December, 1897; Captain 11th January, 1901.

He served with the 2nd Battalion in India from 1895 to 1901, and on the 12th January of that year was seconded for service, under the Colonial Office, in the British East Africa Protectorate, to do duty with the East African Rifles.

With the 2nd Oxfordshire Light Infantry, he took part in the *Operations on the N.W. Frontier of India*, 1897–8, with the Mohmand Field and Tirah Expeditionary Forces; Medal with two Clasps.

Captain Salkeld resigned his commission on the 11th July, 1906, in order to take up a civil appointment under the Colonial Office (commissioner of Jubaland, East Africa), and was appointed Captain in the 3rd Oxfordshire Light Infantry 12th July, 1906.

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Captain C. A. CARDWELL entered the Oxfordshire Light Infantry, as 2nd Lieutenant, from the Militia, 24th March, 1897; promoted Lieutenant, 5th March, 1898; Captain, 22nd November, 1902.

He served with the 2nd Battalion in the *Operations on the N.W. Frontier of India*, 1897–8, with Tirah Expeditionary Force; Medal with two Clasps. In March, 1901, he was selected for duty with the Regimental Depôt, and at the end of the year was appointed to the Mounted Infantry at Aldershot. On the 7th February, 1902, he was seconded for service with the Mounted Infantry in South Africa. *South African War*, 1902; operations in the Transvaal, March to May, 1902; Queen's Medal with four Clasps.

Captain Cardwell remained with the Mounted Infantry in South Africa until the 20th April, 1903, and was absorbed into the 1st Oxfordshire Light Infantry in July, 1903. He was appointed Adjutant 1st Volunteer Battalion York and Lancaster Regiment, and seconded on the 8th December, 1903. Retired, under the provisions of Article 509, R. W., 26th October, 1900, to serve in the Militia, 7th April, 1906, and was appointed Captain in the 3rd Battalion, Oxfordshire Light Infantry, 7th April, 1906.

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2ND LIEUTENANT L. J. JONES,

WEST INDIA REGIMENT.

[Enlisted in the Oxfordshire Light Infantry, March 1900, and received his Commission, March 1905.]

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OCCASIONAL NOTES.

ABOUT twenty past and present Officers of the Chestnut Troop dined together, at the Army and Navy Club, on the 20th April, and kindly invited, as their guests, representatives from the Regiments which had formed part of the Light Division.

Major-General Nicholl and Colonel Congreve, V.C., represented the Rifle Brigade, and Captain White, and Lieut. Tunnard the 52nd.

Major Young, commanding the Chestnut Troop, was in the chair. In proposing the health of the guests, he expressed the pleasure that it gave the Chestnut Troop to welcome on this occasion their Light Division comrades, and remarked on the hospitality which the Troop had always received when meeting with the Regiments which had belonged to the old Light Division.

General Nicholl replied on behalf of the guests.

In the list of 52nd plate, given in last year's CHRONICLE, should have been included a small Gold Snuff Box, which has been in the possession of the Regiment for nearly seventy years. It bears the following inscription on the outside, "Presented by Major St. John to the 52nd Light Infantry," and on the inside is the date, "May, 1839."

When the 52nd marched from Sealkote at the commencement of the Indian Mutiny, the Regimental plate was left behind in charge of a native guard, who soon afterwards joined the mutineers and looted

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everything. Whether the Snuff Box was at that time with the remainder of the plate is not known; but, it may be mentioned that two stories connected with the supposed recovery of the box have been handed down. According to one account, it was found on the body of a dead sepoy after the fighting at the Ravee River; while the other story says that it was discovered in a hole in a wall at Sealkote, when the Regiment returned there in 1858. There would appear to be, however, little foundation for either story, as none of the surviving Officers who served with the 52nd in the Mutiny can recall any incident bearing on either the loss or the recovery of the Gold Snuff Box.

In April, 1906, the monument erected at Delhi to the memory of General Nicholson, was unveiled by the Viceroy. The following Regiments and Batteries, which had taken part in the siege and capture of Delhi, were represented at the ceremony:—9th Lancers, F Battery R.H.A., 57th Battery R.F.A., Oxfordshire Light Infantry, Royal Munster Fusiliers, Gordon Highlanders, King's Royal Rifles, Gloucestershire Regiment, The Guides Cavalry and Infantry, 22nd Cavalry, 55th Coke's Rifles, 56th Infantry, 57th Wilde's Rifles, 1st Sappers and Miners. The 52nd (Oxfordshire Light Infantry), representatives consisted of Lieut.-Col. P. T. Clark, Major E. H. Lethbridge, D.S.O., Sergeant Sheppard, C Company, and Private Moody, A Company.

On the 24th April, 1906, within a fortnight of completing 39 years' service, Quartermaster-Sergeant George Henderson, the orderly-room Sergeant at the Depôt, was discharged to a pension of 3*s.* 1½*d.* a day for life. His record of long and faithful Regimental

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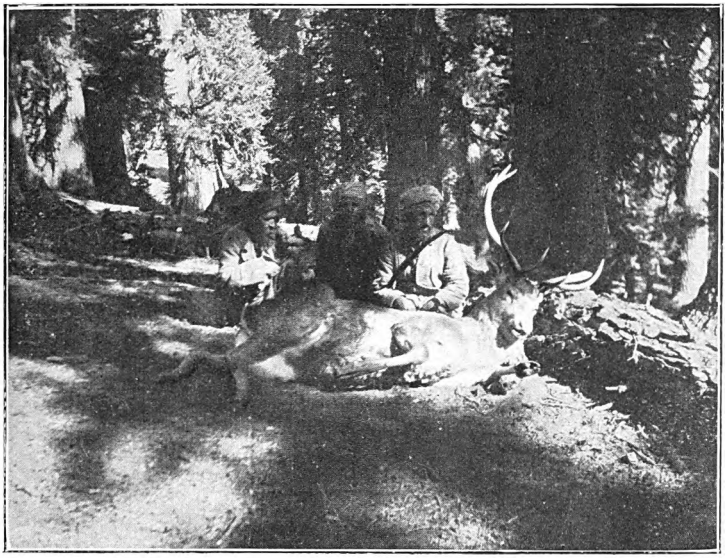
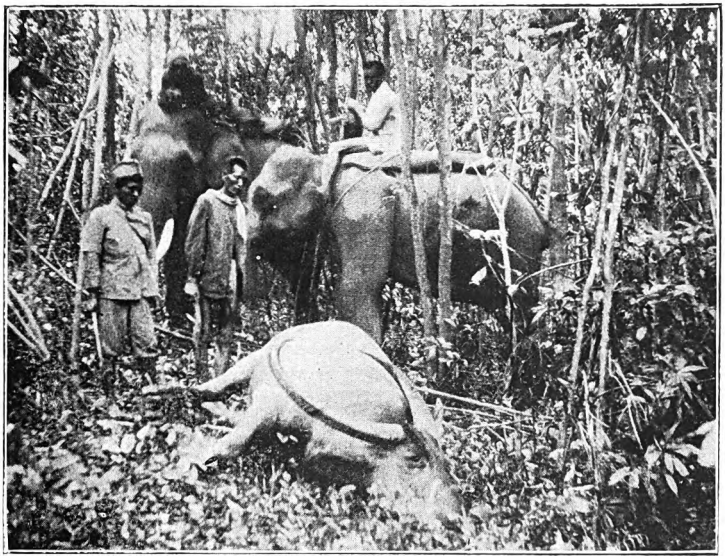
KASHMIR STAG.





ASSAM BUFFALO.

SHOT BY MAJOR G. F. MOCKLER.

1906.

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service has probably never been equalled, and during that service he saw every Officer, Non-commissioned Officer and man now serving in the Regiment join it. Yet, when he himself was transferred to the 43rd, in 1875, he was what now-a-days would be considered an old Soldier, since he had previously served for eight years in the Cameron Highlanders.

He enlisted into the Cameron Highlanders, at Aberdeen, on the 7th May, 1867, and was transferred to the 43rd Light Infantry at Cannanore on the 1st August, 1875. With the 43rd he served in India and Burma, and after completing upwards of 18 years' service in India, he returned home with the Regiment in 1887, to remain with it until the 7th November, 1892, when he was transferred to the Regimental Depôt, at Oxford.

QUARTERMASTER-SERGEANT HENDERSON.

On the introduction of the grouped Regimental District System, in 1905, Quartermaster-Sergeant Henderson was transferred to the Record Office at Warwick, and in the following spring it was decided that, "all Depôt orderly-room Sergeants who had completed their second period of engagement should be discharged to pension, but that, if they wished, they might be employed as pensioned clerks in the Record Office of the grouped Regimental District with which their former corps were now affiliated." Consequently, Quartermaster-Sergeant Henderson, on the day following his discharge, was employed as a pensioned clerk in the Record Office at Warwick, where, although

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nominally he has severed his connection with the Regiment, he continues to carry on his duties as hitherto.

The details of his Army service are of considerable interest: He served as Private, 1 year and 186 days; as Lance-Corporal, 2 years and 112 days; Corporal, 2 years and 139 days; Sergeant, 3 years and 101 days; Colour-Sergeant, 4 years and 37 days; Sergeant, Orderly-Room-Sergeant, 3 years; Colour-Sergeant, Orderly-Room-Sergeant, 3 years; Quartermaster-Sergeant, Orderly-Room-Sergeant, 19 years and 142 days. Total, 38 years and 352 days.

The South African War Memorial, at St. Clements, Oxford, has this year been completed by the addition of a bronze figure, at a cost of £215, subscribed by past and present Officers of the Regiment. The original monument, as unveiled in 1903, was fully described in the CHRONICLE of that year, and the accompanying illustration gives an idea of its appearance now.

The figure represents a soldier of the Regiment, in the uniform worn in South Africa, standing on the alert, and is about seven foot high.

The work, which has been well executed, was entrusted to Messrs. Boulton & Sons, Sculptors, of Cheltenham, the Artist being Mr. J. Hyat, a constant exhibitor at the Royal Academy; while the casting was carried out by Messrs. Singer, of Frome.

The following alterations were made in 1906, in the new Grouped Regimental District System, mentioned in last year's CHRONICLE:—

(1) The Brigadier General commanding a Grouped Regimental District, instead of the Officer in charge of Records, is responsible for all recruiting in the area of

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SOUTH AFRICAN WAR MEMORIAL,

ST. CLEMENT'S, OXFORD.

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TILDEN FOUNDATIONS
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his district, as well as for the work performed by the Recruiting Staff Officer.

(2) A Sergeant-Major (Warrant Officer) has been added to the establishment of each Regimental Depôt.

The University of Oxford has conferred the Honorary Degree of M.A. on Captain H. L. Ruck Keene, D.S.O., Adjutant of the University Volunteers.

Major H. R. Davies received the Murchison Award of the Royal Geographical Society for 1906. In announcing the Award, at the Anniversary Meeting held on the 21st May, the President of the Society said :—

The Murchison Award has been allotted to Major H. R. Davies, whose services to geography include explorations in the Kachin Hills, the Shan States, Yunnan, and Siam from the year 1891 to 1895, and the exploration of trade and railway routes, from 1898 to 1900, in Yunnan and Se-chuan. We owe much of our knowledge of these highly important provinces of China to Major Davies, and the maps, which the War Office are bringing out, have been compiled by him and are largely based upon his own work. Major Davies, I have the pleasure of handing you the Murchison Award.

Captain R. E. Salkeld, who had served some years with the King's African Rifles, has retired from the Army, in order to take up the civil appointment of Sub-commissioner of Jubaland, East Africa.

Major (Local-Lieut. Colonel) E. A. Stanton, having completed a period of ten years with the Egyptian Army, has been transferred from the Oxfordshire Light Infantry to the half-pay list, to continue to hold the appointment of Governor of Khartoum.

Of the four Battalions of the King's African Rifles two are now commanded by Officers of the Oxfordshire Light Infantry, viz :—the 2nd (Central Africa)

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Battalion, by Brevet-Major (temp. Lieut.-Colonel) P. B. Osborn, D.S.O.; and the 4th (Uganda) Battalion, by Brevet-Major (temp. Lieut.-Colonel) L. H. R. Pope-Hennessy.

The following Officers, who entered the Indian Army from the Oxfordshire Light Infantry, are now commanding Battalions :—

Lieut.-Colonel G. B. Hodson, D.S.O., 57th Wilde's Rifles;

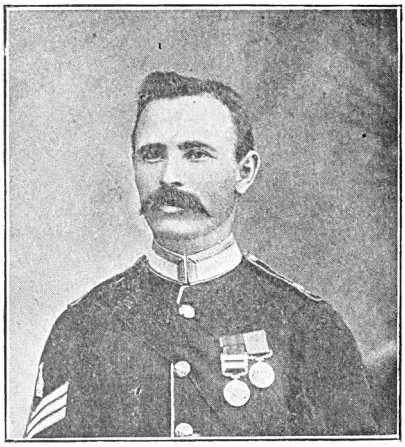
Lieut.-Colonel E. L. Holloway, 64th Pioneers;

Lieut.-Colonel F. Churchill, 81st Pioneers;

While Captain H. N. Holden is Commandant of the Governor-General's Body-Guard.

Captain R. M. Feilden has received the Order of the Medjidieh, 4th Class.

Band-Sergeant Arthur Webb, 2nd Battalion, was discharged to pension on the 2nd October, 1906. He



Band-Sergeant Webb.

enlisted for the 2nd Oxfordshire Light Infantry, 18th November, 1884, and was promoted Band-Sergeant, 20th April, 1898.

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A very pleasant evening was spent at the Regimental Theatre of the 1st Oxfordshire Light Infantry on Saturday, when the Regimental Dramatic Club gave a variety entertainment, which reflected great credit on the performers, and which was a great success in every way. Every item of the programme was encored, and the music supplied by the string band was much appreciated. The theatre was crowded, Officers, N. C. O.'s and men from all the garrison being present. It is hoped that these entertainments will be repeated during the winter months. The following was the programme of Saturday night's entertainment :— Overture, "Le Diademe" String Band ; Duet (Comic), "The blow almost killed father," Privates Hayes and Beesley ; Song (Sentimental), "I'm wearing my heart away for you," Private Abbott ; Song, "I'm the catch of the season," Sergeant Woodeson ; Song, "Des the Sandwich Man," Private Frost ; Song (Comic), "The Park Keeper," Hayes ; Two Step, "Uncle Tom's Cabin," String Band ; Duet, "The Rival Musicians," Corporal Carpenter and Private Beesley ; Song (Coster), "The Coster's Nightmare," Corporal Bright; Song (Sentimental) "Severed," L.-Corporal Hitchman ; Comic, "Hats, hats," Private Beesley ; Stump Speech, "Military Law," Hayes ; Selection, "The Cherry Girl," String Band ; Song (Sentimental), "The Gondolier," Private Abbott ; Comic, "Birdie the M. C.," Sergeant Woodeson ; Sentimental, "My Pale Face Queen," Private Frost ; Banjo Selection, "Carnival of Venice," Private Beesley ; Duet, "Of Course," Sergeant Woodeson and Private Hayes ; Song (Coster), "The Pavement Artist," Corporal Bright ; Gavotte, "Cloches De St. Malo," String Band. The entertainment closed with a sketch, entitled "Absent-minded," in which Sergeant Woodeson and Privates Frost, Hayes and Beesley, took part.*

The following Officers, who formerly served in the 1st and 2nd Battalion are now serving as Captains in Militia and Volunteer Battalions of the Regiment :—

3rd Battalion.—Captains C. O. Chichester, C. A. Cardwell, and R. E. Salkeld.

2nd Volunteer Battalion.—Captain R. L. Ovey.

Mr. Hugh Cecil Lea, Liberal M.P. for St. Pancras, enlisted into the Oxfordshire Light Infantry 16th December, 1887, at the age of eighteen years and nine months. He served with the 1st Battalion in England

* From the *Indian Daily Telegraph*, 20th November, 1906.

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and Ireland until January, 1891, when he was posted to the Depôt; appointed Lance-Corporal July, 1889; granted 1*d.* Good Conduct Pay, December, 1889; appointed probationary Staff Clerk (Corporal) Army Pay Department, 10th June, 1891; unpaid Lance-Sergeant, 11th May, 1892; transferred to the Army Reserve, Section B, December, 1892; discharged at his own request on payment of £18, 6th November, 1898. His total service towards engagement was 10 years and 326 days, and his character on discharge was "Very Good."

A room at the Union Jack Club has been endowed for the use of the men of the Oxfordshire Light Infantry, in memory of the late Colonel William Livesay.

Captain K. R. Hamilton, D.S.O., has passed the final examination at the Staff College.

The Medals and Decorations of Sir John Paul Hopkins, a distinguished 43rd officer, were this year sold by auction by Messrs. Sotheby, Wilkinson, and Hodge.

The original edition of Sir R. Levinge's *Historical Records of the 43rd Light Infantry* (published at 21*s.*) is not yet exhausted. Copies may be had from the publishers, Messrs. William Clowes & Sons, 23, Cockspur Street, Charing Cross, S.W.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

MEMOIRS OF A SERGEANT OF THE 43RD.*

1806—1810.

I HAVE the advantage of being an Irishman. My parents had also the felicity of first seeing the light of day as it shone upon the soil of the land which for ages has seemed to possess such passing interest in the eyes of Britain. Their family consisted of six children : four boys and two girls. I was the youngest of the whole, and, for reasons I do not profess to comprehend, was a special favourite. I was named Thomas ; which, interpreted by parental love, was converted into Benjamin, with a double portion of all that substance so scanty as their's could supply. I was born in the small townsland of Enneham, King's county, in the province of Leinster, about the year 1790, be the same a little earlier or later. The exact period I cannot specify ; as at that time and place, and in consequence of the culpable negligence generally prevalent in parochial registration, very little thought or care was shown in recording such events. Those were the days of intestine broil and vengeance. The seeds of rebellion, which had been sown with an unsparing and remorseless hand, were just ready to produce their baneful first-fruit.

THE AUTHOR'S PARENTS.

My father had for several years acted as steward to Archibald Nevens, Esq., a gentleman, who, at that time, was the owner of considerable estates in the vicinity of Portarlington. Ours was a happy family. My father, though a plain man, was excelled by few in attachment to his

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* These Memoirs have been extracted from a little book, the second edition of which was published anonymously in 1839. It will be noticed that the Sergeant makes free use of Napier's *Peninsular War*, from which work many of his descriptions are quotations, though unacknowledged as such. On the other hand, as Napier quotes the Sergeant on one or two occasions, calling the book from which he makes extracts *Life of a Sergeant*, the first edition of the "Memoirs" must have appeared before Napier wrote his history. It would be interesting to discover to what extent the Sergeant embellished his second edition from Napier's work. An attempt has been made to obtain a copy of the first edition, but without success. Neither has it been found possible to identify the author. After leaving the Army, he was employed at the Duke of York's School, but the names of the old instructors are not to be found in the records of that institution.—ED.

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wife and children. "Hope springs eternal in the human breast"; and we flattered ourselves that futurity offered to our notice lengthened years of comfort. But we soon found that our hold on earthly happiness was fragile as the spider's thread. My father was taken ill and died. Even now the procession of his funeral is pictured on my memory. The gentleman already named as my father's employer had fallen upon evil days. His property passed into other hands; and as the purchaser knew nothing of our family, no one cared for the widow and her orphan charge. A house with every needful convenience had been built for us by the original proprietor. This we were abruptly ordered to quit. Another king had arisen, who knew not Joseph or his father's house. We went away, weeping at every step. I saw my mother's tears, and to this day her low wailing strikes my ear. But though destitute, we were not forsaken; though in straits, we did not perish; and by the blessing of Almighty Providence upon the well-directed industry of my mother and my elder brothers, we were sustained with food convenient.

The Author induced to make choice of a Military Life.

The roll of the spirit-stirring drum, the glittering file of bayonets, with the pomp and circumstance of military parade, not unmingled perhaps with undefined thoughts of ultimate promotion, passed in review before my imagination, in colours vividly charming: resistance was vain. To this alluring panorama was added the consideration that, though only seventeen, I had reached the height of persons required by regimental rule. In fact, on the 6th of April, 1806, I enlisted in the 43rd Regiment of the line, and in company with several other recruits proceeded to Cork, where we embarked for Bristol, at which place, after a rough passage, we safely landed; and in a few days reached the town of Ashford, in Kent, where the Regiment was quartered.

Events and shifting scenes had crowded one after another, with such rapidity since I left home, that reflection was drowned; but the first night in which I lay down in the barracks, memory began to be busy. I could not help thinking of the peaceful fire-side I had left; and in despite of my most vigorous effort to shake off the intrusion, conscience would not be denied, and the image of my mother, deserted at her utmost need, and pinched perhaps by want, was a source of great uneasiness. But having passed the rubicon, retreat I knew was out of the question. Independently of the conflict within, my situation in the barracks was not adapted to afford much present consolation. The sleeping room of which I was an inmate was an oblong building of unusually large dimensions, and was occupied by three companies, of an hundred men each. They were chiefly volunteers, and of course young

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soldiers. Many were Irish, many more were English, several Welshmen, were intermingled, and a few Scotchmen came in to complete the whole. Most of these, and that was the only point of general resemblance, had indulged in excessive drinking. Some were uproariously merry; on others the effect was directly the reverse; and nothing less than a fight, it mattered not with whom, would satisfy. Meantime as they were unable to abuse each other in language mutually intelligible, exclamations profanely jocular, or absurdly rancorous, rang through the building; altogether the coalition of discordant verbiage was such as to beggar all description, and can be likened to nothing of which I ever heard or read, except the confusion on the plains of Babel. Never will the occurrence of that night be effaced from my mind. Surely, thought I, hell from beneath is moved to engulf us all. These disorderly proceedings, thank God, were of short continuance. In a few weeks we marched to more convenient quarters, a few miles distant. The salutary restraints of discreetly managed discipline spake chaos into order, and my situation became comparatively comfortable.

How it has happened I know not, but through all the changes of my life, and they have been neither few or trifling, I never lacked a friend. One of the first of these has been alluded to; and another belonged to the battalion to which I found myself attached, and, though no relative of mine, was of the same name. He was exceedingly kind on numerous occasions; and it will be readily believed, that the smallest act of civility in favour of a mere novice, at the commencement of his military life, was valuable. The drill of the regiment was severe; but I passed muster without difficulty, and had, in addition, the good fortune to attract the notice of our Colonel, a fine old Scotchman; and the first time I mounted guard I was selected by the Adjutant as his Orderly. This preference, as I had never seen actual service, was perhaps to be imputed to neatness of dress, and the condition of my arms and accoutrements, in which, though only a private, I saw it my duty to be particular; added to this, I was remarkable for flexibility of limb and muscular power, thoroughly understood the use of my weapons, and, unless flattered, had the advantage of a good figure. That was a period of uncommon vigilance throughout the British army, especially with regard to the corps stationed along the shores of Kent. On the opposite side, and almost within sight, numerous and well-disciplined masses of troops had for some time been encamped under the personal inspection, it was said, of Napoleon, who entertained the vain-glorious project of conquering Britain. The harbour of Boulogne contained a numerous and well-appointed flotilla, in which were to embark the long-expected invading force. In the opinion of the best judges, the attempt, even with favouring

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wind and tide, would have failed. Had the navigation of the high seas by the medium of steam been understood and applied at that time, a naval engagement, in the view of perhaps both countries, might have recalled the fury of the ancient Armada, and would probably have been fought upon principles of destructive tendency, till then untried. Not that the result need be doubted. Had it been possible for a few gun-boats or flat-bottomed craft to elude the vigilance of an English fleet, and shoot a little rubbish upon our borders, no material injury could have arisen. Not a foreigner would have survived to tell the tale of his rashness. I know the spirit of the British army both at home and abroad, and can safely aver, that they would have given an excellent account of the intruders, or perished in repelling them. The experiment was not to be made: Providence ordered that these aggressive movements should begin and end in gasconade. Some good man has said, that the Almighty places the hedge of His providence around the abode of His people, and the hedge of His grace around their souls. My opinion is, that these are the defences within which we are entrenched; and that while we keep within the guarded circle, every foe, whether secret or open, will be kept at bay.

Expedition to Copenhagen.

In June, 1807, our regiment, which numbered a thousand effective men, was called into actual service; and I soon had an opportunity of observing the difference between the good-humoured *rencontres* of a holiday review, and the tug and strife of desperate conflict. This country, as is well remembered by thousands, stood, at the beginning of the present century, nearly, if not quite, alone against the colossal influence of continental despotism. The Emperor of the French, then at the zenith of power and ambition, seemed determined to compass the globe in exertions to ruin the commerce and prosperity of England. Its welfare was an intolerable worm at the root of all his enjoyment; and among other plans in which it gratified his soul to revel, was that of forming a confederacy among the northern powers of Europe, for the purpose of excluding the vessels of this country from the navigation of the Germanic waters, and bringing against it the concentrated strength of hostile navies. In this alliance it was supposed that Denmark had largely shared; and as Lord Nelson had already shown that the passage of the Sound was not so impregnable as had been thought, the British Ministry resolved to send an expedition, consisting both of land and sea forces, for the purpose of capturing Copenhagen, together with the fleet in that harbour. This singular determination was defended in Parliament, not by charging the Danes with hostile intentions, but by

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urging their inability to resist the increasing power of France. In the opinion, however, of several creditable writers on jurisprudence and the laws of nations, the measure is to be deplored, not only because it is dishonourable in itself, but calculated to render our name odious in a country where we should otherwise have found cordial allies. There are some, observes an Apostle, that say, "Let us do evil, that good may come." Such was the case apparently here, and the abettors of the act place themselves within the malediction that followed. The argument of the British Cabinet was —It is possible that our antagonists, who want valuable ships, may seize the Danish navy; this is the more likely because effectual resistance cannot be offered: to remedy this awful breach of justice, in respect of a harmless neutral power, we will save all further trouble, by taking possession of the property ourselves. An illustration of three lines exhibits the unfairness of the transaction:—A well-armed freebooter pounces upon his peaceable neighbour, ransacks his habitation, breaks open his coffers, abstracts the property, seriously wounds the sufferer in the scuffle, and marches off with the spoil: the burglar then justifies the act, because he has heard, that unless he make haste, an acquaintance of his, as great a thief as himself, but a far inferior pirate, with whom he has quarrelled, has thought of doing the very same thing. The Government of this country supported itself on the occasion by several reasons. They urged that the Danish fleet and stores, but for the proposed interposition, must fall into the hands of Buonaparte, who wanted exactly that kind of force to act against his formidable foe; that Denmark was totally unable to prevent the seizure of her ships; that there was ground to believe that in order to conciliate the esteem of the French ruler, she would willingly yield to his desire; that in either case, the result would be equally unfavourable to this country, inasmuch as the well-appointed fleet of our northern neighbours would supply our inveterate enemy with the means of annoyance in which his greatest deficiency was apparent; and that the rigid inexorable law of necessity and self-preservation not only permitted, but demanded, the previous seizure of the instruments of intended war. But the causes of hostility between nations involve considerations concerning which a soldier is seldom called upon to trouble himself. Generally speaking, he has little right to meddle or make concerning them. While others reason, he is to obey orders, to fight and fear not; the questions he asks for conscience sake being few and far between.

It was on the morning of a delightful day, that we broke up our quarters at Hythe, on our route to the place of embarkation. The scene was novel, and to myself, who witnessed it for the first time, highly impressive. We breakfasted on the heights of Dover, and in the course of

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the day marched to Deal. On the following morning, we proceeded to Ramsgate. Boats for our conveyance to the transports then at anchor in the Downs were moored off the pier-head, and in a short time I found myself on board the *Sally*, formerly of Shields, which had been engaged by Government, and fitted up for the reception of troops. The embarkation was effected in August, 1807, and I know not that any event, either before or since, connected with the casualties and privations of military life, ever struck my mind with greater force than that to which I now refer. I allude principally to the strength of affection evinced by the soldier's wives and children, many of whom resolutely followed in the line of our march, and whom it was impossible to shake off, though permitted to follow to the edge of the water. Indeed, many were not content with that: several women insisted on going with their husbands into the boats, and actually did so. "Father," I heard a little child say, "shall I never see you again?" The grief of separation at last was inevitable; and on nearing the ship's side, I saw many an embrace, destined by the fitful chances of war to be the last indulged on earth.

The fleet destined for the north bore away from the Downs with a fine leading breeze. It consisted of forty-two ships of war, twenty-two of which were of the line, several frigates, and a forest of transports, on board of which the forces destined to act on shore were embarked; these amounted to twenty thousand effective men, and were under the command of Lord Cathcart, while Admiral Gambier directed the naval operations. After a rough passage, we came in sight of the Danish coast about the middle of August; and early on the morning of the 16th of that month, the debarkation of the troops, under cover of several gun-brigs, commenced. We landed at Wisbech, a small place in the island of Zealand, about eight miles from Copenhagen. Just before leaving the vessel in which I had sailed, I had a narrow escape. The weather being warm and fine, several of the soldiers and sailors took the advantage of bathing, and I made one of the number. One morning, after having enjoyed this luxury, and just as I was half-dressed, a cry of distress was heard, and on looking over the ship's side, a sailor, evidently unable to swim, was observed, endeavouring to float on the surface of the water by grasping an oar that happened to be within his reach; unfortunately he was unable to retain his hold, and immediately disappeared. The sea was calm, and so remarkably clear, that the spot in which he sank was easily recognized. Not a moment was to be lost; and, being an expert swimmer, I divested myself of the clothing I had put on, and dived after him. On looking about I saw the poor fellow faintly struggling near the bottom, among some long sedgy weeds: his head being still uppermost, I seized him with one hand by the hair, and with the other

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was so far able to swim, as to raise both the man and myself to the surface, when on a sudden he fastened on me with a grasp so deadly, that I was incapable of moving hand or foot; and had I not been able to disengage myself, I must have inevitably perished. The struggle between us was terrific, being myself at that time scarcely seventeen years of age, and he a powerful full-grown man. At length, by a desperate effort, I escaped from his grasp. Deprived of my buoyancy, he sank like a stone. On account of the length of time I had been under water, my preservation was little less than miraculous; indeed, one of the officers, and several of the crew, who witnessed the transaction, had given me up for lost; when to their surprise, I again emerged, and was safely taken on board. Thus was I given back to light and life; but was the deliverance wrought by the prowess of my own arm? So I once thought; but the film is taken from my eyes. It was the Lord who preserved my life, by the agency of His overruling providence. The sea confessed His mighty power, and my days declining like a shadow were graciously renewed. Diligent search was made for the body of the poor man, but without effect: it had, no doubt, drifted with the current far from the place in which the accident occurred, to be found probably no more till the sea shall give up her dead.

After the army had made good its landing, which was effected without opposition, one of the first acts of our Commander was to issue a proclamation, in which he announced the object of the expedition, lamented the necessity of the cause of it, and expressed a hope that the Danish fleet, then at anchor in the roads, would be surrendered without bloodshed; at the same time declaring that if it were not given up, force would be used to secure it; in which event, he argued, the innocent blood unavoidably shed would be chargeable on those who advised resistance to a measure dictated by imperious necessity. To this specimen of military logic, rendered so conclusive by the force of arms, the Danes deigned no reply. The Government resolved to defend the capital, and thus convince the world, that the country intended to maintain its honour and property against the assailants, whether they came from the Thames or the Seine, and show the fallacy of the reasoning upon which the British Ministry founded the expediency of their present extraordinary measure. Paper contentions and the rivalry of manifestoes were therefore relinquished; and as neither party chose to recede, negotiations was succeeded by the rude appeal to arms. On the side of the invaders, the best understanding subsisted between the army and navy, and suitable arrangements were promptly made by the respective Commanders for mutual co-operation. Several frigates and gun-boats took advantage of a favourable wind to place themselves in front of the harbour, taking

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care to secure a position which enabled them to throw shells into the city, while the troops advanced by land : the operations on both elements were conducted with equal vigour and success. The plan of defence adopted by the Danes was similar to that projected some years previously, in the memorable engagement with Nelson. Strong lines of gun-boats and praams were securely moored for the defence of the harbour flanked at each extremity by the Crown battery, and a Block House, in which upwards of an hundred pieces of cannon were mounted : this force, which was judiciously planned, offered formidable resistance to the British squadron. The Danes fired red-hot balls, and soon after the commencement of the action several of our ships in advanced positions were compelled to haul off ; they, however, shortly resumed their places, and poured an incessant fire on the rafts and armed craft. As it was deemed imperatively needful to put an end to all resistance on the harbour side of the city, batteries were erected on shore by the English forces, who opened a well-directed fire on every vessel in which Danish colours were visible. Congreve rockets flared through the lurid sky without intermission. One of the Danish vessels blew up with tremendous explosion ; the fire of the others gradually abated, and in a few hours all opposition from the flotilla ceased. Meantime the main body of the besieging army pushed on its advanced posts with great vigour : they carried their approaches to within four hundred yards of the ramparts, and forced one of the strongest redoubts, which was turned against the enemy. Having heard that a considerable body of troops had assembled in order to surprise us, a detachment, consisting of four regiments of British infantry, with a squadron of hussars, under the command of Sir Arthur Wellesley, was ordered to march against it. We found the Danes fourteen thousand strong, advantageously posted in front of the small town of Kioge. The attack began on our part with the usual spirit. Some little impression having been made on the enemy's line, the 92nd were ordered to charge. The movement was executed with astonishing celerity ; the shock was irresistible, and the Danes, unused perhaps to such personality, fled in all directions ; numbers, however, remained lifeless on the battlefield, and many more were taken prisoners, and consigned to the British fleet. As this was the first action of any importance in which I had been closely engaged, it put my firmness to the test. The regiment in which I served was placed on the right of the British line. The first thing that startled me, was the forceful rebound of a cannon ball that struck the ground within a few paces of the place where I stood ; it scattered the earth with violence, but fortunately did no injury ; and the impression of danger was soon erased by the heavy and rapid trampling of a cavalry charge made in our favour, and which

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laid many a brave fellow low. Of those who escaped from the destructive sweep, several sought refuge in a churchyard, where a large body were overtaken and captured. I recollect meeting with an exhausted Dane, concealed in the side of a ditch; the interview seemed particularly disagreeable to him and was quite unexpected by myself. I soon put an end to all explanations, by conducting him to headquarters. But after the battle had ceased, and my spirits became composed, I was subdued beyond all I ever felt before. This emotion was produced by leisurely traversing the scene of action on the following day. There lay the dead, just as they had fallen. They were said to be enemies, but I felt that they and myself were partakers of one common nature. I saw several Danish women, moving with terror among the slain, anxious to discover, and yet afraid to ascertain, who pressed the field. The day before I was among the foremost of those fearless spirits who dealt out wounds and carnage, careless of danger, and destitute of fear. But when the soul is allowed quietly to look within; when the hurricane of wrath has spent its fierceness, and nothing remains, save the desolation it has produced, views and sensations are strangely transposed. My compassionate musings were, however, exceedingly brief. A soldier's moral meditations seldom take place; and if nature will occasionally assert her right, the hasty tear is brushed away for sterner thoughts and deeds. There is to be perceived among the Danes an amiable simplicity of manners, coupled with remarkable firmness and bravery in action: this was conspicuous in every conflict. Private emolument, or the protection of property was never suffered to compete with the measures necessary for public defence. Life itself seemed of value only so far as it could contribute to national honour. Gardens, smiling with the choicest fruits, all but ripe, were cheerfully resigned as the site for erecting batteries. Masses of soldiery were quartered in the cornfields. The furniture of several mansions belonging to the nobility was hastily removed, and the buildings offered to the service of Government, as the exigency of affairs required. The palace of the Crown Prince resembled a barrack more than the residence of royalty. The entire people, of whatever age or rank, emulous only to be distinguished in the defence of home, came simultaneously forward, with the suffrage of their best services. This unflinching devotedness, estimable, whether in friend or foe, was met by corresponding energy on the part of the besiegers, who were persons not to be trifled with. Before I report further progress, a few brief notices of the city of Copenhagen may not be uninteresting. It is universally acknowledged to be the best built capital in the north. Petersburg excels it in superb edifices, but is disfigured by multitudinous wooden houses, and exhibits therefore a striking contrast of pomp and penury.

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Copenhagen presents a more equable and uniform appearance. The town is surrounded toward the land with regular ramparts and bastions, a broad ditch full of water, and several outworks. Its circumference is about five miles. The streets are well paved, with a footway on each side, but are inconveniently narrow. The greater part of the buildings are of brick, and a few of freestone brought from Germany. The houses of the nobility are in general splendid, and constructed in the Italian style of architecture: the palace, which was erected by Christian V., is a large pile of buildings, the front of which is stone, and the wings of brick stuccoed. Maritime affairs, and the facilities of trade, have also received proper attention. The haven is commonly crowded with merchant ships, and the streets are intersected with broad canals, by which merchandise is brought close to the warehouses that line the quays. The city owed its principal beauty and healthiness to a cause similar to that to which the renovation and improvement of London are to be ascribed. A dreadful fire broke out in Copenhagen in 1728. Five churches and sixty-seven streets were destroyed; the whole of which, and many others, have since been rebuilt in modern style. The new part of the town, raised by the late King, Frederick V., is extremely beautiful, scarcely inferior to Bath. It consists of an octagon, containing four uniform and elegant buildings of hewn stone, and of four broad streets leading to it in opposite directions. Part of Copenhagen, which is called Christianshafen, is built upon the isle of Amak.

The British Commander, unwilling to injure the city, had hitherto confined his offensive operations to the adjacent suburbs. It was, however, notified to the Danes in occupation as a garrison, that unless the terms proposed for the surrender of the fleet were immediately accepted, an attack might be expected. On the 31st of August the platform was raised, and the mortar batteries were ready for action. General Pieman, the Governor, having refused to listen to the proposals forwarded, a vigorous fire was opened from the batteries and bomb-vessels, and in a few hours it was observed that the city was on fire in several places; the bombardment continued with little intermission till the evening of the 7th of September. By that time, extensive injury had ensued, and it became evident that if the bombardment continued much longer, the city would be reduced to ashes. A flag of truce was in this extremity despatched, requesting a suspension of hostilities for twenty-four hours, to afford time for proposing terms of capitulation. The reply of Lord Cathcart was, that nothing of the kind could be entertained, unless grounded on the entire and unconditional surrender of the Danish fleet. This was a bitter pill; but necessity, which has often laid the mighty in the dust, compelled the besieged to take it; and in the night of the

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7th of September, the articles of capitulation were settled, to be ratified the following morning. According to these, the British were put into possession of the citadel and dockyards; all the ships of war and naval stores were to be delivered up; a mutual restoration of prisoners was to take place, private property to be respected, and in the space of six weeks the citadel to be restored to the King of Denmark, and the whole island of Zealand to be evacuated by the British army. In consequence of this capitulation, we were put into possession of sixteen sail of the line, fifteen frigates, six brigs, and twenty-five gun-boats, all of which were nearly ready for sea. A vast abundance of stores of all kinds necessary to equip or build a fleet were found in the arsenals. It was therefore necessary to load all the ships of the line and frigates which were delivered up, with masts, spars, and timber; so that ninety-two transports were employed to bring the property to England. Whatever may be the opinion respecting the justice or policy of the expedition to Copenhagen, there can be but one relative to the mode in which Lord Cathcart conducted it. While he did all that his duty as an officer required, he was throughout the whole of the operations attentive to the suffering Danes: he levied no contributions; not the slightest military excess was committed; and had it not been that the British army was engaged in bombarding their capital, the Danes might have taken them for friends and allies, instead of hostile troops. Even after the surrender of Copenhagen, we were not quartered in it for some days; the Danish troops remaining in possession of all the gates but that which was connected with the citadel. No interference took place with respect to the police, or any other internal regulation of the city, and everything was done to tranquillize the public mind; but all was in vain to reconcile the Danish Government or people to the bombardment of the capital, and the seizure of their fleet in time of peace. As might have been foreseen, the outrage was deemed intolerable; it is true they were plundered with comparative politeness—nobody hurt them when their treasures were given up; still that did not alter the character of the transaction; it conferred honour upon the agencies employed, who might, without any special departure from the laws of war, have added fierceness to bravery, and wasted what they did not want. But the national spirit of the Danes was roused to unquenchable indignation; they considered themselves the victims of lawless freebooters, superior to themselves only in brute force, and infinitely inferior in everything else. Under feelings excited by these galling considerations war was proclaimed between Denmark and Great Britain.

Everyone will readily believe, that, notwithstanding the good behaviour of their visitors, the Danes were by no means enamoured with our

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company, and not a little pleased when preparations were made for departure. We had caused great injury to several of the finest erections in the city; had thrown down the steeple of one of the best churches; had created an entire suspension of commerce for a wearisome season; and having collected as much naval property as we could grasp, and more than we could carry, were getting it on board the captured vessels with as much deliberation and order as if nothing more were in hand than a regular shipment of purchased merchandise. The design of the expedition having been fully executed, the troops were re-embarked towards the end of October. On observing the signal for sailing, the whole of the fleet prepared to weigh, and stand out to sea; and when under sail, the almost interminable line of shipping presented an extensive and magnificent spectacle. The first part of the homeward voyage was performed under favourable circumstances; but on nearing the English coast, the weather, which had been fine, became rough and boisterous. Soon after we came in sight of land, the regiment to which I belonged, for reasons with which I am unacquainted, was shifted from the vessel we had occupied, to the *Sirion*, of seventy-four guns, one of the Danish prizes; and though so near our destined port, we were exposed to danger, greater perhaps than any we had hitherto experienced. There were on board, beside the crew, seven companies of the 43rd, amounting to nearly as many hundred men. Just at midnight, during a gale of wind, when all were wrapt in security, and the greater part in slumber, the ship struck on a sand-bank. The shock was excessively violent. Alarmed by the concussion, which was attended by an ominous straining of the timbers, an immediate rush was made by the soldiers below to gain the main deck. To prevent this dangerous intrusion, the hatches were secured, and a strong guard appointed to keep them from being forced. The confusion and contention that prevailed among such a body of resolute men, cooped up in their berths between decks, and with the consciousness of danger, which they were not even permitted to view, may be conceived, but not easily described. To increase our alarm, the foremast went over with several men in the top, one of whom fell on the shank of an anchor, and was killed. By the mercy of God we were after all preserved. Several of the most active soldiers, among whom I was one, were eventually ordered to assist the crew, whose exertions were beyond all praise. The damaged rigging and running tackle were all repaired; we contrived, under the direction of the ship's officer, to elevate a jury mast, and exhibit canvas that answered the purpose of a foresail; and though in a shattered condition, we had the happiness, assisted by a favourable breeze, to feel the ship glide over the shoal, and swing into deep water. On the following day, the sailor who lost his life

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by falling from the fore-top was committed to the deep. The body was carefully enclosed in a blanket, and placed on an oblong grating, to each end of which two round shot were lashed. The sea-service for the burial of the dead was then performed with great solemnity; immediately after which, the grating was lowered from the ship's side, and, being heavily weighted, sunk with the velocity of a stone. We landed in safety at Yarmouth, on the first day of December, and marched without loss of time into the barracks, where all traces of our recent perils and exposure to sudden mortality were soon forgotten, or remembered only for amusement.

The Corunna Campaign.

When war's alarms are heard, the soldier reckons only upon short repose; and after remaining a few weeks on the coast, the regiment to which I belonged was ordered into winter quarters. While stationed there, we had the misfortune to lose two of our officers, both of whom sank into an untimely grave. One of them fell a victim to the pernicious practice of duelling, and the other was drowned by incautiously venturing beyond his depth while bathing. During the time we remained in the neighbourhood the unceasing kindness of the inhabitants was remarked by us all. In the spring of the ensuing year we were ordered to Colchester, in the vicinity of which several regiments were quartered ready for active service, and expecting daily orders to embark for the Continent. The anticipated directions from London, so impatiently desired, arrived in the autumn of 1808; we were ordered instantly to prepare for foreign service; and never, I verily believe, was an invitation to a feast more readily obeyed. The regiment mustered in full strength, the men were in excellent condition; a brief and hearty farewell was all we could spare for friends at home, and in an incredibly short period we were afloat at Harwich, from whence we sailed to Falmouth to await the arrival of other transports. In the course of a few days, the squadron had assembled, and immediately made sail. We soon found that our destination was Corunna, in the north of Spain. The discovery led to a variety of conjecture, and speculation was busy in marking out the nature of our future service. The general opinion was, that we should not suffer from idleness: eager for the fray, nothing was coveted save a clear stage and no favour; victory was reckoned on as a matter of course, and as to the hardships and disasters of a hostile or contested land, every inch of which was to be fought for, the idea had no existence, or was dismissed as a trifle. Happy ignorance of the future! where prescience itself, unless true wisdom had been added, could only have depressed the mind. I am happy on reflecting that during the whole

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of our march not a man was missing ; no one slinked, and in the future conduct of the 43rd, no one, that I ever heard of, deserted his colours or disgraced his country ; but out of the many hundred of gallant fellows that then composed our honourable corps, how few were destined to see their native land again ! Our voyage was remarkably pleasant, and we landed at the desired haven without danger or loss. The harbour of Corunna is spacious and safe, and the town is defended by batteries and guns mounted at all points. The citadel is also strongly fortified, but both are commanded by heights within a short distance. Within the houses of the inhabitants there is little to suit the taste of an Englishman ; the weather when I was there, though cold and chilly, seldom produced the sociable sight of a cheerful fire within doors ; indeed, I never observed so much as a hearth or stove in which to kindle one. The superstitious contrarieties and absurdities of Papacy have here an unmolested reign. While holidays were observed with punctilious scruples, for which no sound reason could be urged ; the Sabbath, though guarded by scriptural injunction, was violated with impunity. The churches are well built, but the altar-pieces are disfigured by a profusion of tinsel and ornament. The Virgin Mary is frequently exhibited in a figure some three feet high, dressed in laced clothing ; the saints also keep her company, some being placed in niches of the building, and others enclosed in cases of glass, with care proportioned, perhaps, to the merit assigned to each by their capricious and fanciful worshippers.

Without in the least entering into political detail connected with the causes and result of the memorable Peninsular campaign, which is not within my present design, it may be enough to state, that the expedition in which I had sailed was planned by the British Government to act in concert with several simultaneous movements in favour of the Spanish Constitutionalists, then contending with their French invaders. Our arrival in October, 1808, proved to be a momentous crisis ; a few weeks previously, Buonaparte had entered Spain, and taken the command of the hostile army, with the avowed purpose of driving the English into the sea. He advanced as usual by marches prodigiously rapid, on Madrid, so that at the end of November his advance guard reached the important pass of Somosierra ; this pass was defended by 13,000 Spaniards, with sixteen pieces of cannon. They were attacked by the French under the Duke of Belluna, and after a vigorous resistance entirely defeated. On the 2nd of December, Buonaparte arrived in the vicinity of Madrid, and in three days from that period was master of that capital. Dispirited and overwhelmed as the Spanish generally were by the presence of the hero of Jena and Austerlitz, it was evident they were unable, unless assisted by foreign allies, to resist the advances of such masses of troops

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as those now within their dominions. British co-operation was therefore sought and obtained. Its value, and the fidelity of the army it employed, had already been proved in Portugal, where, with a force decidedly inferior, the invaders were repulsed at Vimiera, with unusual loss.

As a temporary residence at Corunna, we had been placed in a long uncomfortable building, formerly used as a factory or rope-walk. On the following day marching orders were received, when the entire Division was put into motion; and leaving the coast, our route lay through Lugo, Villa Franca, and Benevente. After halting for a short time, we crossed the Esla, and arrived at Sahagun, where we were ordered to remain. The light corps occupied an extensive convent built on each side of a square, in whose immense galleries several thousand Infantry were accommodated; a numerous body of monks, with other persons of similar sanctity, notwithstanding our heretical exterior, had also taken refuge under the same roof. On leaving the convent, we advanced in close order for several miles; when from the superior force of the enemy, it was judged advisable to retreat. A counter-march by sections was ordered, and just before midnight we had fallen back upon the line of our former route. Here we were directed to lighten our knapsacks as much as possible, and divest ourselves of every needless encumbrance. Meantime the advance guard of Buonaparte's army had broken up from Tordesillas, and strong detachments of cavalry had been pushed forward to Majorga. On the 26th Lord Paget fell in with one of these parties at the latter place; his lordship directly ordered Colonel Leigh, with two squadrons of the 10th Hussars, to attack this corps, which had halted on the summit of a steep hill. On approaching the top, where the ground was rugged, the colonel judiciously reined in to refresh the horses, though exposed to a severe fire. When he had nearly gained the summit and the horses had recovered their breath, he charged boldly, and overthrew the enemy; many of whom were killed and wounded, and above a hundred made prisoners. The brigade of which our regiment formed part, was under the command of General Craufurd. Just before, or nearly at the moment of, our arrival on the banks of the River Esla, the principal part of the British forces, under Sir John Moore, were rapidly passing; the stores were conveyed by Spanish mules. We were in the rear, and the enemy pressed forward with such impetuosity that the Chasseurs of the Imperial Guard were frequently in sight, and, unable perhaps to do more, captured some women and baggage. Exposed as we were to the assault of a vigilant and superior foe, not a moment's repose could be obtained; and it has seldom happened that personal courage has been put to a severer test. Permit me to recite an instance: John Walton, an Irishman, and Richard Jackson, an Englishman, were

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posted in a hollow road on the plain beyond the bridge, and at a distance from their piquet. If the enemy approached, one was to fire, run back to the brow of the hill, and give notice if there were many or few ; the other was to maintain his ground. A party of cavalry, following a hay-cart, stole up close to these men, and suddenly galloped in, with a view to kill them and surprise the post. Jackson fired, but was overtaken, and received twelve or fourteen severe wounds in an instant ; he came staggering on, notwithstanding his mangled state, and gave the signal. Walton, with equal resolution and more success, defended himself with his bayonet, and wounded several of the assailants, who retreated, leaving him unhurt ; but his cap, his knapsack, his belt, and his musket were cut in above twenty places, and his bayonet was bent nearly double, his musket covered with blood, and notched like a saw from the muzzle to the lock. Jackson escaped death in his retreat, and finally recovered of his wounds. On the 27th, the cavalry being all over the river, preparations were made to destroy the bridge ; torrents of rain and snow were descending. The cavalry scouts of the enemy were abroad, and a large party, following the store-waggon, endeavoured to pass the piquet, and gallop down to the bridge. The design was perceived and defeated, Smart skirmishing was kept up all the day ; but the masonry of the bridge was so solid, that midnight had arrived before the arches could be materially injured. We then descended the heights on the left bank, and passing with the greatest silence by single files over planks laid across the broken arches, gained the other side without loss—an instance of singular preservation, as the night was dark and tempestuous, and the enemy almost within hearing. The mine was almost immediately after sprung with good effect—I mean the bridge was ruined ; while we marched forward to Benevente, where the cavalry and the reserve still remained. Here we re-entered the convent which had given us protection on a former occasion. During the brief stay made here, we experienced a remarkable escape from imminent danger. The lower corridors of the building were filled with the horses of the cavalry and artillery, so thickly stowed that it was scarcely possible for a single man to pass them, and there was but one entrance. Two officers returning from the bridge, being desirous to find shelter for their men, entered the convent, and with terror perceived that a large window-shutter was on fire. The flame was spreading to the rafter above ; in a few moments the straw under the horses would ignite, and 6,000 men and animals be involved in inevitable ruin. One of the officers (Captain Lloyd, of the 43rd), a man of great activity, strength, and presence of mind, made a sign to his companions to keep silence, and springing upon the nearest horse, ran along the backs of the others until he reached the flaming

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shutter, which he tore off its hinges, and threw out of the window; then returning quickly, he awakened some of the soldiers, and cleared the passage without creating any alarm, which in such a case would have been as destructive as the flames. I scarcely need add, that Captain Lloyd was a man of more than ordinary talent.

The town of Benevente, a rich open place, is remarkable for a small but curious Moorish palace or castle, containing a fine collection of ancient armour, and is situated on an extensive plain, that, extending from the Gallician mountains to the neighbourhood of Burgos appeared to be boundless. Here the army rested two days; but as little could be done to remove the stores the greater part was destroyed, of which I was a reluctant eye-witness. I am sorry to say, that during this sojourn, the fine discipline of our corps, thus far maintained without a flaw, was sadly broken down. Some circumstances may be urged in mitigation of the fault, though looking at that eventful crisis nothing can altogether extenuate the excesses into which numbers of the troops descended. Exhausted as they were with privation and fatigue, it is no wonder that they were eager in search of repose and refreshment. Unfortunately one of the first objects of attention was an extensive range of vaults, in which pipes of wine were deposited. In such haste were the half-famished men to quench their thirst, that shots were fired at the heads of the casks, which sent them in altogether, so that the choice and heady liquor ran in all directions, and was ankle-deep on the pavement; beside which, and this was the most serious part of the calamity at such a moment, the men, regardless of the potent and intoxicating beverage, drank it like water. The result need not be told; and I have often thought it was a special mercy that at such a juncture the services of the men were not required. Had the enemy approached, no one could have averted the fate of the aggressors. Unable either to fight or fly, they must have fallen into hostile hands, in all the disgrace of impotent inebriety. It had often been to myself a source of satisfaction, that on the occasion referred to I was preserved from the excesses described. Not that I can take credit for possessing at the time any extraordinary measure either of virtuous principle or religious light; yet I was not without a strong sense of duty. The good advices of my mother were frequently uppermost; and many a time, when hard pressed by hunger and perilous service, my mind was supported by a persuasion that my mother was praying for my preservation.

From the temporary mischief alluded to we soon recovered. Sobriety marshalled our ranks as heretofore, and on the 29th the brigade quitted Benevente, but the cavalry remained in the town, leaving parties to watch the fords of the Esla. Soon after daybreak, General Lefebre.

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Desnouettes, seeing only a few cavalry posts on the great plain, rather hastily concluded that there was nothing to support them, and crossing the river at a ford a little way above the bridge, with six hundred horsemen of the Imperial Guards, he advanced into the plain. The piquets at first retired fighting ; but being joined by a part of the 3rd German Hussars, they charged the leading French squadron with some effect. General C. Stewart then took the command, and the ground was obstinately disputed. At this moment the plain was covered with stragglers, and baggage-mules, and followers of the Army ; the town was filled with tumult ; the distant piquets and videttes were seen galloping in from the right and left ; the French were pressing forward boldly, and every appearance indicated that the enemy's whole army was come up, and passing the river. Lord Paget ordered the 10th Hussars to mount and form under the cover of some houses at the edge of the town : he desired to draw the enemy, whose real situation he saw at once, well into the plain before he attacked. In half-an-hour, everything being ready, he gave the signal : the 10th Hussars galloped forward, the piquets that were already engaged, closed together, and the whole charged. In an instant the scene changed, the enemy were seen flying at full speed towards the river, and the British close at their heels. The French squadron, without breaking their ranks, plunged into the stream, and gained the opposite heights, where, like experienced soldiers, they wheeled instantly, and seemed inclined to come forward a second time ; but a battery of six guns being opened upon them, after a few rounds, they retired. During the pursuit in the plain, an officer was observed separating from the main body, and making towards another part of the river : being followed, and refusing to stop when overtaken, he was cut across the head, and brought in a prisoner. He proved to be General Lefebre. In this spirited action the French left fifty-five killed and wounded on the field, and seventy prisoners, besides the General and other Officers. The British loss was also severe.

Rencontres of this sort had their value, as they served to curb the audacity of the enemy, and furnished a seasonable sample of what might be expected in the event of a general battle. Meantime the tide of superior force, whose overpowering number it was physically impossible to present an effective check, came rolling on in waves of gathering might. Napoleon had arrived at Valderas, Ney at Villator, and Lapisse at Touro. The French troops were worn down with fatigue, yet the Emperor still urged them forward. He flattered himself, and wished to persuade others, that he should intercept the retreat of the English at Astorga ; but the destruction of the bridge of Castro Gonzalo had been so complete, that twenty-four hours were required to repair it, and the

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fords were now impassable. After all, the Emperor, with whom it was never safe to trifle, was near the accomplishment of his design; for scarcely had the rear of the British army quitted Astorga, when advanced parties of French soldiery appeared in view.

Upon the 1st of January, 1809, the Emperor Napoleon took possession of Astorga. On that day seventy thousand French infantry, ten thousand cavalry, and two hundred pieces of artillery, after many days of incessant marching, were thus united. The assemblage of this mighty force, while it evinced the energy of the French Monarch, attested also the genius of the English General, who, with a handful of men, had found means to arrest the course of the conqueror, and to draw him, with the flower of his army, to this remote and unimportant part of the Peninsula, at the moment when Portugal, and the fairest provinces of Spain, were prostrate before him. That Sir John Moore intercepted the blow which was then descending on Spain, no man of honesty can deny; for what troops were there in the south to have resisted even for an instant the progress of a man who, in ten days, and in the depth of winter, crossing the snowy ridge of the Carpentinos, had traversed two hundred miles of hostile country, and transported fifty thousand men from Madrid to Astorga in a shorter time than a Spanish diligence would have taken to travel the same distance. This stupendous march was rendered fruitless by the quickness of the adversary; but Napoleon, though he had failed to destroy the English army, resolved nevertheless to drive it from the Peninsula; and being himself recalled to France by tidings that the Austrian storm was ready to burst, he fixed upon the Duke of Dalmatia to continue the pursuit, adding, for this purpose, three divisions of cavalry, and three of infantry, to his command. This formidable pursuing force was separated into three divisions, and entrusted to the command of Laborde, Heudelet, and Loison; so that after leaving a considerable corps in reserve in the Montagna de St. Andre, nearly sixty thousand men, and ninety-one guns were put on the track of the English army.

About this period of the retreat an affair took place in the rear which excited the admiration of all who heard of it, and has seldom been exceeded for cool and determined valour under circumstances the most disadvantageous. So rapid were the advances of the British troops on their route to Corunna, that none but men of athletic mould and vigorous health could keep in column. As an unavoidable result, many of the weaker men, and some that had been overtaken by sickness, were at some distance behind. The number of stragglers thus compelled to fall out was nearly five hundred. They were placed under the direction of Sergeant William Newman, no other officer being present. In addition

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to the personal ailments of these poor fellows, they were little more than half clothed, and many of them barefooted, so that but for their muskets, which they knew how to handle, they exhibited an appearance altogether pitiable and defenceless. Shortly after the army had quitted the village of Betanzos, an alarm was given that the French cavalry was approaching, when the men were instantly thrown into confusion by an eager but fruitless endeavour to overtake the British forces. In this exigence, Sergeant Newman pushed on a little way to a narrow part of the road. He there managed to hasten on the most feeble of the detachment, and detained about a hundred of the best men, whom he ordered to face about and contest the passage. This was promptly done, and with complete success. The little corps of invalids, consisting of soldiers from different regiments, withstood and repelled repeated attacks of the French horsemen. The sergeant then gave orders to retire, and when again pressed, re-formed as before, and again repulsed the enemy. In this spirited manner they covered the retreat of their helpless comrades for four miles, when they were relieved from their perilous situation by the rear-guard of the British cavalry. It is pleasing to add, that the intrepid sergeant who led this spirited movement, was promoted to an ensigncy in the 1st West India Regiment; besides which, by way of putting him in gentlemanly trim, a gift was added of fifty pounds sterling.

Thus Sir John Moore was pressed in his retreat with fury that seemed to increase every moment. The separation of the Light Brigade already alluded to, a measure which he adopted by advice of the Quarter-Master General, weakened the army by three thousand men. Fifteen days only had elapsed since Sir John Moore had left Salamanca; and already the torrent of war, diverted from the south, was foaming among the rocks of Galicia. Nineteen thousand British troops, if posted on strong ground, might have offered battle to very superior numbers; but where was the use of merely fighting an enemy who had three hundred thousand men in Spain? Sir John Moore felt the impolicy and rashness of such an attempt; his resolution therefore was, to fall down to the coast, and embark with as little loss and delay as might be. Vigo, Corunna, and Ferrol were the principal harbours, and their relative advantage could be determined only by the reports of the engineers, none of which had yet been received, so rapidly did the crisis of affairs come on.

It will be imagined by every person, civil or military, that the mind of a Commander, though of the firmest texture, in the situation of Sir John Moore, must have been severely exercised; and during this stage of the retreat the unavoidable difficulties of the army were inflamed by the unhappy intemperance of several who ought to have known and

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acted better. On arriving at Bembibre, the immense wine-vaults established there exhibited such temptations, that hundreds of the men, unable to exert themselves, or even to stand, were unavoidably left behind. That refreshment was needed, no one can doubt; but it is more difficult to be temperate than abstemious: the first healthful draught led to many an inordinate one. Confusion worse confounded was the necessary result. There was an heterogeneous mass of marauders, drunkards, muleteers, women, and children: the weather was dreadful, and notwithstanding the utmost exertions of the superior officers, when the reserve marched next morning, the number of these unfortunate persons was not diminished. Leaving a small guard to protect this bacchanalian crew, Sir John Moore proceeded to Calcabellos; and scarcely had the reserve marched out of the village, when some French cavalry appeared. In a moment the road was filled with the miserable stragglers, who came crowding after the troops, some with loud shrieks of distress, others with brutal exclamations. Many, overcome with fear, threw away their arms. Many more, who preserved theirs, were so stupidly intoxicated that they were unable to fire; and kept reeling to and fro, insensible both to their danger and disgrace. The enemy's horsemen, perceiving this confusion, bore down at a gallop, broke through the disorderly mob, cutting to the right and left as they passed and riding so close to the columns, that the infantry were forced to halt in order to check their forwardness. Nothing, in the nature of things, can be more mischievous, though it endure only for a day, or even half that time, than such a violation of discipline as that recorded. It not only tends to produce discouragement in the ranks of well-ordered troops, whose resolution, founded on mutual support, is by such means sadly assailed, but so far as it is observed, and it can seldom be concealed, it gives proportionate confidence to the enemy, of which, on this very occasion, there was almost instantaneous proof. On the 3rd January, 1809, just after mid-day, the French General, Colbert, approached with six or eight squadrons; but observing the ground behind Calcabellos strongly occupied, he demanded reinforcements. Marshal Soult, believing the English did not mean to make a stand, sent orders to Colbert to charge without delay. The latter, stung by the message, which he thought conveyed an imputation on his courage, obeyed with precipitate fury. The riflemen had withdrawn when the French first came in sight, and were just passing the bridge when a crowd of staff officers, the cavalry, and the enemy, came in upon them in one mass. In the confusion, thirty or forty men were taken; and Colbert, crossing the river, charged on the spur up the road. The remainder of the riflemen threw themselves into the vineyards, and

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permitting the enemy to approach within a few yards, suddenly opened such a deadly fire, that the greater number of the French horsemen were killed on the spot, and among the rest Colbert himself. His fine martial figure, his voice, his gestures, and above all, his daring valour, had excited the admiration of the British, and a general feeling of sorrow prevailed when he fell. The French Voltigeurs then crossed the river, and a smart skirmish was maintained, in which two or three hundred men on both sides were killed or wounded. Night put an end to the combat.

The reserve at length reached Nogales, having by a forced march of thirty-six miles gained twelve hours' start of the enemy; but at this period of retreat the road was crowded with stragglers and baggage; the peasantry, although armed, did not molest the French; but fearing both sides alike, drove their cattle and carried away their effects into the mountains on each side of the line of march. Under the most favourable circumstances, the drooping portion of a retreating force indicated sensible distress; and on the road near Nogales the followers of the army were dying fast from cold and hunger. The soldiers, barefooted, harassed, and weakened by their excesses at Bembibre and Villa Franca, were dropping to the rear by hundreds. Broken carts, dead animals, and the piteous appearance of women with children, struggling or falling in the snow, completed the picture of war and its desolating results. On the evening of the 4th the French recovered their lost ground, and passed Nogales, galling the rear-guard with a continual skirmish. Here it was that dollars to the amount of twenty-five thousand pounds were abandoned. This small sum was kept near headquarters, to answer sudden emergencies; and the bullocks that drew it being tired, the General, who could not save the money without risking an ill-timed action, had it rolled down the side of a mountain. Part of it was gathered by the enemy, and part by the Galician peasantry.

After exchanging several shots with the enemy, wherever appearances called for resistance, the army retired to Lugo, in front of which the entire force was assembled; and on the 7th of January Sir John Moore announced his intention to offer battle. Scarcely was the order issued, when the line of battle, hitherto so peeled and spread abroad, was filled with vigorous men, full of confidence and courage. At day-break on the 8th the two armies were still embattled. On the French side 17,000 infantry, 4,000 cavalry, and fifty pieces of artillery were in line; but Soult deferred the attack till the 9th. On the English side 16,000 infantry, 1,800 cavalry, and forty pieces of artillery, awaited the assault. No advance was, however, made; darkness fell without a shot being fired; and with it the English General's hope of engaging his enemy on equal terms.

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This was a season of singular and almost unexampled peril. The French were posted on the declivity of a precipitous range of mountains, with a numerous body of cavalry to protect their infantry, wherever necessary. Besides this, 20,000 fresh troops were at a distance of two short marches in the rear. Then it should be considered that the British Army was not in a condition to fight more than one battle. It was unprovided with draught cattle, had no means of transporting reserve ammunition, no magazines, no hospitals, no second line, no provisions. In the opinion of competent judges a defeat would have been irretrievably ruinous, and a victory of no real use. Some have suggested that Sir John Moore might have remained longer in expectation of a battle. That was not only inexpedient, but impossible. The state of the magazine decided the matter ; for there was not bread for another day's consumption in the stores at Lugo. It is true the soldiers were at the moment in fighting mood ; but want of necessary food would have deprived them of physical energy ; so that to expose an army of gallant but starving men to the uncertain issue of an obstinate and probably prolonged engagement, would not only have been absurd in policy, but have amounted to a wanton and unmeaning waste of human life. An effort, therefore, to gain a march as quietly as possible, and get on board without molestation, or at least so to establish the army as to cover the embarkation, was the most, if not the only, reasonable proposition to which prudence ought to listen. The General adopted this third plan and prepared to decamp in the night. He ordered the fires to be kept bright, and exhorted the troops to make a great effort, which he trusted would be the last required of them. The face of the country immediately in the rear of the position was intersected by stone walls, and a number of intricate lanes. Precautions were taken to mark the right track by placing bundles of straw at certain distances, and officers were appointed to guide the columns. At ten o'clock the troops silently quitted their ground, and retired in excellent order ; but at this critical juncture a terrible storm of wind and rain arose, so that the marks were destroyed, and the guides lost the true direction. Only one of the divisions gained the main road ; the other two were bewildered ; and when day-light broke, the rear columns were still near Lugo. The fatigue and depression of mind occasioned by this misfortune, and the want of shoes especially, contributed to break the order of the march, and the stragglers were becoming numerous, when, unhappily, one of the generals commanding a leading division, thinking to relieve the men during a nightly halt, desired them to take refuge from the weather in some houses a little way off the road. Complete disorder followed this untimely indulgence ; from that moment it became impossible to make the

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soldiers of the division keep their ranks ; and in this disastrous condition the main body of the army, which had bivouacked for six hours in the rain, arrived at Betanzos on the evening of the 9th. During the two following days Sir John Moore was indefatigable in restoring the needful order and discipline. He assembled the army in one solid mass. The loss of men in the march from Lugo to Betanzos had been greater than in all the former part of the retreat ; so that the infantry then in column did not much exceed 14,000 men.

As the troops approached Corunna, many an anxious look was directed towards the harbour. *Nothing was to be discovered but the wide waste of water.* The painful truth became evident, that contrary winds had detained at Vigo the fleet on board of whose ships the forces sought to embark ; so that after one of the severest and most prolonged tests to which human endurance could be submitted, and the consuming exertions, pushed on through storm and tempest, of many wearisome days, the whole was rendered nugatory by an event over which human foresight or power had no control ; and the point to which they had fought their way, instead of presenting the means of effectual retreat, became a *cul de sac*, or place leading nowhere. The men were immediately put into quarters, and their leader awaited the progress of events. Three divisions occupied the town and suburbs ; the reserve was posted with its left at the village of El Burgo, and its right on the road of St. Jago de Compostella. For twelve days these hardy soldiers had covered the retreat, during which time they had traversed eighty miles of road in two marches, passed several nights under arms in the snow of the mountains, were seven times engaged with the enemy ; and they now assembled at the outposts, having fewer men missing from the ranks than any other division of the army. The bridge of El Burgo was immediately destroyed, and an engineer was sent to blow up that of Combria, situated a few miles up the Mero river. This officer was mortified at the former failures, and so anxious to perform his duty in an effectual manner, that he remained too near the mine, and was killed by the explosion. This was followed by the destruction of an immense quantity of combustible material. Three miles from the town 4,000 barrels of powder were piled in a magazine built on a hill ; a smaller quantity collected in another storehouse was at some distance from the first; to prevent these magazines from falling into the hands of the enemy, they were both fired on the 13th. The inferior one blew up with a terrible noise, and shook the houses in the town ; but when the train reached the great store, there ensued a crash like the bursting forth of a volcano ; the earth trembled for miles ; the rocks were torn from their bases, and the agitated waters rolled the vessels as in a storm.

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A vast column of smoke and dust, shooting out fiery sparks from its sides, arose perpendicularly and slowly to a great height, and then a shower of stones and fragments of all kinds bursting out of it with a roaring sound, killed several persons who remained too near the spot. A stillness, interrupted only by the lashing of the waves on the shore, succeeded, and the business of the war went on.

The plot now rapidly thickened. Hemmed in by the gathering forces of the numerous French corps, whose advance had been hastened by prodigious sacrifices, both of men and means, the handful of British troops, thinned by recent losses, and worn down by the length of a harassed and contested march, were now cooped within the surface of a few square miles. Negotiation with the enemy, having for its object the permissive embarkation of the army, had been intimated to the commander by some of the officers as a prudent step, under the continued and increasing difficulties of the army, but was properly rejected, with that high spirit and clear judgment which was safely founded on an intimate knowledge of the army he commanded, and the resistance it could offer, even in its dangerous and unfavourable position. The enemy having collected in force on the Mero, it became necessary to choose a position of battle. A chain of rocky elevations, commencing on the sea-coast, and ending on the Mero, just behind the village of El Burgo, offered an advantageous line of defence; but this ridge was too extensive for the British Army, and, if not wholly occupied, the French might have turned it by the right, and moved along a succession of eminences to the gates of Corunna. There was no alternative but to take post on an inferior range, enclosed, as it were, within the other, and completely commanded by it within cannon shot. The French Army had been so exhausted by toil, that it was not completely assembled on the Mero before the 12th. The same evening the expected transports from Vigo hove in sight, and soon after entered the harbour of Corunna; and the dismounted cavalry, the sick, all the best of the horses, and fifty-two pieces of artillery, were embarked during the night; eight British and four Spanish guns were, however, retained on shore, ready for action. Towards evening on the 15th, the English piquets opposite the right of the French got engaged, and being galled by the fire of two guns, Colonel M'Kenzie, of the 5th, at the head of some companies, endeavoured to seize the battery, when a line of infantry, hitherto concealed by some stone walls, arose, and poured in such a fire of musketry, that the colonel was killed, and his men forced back with loss.

The morning of the 16th at length arose. All the encumbrances of the army had been shipped on the preceding night, and every measure that prudence could suggest was adopted for the safe and expeditious

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embarkation of the men, whenever the darkness would permit them to move without being perceived; but about two o'clock in the afternoon every one saw that these preparations, though skilfully arranged, would not then be required. A general movement along the French line gave notice of immediate action, and nothing remained on our side but to give them a proper reception. The British infantry, 14,500 strong, occupied the inferior range of hills already named. The French force could not be less than 20,000 men; and the Duke of Dalmatia, having made his disposition, lost little time in idle evolutions. His lighter guns being distributed along the front of his line, a heavy fire was opened from the battery on his left, when three solid masses of infantry led to the assault. A cloud of skirmishers led the way, and the British piquets being driven back in disorder, the village of Elvina was carried by the first column, which afterwards dividing, one half pushed on against Baird's front, the other turned his right by the valley. The second column made for the centre. The third engaged the left by the village of Palavia Abaxo. The weight of the French guns overmatched the English 6 pounders, and their shot swept the position to the centre. The ground about the village of Elvina was intersected by stone walls and hollow roads; a severe scrambling fight ensued, but in half-an-hour the French were borne back with great loss. The 50th Regiment entered the village with them, and after a second struggle, drove them to some distance beyond it. Meanwhile the General, bringing up a battalion of the Brigade of Guards to fill the space in the line left vacant by those two regiments, the 42nd mistook his intentions, and at that moment the enemy, being reinforced, renewed the fight beyond the village; the officer commanding the 50th was wounded and taken prisoner, and Elvina became the scene of another struggle. This being observed by the Commander-in-Chief, he addressed a few animating words to the 42nd and caused it to return to the attack. General Paget, with the reserve, now descended into the valley, and the line of skirmishers, being thus supported, vigorously checked the advance of the enemy's troops in that quarter, while the 4th Regiment galled their flank. A furious action now ensued along the entire line, in the valley, and on the hills. Sir John Moore, while earnestly watching the result of the battle about the village of Elvina, was struck on the left breast by a cannon shot. The shock threw him from his horse with violence. He rose again in a sitting posture. His eye was still fixed on the regiments engaged in his front; and in a few moments, when he was satisfied that the troops were gaining ground, his countenance brightened, and he suffered himself to be taken to the rear. The dreadful nature of the injury he had received was then noticed: the shoulder was shattered

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in pieces, and the muscles of the breast torn into long strips, which were interlaced by their recoil from the strain and dragging of the shot. As the soldiers placed him in a blanket his sword got entangled, and the hilt entered the wound. Captain Hardinge, a staff-officer, who was near, attempted to take it off; but the dying man stopped him, saying, "*It is as well as it is. I had rather it should go out of the field with me.*" In that manner Sir John was borne from the fight.

During this time the army was rapidly gaining ground. The reserve, overthrowing everything in the valley, and obliging Houssaye's Dragoons who had dismounted, to retire, turned the enemy's left, and even approached the eminence upon which the great battery was erected. On the left, Colonel Nicholls, at the head of some companies of the 14th, carried Palavia Abaxo, and in the centre the obstinate dispute for Elvina terminated in favour of the British; so that when the night set in, their line was considerably beyond the position of the morning, and the French were falling back in confusion. On the other hand, to continue the action in the dark was a dangerous experiment; for the French were still the most numerous, and their ground was strong. The disorder they were in, offered so favourable an opportunity to get on board the ships, that Sir John Hope, upon whom the command of the army had devolved, satisfied with having repulsed the attack, judged it more prudent to pursue the original plan of embarking during the night; that operation was effected without delay; the arrangements being complete, no confusion or difficulty occurred. The piquets kindling a number of fires covered the retreat of the columns, and were themselves withdrawn at day-break, and embarked under the protection of General Hill's Brigade, which was posted near the ramparts of the town. When the morning dawned, the French, observing that the British had abandoned their position, pushed forward some battalions to the height of St. Lucie, and succeeded in establishing a battery, which, playing upon the shipping in the harbour, caused a great deal of disorder among the transports. Several masters cut their cables, and four vessels went on shore; but the troops being immediately removed by the men-of-war's boats, the stranded vessels were burnt, and the whole fleet at last got away. Thus ended the retreat to Corunna. From the spot where he fell, the General who commanded it was carried to the town by a party of soldiers; the blood flowed fast, and the torture of the wound increased, but such was the firmness of his mind that those about him expressed a hope that his hurt was not mortal. Hearing this, he looked steadfastly at the injury for a moment, and then said, "No, I feel that to be impossible." Several times he caused his attendants to stop and turn him round, that he might behold the field of battle; and when the firing indicated the

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advance of the British, he expressed his satisfaction, and permitted the bearers to proceed. Being brought to his lodgings, the surgeons examined the wound; but there was no hope; the pain increased, and he spake with great difficulty. His countenance continued firm, and his thoughts clear; only once, when he spake of his mother, he became agitated. The fight was scarcely ended, when his corpse, wrapped in a military cloak, was interred by the officers of his staff in the citadel of Corunna. The guns of the enemy paid his funeral honours; and Soult, with a noble feeling of respect for his valour, raised a monument to his memory.

Through the whole of this eventful retreat, I was mercifully preserved from grievous injury. The privations of the army were shared by all; and to these I was no stranger. Many miles of road through which our route lay were nearly deserted by the inhabitants, who, unknowing whom to trust, were afraid both of friend and foe: hence arose great scarcity of provisions. It often happened that long before we had appeared, tidings of our approach had induced the entire population of the district to disappear, and with it all vestiges of food. Wine might occasionally be obtained, and sometimes in profusion; but I had observed that when our men had indulged in strong liquor, with little or no solid food, the effect was injurious, so that on the following day, when the excitement had subsided, they were unable to keep our pace: diminished strength thus compelled them to drop off, and not a few were actually picked up by the French who hung on our rear. Another serious difficulty arose from the circumstance that our retreat was conducted in winter: the roads for an immense distance had been torn into deep ruts by the wheels of the baggage-waggons and cannon, and rendered rough by the trampling of cavalry horses; severe frost then set in, when the rough and rugged surface was suddenly hardened into ice. Meantime my shoes were worn out, and as they would no longer hold together, I was compelled to march bare-footed: this was severe, and the sensation produced was singularly painful. In the frozen condition of the ground every step seemed to place my feet on flint: scarcely able to move, and yet forbidden to stay, the sergeant of my company, a worthy fellow, proposed to lend me a pair of shoes, but his kindness was unavailing; on attempting to put them on, they would not fit my feet. How it was that I was sustained under these difficulties, I knew not then; but now I know: the Almighty was my support, though I was heedless of His help. "His arm unseen conveyed me safe"; and I feel at this moment some satisfaction, which I hope may be pardoned, that though heavily pressed with the sufferings of those days, I never fell out of the line of march, or impeded the public service by imbecility of purpose, or disposition to flinch from duty. Previous to

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embarkation I was provided with the article needed ; and praised be the Lord, I have never wanted a pair of shoes from that day to this. On getting into the boat which conveyed me on board the ship, determined to forget my former vexations, I threw my old shoes into the sea, and there, like my past troubles, they were soon out of sight and forgotten.

During a violent snow-storm, which overtook us on our march upon Corunna, several of my comrades, and myself among the rest, wearied with fatigue, took refuge one evening in a small out-house or hovel, as it afforded temporary shelter from the descending storm. There we resolved to pass the night ; and having gathered a few sticks, we placed them in the middle of the shed, and kindled a fire for mutual benefit. In the course of the night we were surprised by hearing a rap at the door, accompanied by the weak tone of someone craving admission. Half-a-dozen voices instantly exclaimed, "Come in" : when, lo ! a woman, recognised as the wife of a soldier, but hardly able to stand, crept into the shed, and asked protection from the hurricane that was loudly howling along the sierra : had Satan himself begged an entrance at such a moment, we should scarcely have been able to repress our pity. The poor wandering woman was received with rough but honest sympathy, and was invited to approach the fire. When able to speak she asked for a certain company, to which her husband belonged : we told her it was considerably in advance, and at present out of her reach. Modesty prevented the poor creature from further explanation; when, to the surprise of the men present, the weak cry of a child was heard. The fact was, the mother had in the course of the preceding day given birth to an infant while on the snowy ridge of a desolate mountainous tract, and without the company of a single human being, and yet, so far all was well : there is One who tempers the wind to the shorn lamb. The life both of the mother and her offspring was whole ; and though in a condition so extraordinary, they were likely to survive. English soldiers know how to feel, nor are they quite destitute of discretion ; they may be rather rough in manner, nor can they at all times invent the phraseology of oily compliments ; but they have no part of the bear about them except the skin, unless provoked, and then the consequences must be abided : when virtue is in distress, none can show sympathy with greater delicacy, or exercise benevolence with more perfect freedom. At the appearance and sad tale of this suffering daughter of affliction, every heart in the place was touched : wretched as was our own condition, each man contrived to spare something. They even parted with some article of their own linen, much as they needed it, for the purpose of contributing to the warmth and comfort of the sufferer ; kindness of speech was added, and it did wonders. While on our march the

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following day the woman, again on her feet, was observed by one of our officers; he was told the story of her distress, and with kindness which none but a great and gallant heart possesses, he alighted from his horse and tramped with us in favour of the poor woman and child. The animal, like his master, joined in the scheme, and carried his novel load most comfortably. I rejoice to add, that both root and branch were preserved, and eventually transplanted in the soil at home.

Let me be permitted here to relate the particulars of another circumstance, the truth of which is attested by evidence which none need doubt. But it will be as well to premise at once, that if the fact to be disclosed should meet the eye of any person disposed to deny the doctrine of a particular providence, overseeing and directing the concerns of men, to bring down the lofty, to raise the lowly, and support the weak and feeble, the detail will be unworthy of notice, as the instruction it conveys is based upon the belief that, from the rapt seraph that burns before the throne, to the minutest particle of dust borne upon the eddying gale, and in and through the all but infinite gradations of rational and instinctive beings which lie between, almighty goodness provides and meets out its dispensations with justest weight and measure. Not long before our arrival at Corunna, and in the severest part of the retreat, Surgeon Griffith, of the Dragoons, while riding at a rapid pace, observed a woman with a child, reclining on the snow; the weather was tempestuous, and the advanced posts of the enemy not far in the rear. Humanity, however, compelled him to notice the unfortunate female: he immediately reined in his horse and dismounted, when he discovered with regret that the woman now stretched upon the ground had just breathed her last. She had dropped, no doubt, and perished like many others from mere exhaustion; while the infant, all unconscious of the calamity, had nestled his head close to the cold bosom of his hapless mother, and was endeavouring to suck as heretofore. The melancholy spectacle had now fully aroused the compassion of the horseman, and as relief came too late for the parent, he determined if possible to save the child. He accordingly lifted him up, and after placing him comfortably on the saddle, again mounted and rode on. The apprehended danger was soon realized: having lost time by this merciful act, he was overtaken by the enemy's cavalry, by whom he and the child were captured and ordered to the rear. This good Samaritan was, however, faithful to his charge, and he and the infant, though prisoners, were inseparable companions. After being detained some time in France, and having visited Paris, Griffith obtained his liberty on parole, and proceeded to England. The tender little child had by this time grown into an healthy boy, and was placed by the interest of his

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benefactor in the Military Asylum at Chelsea. Even here his kind attentions were continued; he generally paid the lad a Sabbath-day visit, and never failed to bring him a present either for his instruction or amusement, not forgetting to line his pocket with a little of the needful for passing exigencies. About three years after the occurrence just related, a soldier who had lost his wife and child in Spain, came to the Asylum at Chelsea to inquire concerning the welfare of a son of his named Hector, who had been previously placed in the establishment. The veteran had not long been engaged in conversation with Hector when the attention of the former was excited by the appearance of a younger lad, in whose countenance there were lines on which his sight seemed to be unavoidably riveted. On consideration, the features were more familiar than ever: the thought then arose, "Perhaps this may be my long-lost child who I deemed had perished in the snow." The father recollected that on a particular place just above one of the knees, his child had a scar; and on raising the boy's trousers, there it was! The two brothers, though unknown, had been playfellows, and were mutually attached. The delights of this singular recognition may be better conceived than described. Let us hope that a life so remarkably preserved was well spent. How justly might the father exclaim, 'This my son, who was dead, is alive again; and he who was lost is found!"

On the 18th of January, 1809, we left the shores of Spain, and made the voyage home on board the *Hindostan*, of sixty-four guns, which had been partially cut down and prepared as a transport. We encountered several heavy gales during the passage, but were mercifully preserved from a watery grave. It was on a Sabbath evening that the light-house near Plymouth became visible from deck; it is built on a ledge of rock, about eighteen miles from the harbour, and gave us cheering proof that we were nearing the land we loved. After remaining at anchor for a short time, it was judged advisable to proceed up the Channel; we accordingly weighed, and stood for Portsmouth, at which place the shattered remains of our regiment were safely landed. Aware of the deplorable figure we made, debarkation was cleverly effected under cover of the night. The pride which urged this method was, I trust, excusable: such a legion of ragged warriors I should think never before approached this or any other land; we were therefore glad to escape observation, and march quickly into barracks. Our old clothes, by far too bad for amendment, were speedily burned, together with a countless company of Spanish insects thereunto appertaining, and which, to our oft-repeated sorrow, we were never able fully to eject. A few weeks' residence on shore restored us to society and our friends; and in a period of time marvelously short we held ourselves ready for service either at home or abroad.

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The March to Talavera.

Time rolled rapidly away, and though our stay in England was extended to the space of several months, such was the buoyancy of our spirits, and the general hilarity, that it had passed like a summer's day. The business of recruiting our ranks had gone on so rapidly that by the end of May we mustered a thousand rank and file; nor were our arms in the least danger of contracting rust: firing at a target was an every-day exercise; field-days were frequently appointed, and the note of warlike preparation was familiar and agreeable. I am sorry to say that my boasting cannot extend to the morals of my friends. Cards and dice, with other games of chance, connected with the intemperance and dissipation of which they are the usual forerunners, consumed the time of most of those by whom I was surrounded. From these excesses I was preserved; and if asked by what means, I can only reply, that I felt an aversion to such practices, grounded, I firmly believe, upon the advices once received from my honoured mother, which as a warning and monitory voice pursued and protected me through life, and by which, though far away, she seemed to speak the words of wisdom. The regularity of my conduct, as a private soldier, attracted the notice of the officers, and I had the satisfaction of hearing that there was some probability of an elevation from the place I held in the ranks to that of a corporal in the British Army—a distinction to which my wishes were earnestly directed. Having remained some time at Colchester, orders were received towards the close of May to march to the coast. We accordingly proceeded to Harwich, and immediately embarked. With the exception of the inconveniencies arising from crowded berths, and provisions of very defective quality, nothing occurred to ruffle the good humour that prevailed between decks during the passage. In little more than thirty days from the time of leaving home we were released from our confinement on ship-board. It was a pleasing sound when the man on the look-out exclaimed, "Land a-head." In the course of a few hours we passed the castle of St. Julian, and soon after rode at anchor in the Tagus, from whence we were conveyed in boats to Villa Franca and Santarem. The latter is a fine large town, commanding a noble view of the adjacent country. The weather was extremely hot, and water scarce. Wine was cheap, three pints of which could be obtained for about fourpence. Anxious to form a junction with the forces under Sir Arthur Wellesley, who, it was rightly conjectured, might be engaged with the enemy, our march was urged by every possible means. We suffered in consequence very severely. Over head the scorching rays of an almost vertical sun appeared to wither the face

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BRITISH LIGHT TROOPS.

Rifleman of 95th Regt. Soldier of 43rd Regt. Light Infantry.

(From an old coloured print.)

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of nature, while the hot sand on which we trod blistered and inflamed our feet. By uncommon exertion we reached Abrantes, where we found a small encampment, formerly occupied, but hastily abandoned, by the French. Ready to drop as most of us were, the halt, though short, was grateful, and of great value. After a brief stay, our march was renewed with greater speed than before; and as the nights were comparatively cool, we advanced without intermission. Proofs that hard fighting had commenced now crowded on us on every side. We met several dastardly renegade Spaniards, who asserted that the British forces were defeated, and all was lost. Scattered groups of wounded men were also occasionally seen silently retiring. The muttering of distant artillery had been heard for some time; but these indications of actual contest, so far from dispiriting our party, called forth redoubled exertions to press forward. Our pace increased to a kind of impetuous movement, which, by tacit agreement, was to be neither retarded nor turned aside. The result was, that though three thousand strong, with the exception of seventeen stragglers left behind, one of whom was well thrashed with some olive-twigs for leaving the ranks, we had, in twenty-six hours, crossed the field of battle in a close and compact body, and passed over sixty-two English miles, in the hottest season of the year, each man carrying from fifty to sixty pounds weight upon his shoulders. It is not for me to boast; but if this was not stepping out with spirit, I should like to know what is.

Our arrival was hailed as an auspicious omen; for though too late to take any part in the battle of Talavera, which had just been fought, our presence served to exhilarate the army, which, though victorious, required support. The fight had been well sustained on both sides. From nine o'clock in the morning until mid-day the field of battle offered no appearance of hostility; the weather was intensely hot, and the troops on both sides descended and mingled, without fear or suspicion, to quench their thirst at the little brook which divided the positions; but at one o'clock in the afternoon the French soldiers were seen to gather round their eagles, and the rolling of drums was heard along the whole line. Half an hour later the Guards of King Joseph, the reserve, and the 4th corps, were descried near the centre of the enemy's position, marching to join the 1st corps; and at two o'clock the table-land, and the heights on the French right, even to the valley, were covered with the dark and lowering masses. The Duke of Belluno, whose arrangements were now completed, gave the signal for battle; and eighty pieces of artillery immediately sent out a tempest of bullets before the light troops, who, coming on swiftly, and with the violence of a hailstorm, were closely followed by the broad black columns, in all the majesty of war.

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Sir Arthur Wellesley, from the summit of the hill, had a clear view of the entire scene of action. He saw the 4th corps rush forward with the usual celerity of French soldiers, and, clearing the intrenched ground in their front, fall upon Campbell's division with prodigious fury; but that General, assisted by Mackenzie's brigade, and by two Spanish battalions, withstood their utmost efforts. The English regiments, putting the French skirmishers aside, met the advancing columns with loud shouts, and, breaking in on their front, and lapping their flanks with fire, and giving no respite, pushed them back with terrible carnage. Ten guns were taken; but, as General Campbell prudently forbore pursuit, the French rallied on their supports, and made a show of attacking again, but did not attempt it. The British artillery and musketry were directed with vehement accuracy against their masses, and a Spanish regiment of cavalry charging on their flank at the same time, the whole retired in disorder, and the victory was secured in that quarter. The next grand attack was directed to the English centre, which was thrown into great confusion, and for some time completely broken. The fate of the day for some moments seemed to incline in favour of the French, when suddenly Colonel Donellan, with the 48th regiment, was seen advancing through the midst of the disordered masses. At first it appeared as if this regiment must be carried away by the retiring crowds; but, wheeling back by companies, it let them pass through the intervals, and then, resuming its firm and beautiful line, marched against the right of the pursuing columns, plied them with such a destructive musketry, and closed upon them with a pace so regular and steady that the forward movement of the French was checked. The Guards and the Germans immediately rallied; a brigade of light cavalry came up from the second line at a trot; the artillery battered the enemy's flanks without intermission, and the French, beginning to waver, soon lost their advantage, and the battle was restored. The annals of warfare often tell us that in all actions there is one critical and decisive moment which will give the victory to the General who knows how to discover and secure it. When the Guards first made their rash charge, Sir Arthur Wellesley, foreseeing the issue of it, had ordered the 48th down from the hill, although a rough battle was going on there, and at the same time he ordered Cotton's light cavalry to advance. These dispositions gained the day. The French relaxed their efforts by degrees; the fire of the English grew hotter; and their loud and confident shouts, sure augury of success, were heard along the whole line. The French army soon after retired to the position from whence it had descended to the attack. This retrograde movement was covered by skirmishers, and increasing fire of artillery; and the British, reduced to less than fourteen thousand

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men, and exhausted by toil and want of food, were unable to pursue. The battle was scarcely over when, the dry grass and shrubs taking fire, a volume of flame passed with inconceivable rapidity across a part of the field, scorching in its course both the dead and wounded. The loss of the British in the course of this severe action and previous skirmishing was upwards of six thousand men killed and wounded. That of the French, as afterwards appeared in a manuscript of Marshal Jourdan, was rather more than seven thousand three hundred.

The following morning presented a choice of disagreeables. Having taken a position along the battlefield somewhat in advance of the British line, we were surrounded with the dying and the dead. The number of the latter was hourly increasing. Combatants who had mingled in the fray, belonging to either army, lay intermingled in frightful heaps. Many of the bodies, though exposed only for so short a time to the sun's rays, were offensively putrid and discoloured, so that interment without ceremony or distinction became necessary for the safety of the living. Meantime provisions were scanty, the water we had to drink was stagnant, the heat of the weather increased, and the enemy was hastily concentrating in great force in the vicinity. The 30th of July was passed by Sir Arthur in establishing hospitals at Talavera, and in fruitless endeavours to procure food, and the help required to keep the wounded men from perishing. On this occasion the Spanish behaved, infamously. Not an inhabitant, although possessing ample means would render the slightest aid, nor even assist to bury the dead. The corn secreted in Talavera alone was sufficient to support the army for a month; but the troops were starving, although the inhabitants, who had fled across the Tagus with their portable effects at the beginning of the battle, had returned. This conduct left an indelible impression on the minds of the English soldiers. From that period their contempt and dislike of the Spaniards were never effaced. The principal motive in war with these people was personal rancour: hence those troops who had behaved so ill in action, and the inhabitants, who alike withheld their sympathy and their aid from the English soldiers, to whose bravery they owned the preservation of their town, were busily engaged after the battle in beating out the brains of the wounded French, as they lay upon the field; and they were only checked by the English soldiers, who, in some instances, fired upon the perpetrators of this horrible iniquity.

Hitherto the allied Generals had paid little attention to the Duke of Dalmatia's movements; but on the 30th of July information was received that he had entered Placentia at the head of an imposing force. The danger of the British on account of their numerical inferiority was

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extreme ; in fact, the fate of the Peninsula was suspended on a thread, which the events of a few hours might dissever ; and yet it was so ordered that no irreparable disaster ensued. The Generals on each side at length became acquainted with each other's strength ; and this, it will be believed, was a moment of extreme peril for the British. Their progress was barred in front, the Tagus was on their left, impassable mountains on their right, and it was certain that the retreat of the Spanish would bring down the King and Victor upon their rear. In this trying moment Sir Arthur Wellesley abated nothing of his usual calmness and fortitude. He knew not the full extent of the danger ; but assuming the enemy in his front to be thirty thousand men, and Victor to have twenty-five thousand others in his rear, he judged that to continue the offensive would be rash, because he must fight and defeat those two Marshals separately within three days, which with starving and tired troops, inferior in number, was scarcely to be accomplished. The movements of Sir Arthur were executed with precision and success. About noon, the road being clear, the columns marched to the bridge, and at two o'clock the whole army was in position on the other side ; the present danger was therefore averted, and the combinations of the enemy baffled. Our sufferings during these rapid transitions were almost intolerable. During the passage several herds of swine were met with, feeding in the woods, when the soldiers ran in among the animals, shooting, stabbing, and like men possessed, cutting off the flesh while the beasts were yet alive. Well has it been said that hunger will break through stone walls. I had carried a sheaf of wheat for many miles on my knapsack, rubbing the ears when opportunity offered between my hands, and eating the extracted grain with rapture. At night, by way of a feast, I used to thrash a little more by bruising the grain, having first laid my great coat on the ground for the purpose. On one occasion a comrade, by great exertion, procured a small quantity of bullock's blood. We agreed to boil it for dinner, and halve it between us. We did so ; and though unaided even by a bit of salt, I thought it delicious. These privations occurred in our passage through an elevated and open tract of country, where shelter from the sultry heat could hardly be procured. One of these spots we called Mount Misery. Many a time we have breakfasted upon the acorns or oak-nuts beaten down by the Spanish swine herds for the use of the hogs. A goat's offal sold at this time for four dollars, or about double the usual price of the whole animal ; and men and officers strove to outbid each other in the purchase of this wretched pittance. In one word, famine raged through the camp ; and it was notorious that the Spanish cavalry intercepted the provisions and forage destined for the English Army, and

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fired upon the foragers, as if they had been enemies. From Arzobispo the army moved towards Deleytoza; and our brigade, with six pieces of artillery, was directed to gain the bridge of Almarez by a forced march, lest the enemy, discovering the ford below that place, should cross the river, and seize the Puerto de Mirabete. The roads were rugged, and the guns could be drawn only by the force of men. The movement was, however, effected. The Spaniards under Albuquerque were not equally successful. The infantry were sleeping or loitering about without care or thought, when Mortier, who was charged with the direction of the attack, taking advantage of their want of vigilance commenced the passage of the river. The French cavalry, about six thousand in number, were secretly assembled near the ford, and about two o'clock in the day General Caulincourt's brigade suddenly entered the stream. The Spanish, running to their arms, manned the batteries, and opened upon the leading squadrons; but Mortier, with a powerful concentric fire of artillery, overwhelmed the Spanish gunners, and dispersed the infantry who attempted to form. On the 20th of August the main body of the British Army quitted Jaraicejo, and marched by Truxillo upon Merida. Our brigade, under General Craufurd, being relieved at Almarez by the Spaniards, took the road of Caceres to Valencia de Alcantara; but the pass of Mirabete discovered how much we had suffered. Our brigade, which only a few weeks before, had traversed sixty miles in a single march, were now with difficulty, and after many halts, only able to reach the summit of the Mirabete, although only four miles from the camp; and the side of that mountain was covered with baggage, and the carcases of many hundred animals that died in the ascent. In this eventful campaign of two months, the loss of the army was considerable. Above three thousand five hundred men had been killed, or had died of sickness, or had fallen into the hands of the enemy. Fifteen hundred horses had perished for want of food; and to fill the bitter cup, the pestilent fever of the Guadiana, assailing those who by fatigue and bad nourishment were predisposed to disease, made frightful ravages. Dysentery, that scourge of armies, also raged, and in a short time above five thousand men died in the hospitals.

Passing by the details of successive conflicts sustained with unequal success by the Spanish forces in opposing their invaders, it may be sufficient generally to state, that their inability to maintain the defensive positions assumed, without English co-operation, was evident. An attempt was at length made by the French forces, under Marshal Victor, to gain possession of Cadiz, situate in the Isle of Leon, in Andalusia, the finest port in Spain, with a mercantile and wealthy population of an

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hundred and fifty thousand inhabitants. For this purpose preparations of extraordinary magnitude were made. The assaulting army was spread quite round the margin of the harbour. Works of contravallation were constructed not less than twenty-five miles in extent, and strong batteries frowned upon the city wherever they could be erected with advantage to the besiegers. The lines of blockade were connected by a covered way concealed by thick woods, and when finished mounted three hundred guns. On the other hand, the Spanish troops under Albuquerque, composing the garrison, were in a miserable condition. The whole had been long without pay, and the greater part without arms or accoutrements. Men were placed in command destitute of energy or local influence, and private traffic was unblushingly pursued with the public stores. Albuquerque was afterwards sent Ambassador to England where he died soon after of phrensy, brought on, it is said, by grief and passion at the unworthy treatment he received. In this deplorable state of affairs, British troops again appeared, and the surrender of the city by that means was averted. On the 11th of February, 1810, General Stewart arrived in Cadiz with three thousand men, who were received with enthusiastic joy. On the 17th of the same month, thirteen hundred Portuguese arrived, and Spanish troops in small bodies came in daily. Two ships of war, the *Euthalion* and *Undaunted*, arrived from Mexico with six millions of dollars: and other British troops having appeared, the whole force assembled behind the Santa Petri was not fewer than eighteen thousand effective men. The worst symptom was, that among the Spaniards there was little enthusiasm, and not a man among the citizens had been enrolled or armed, or had volunteered either to labour or fight. General Stewart's first measure was to recover Matagorda, a most important point, about four thousand yards from the city, which the Spaniards had foolishly dismantled and abandoned. In the night of the 22nd a detachment, consisting of fifty marines and seamen, twenty-five artillery men, and sixty-seven of the 94th Regiment, the whole under the command of Captain M'Lean, pushed across the channel during a storm, and took possession of the dismantled fort, before morning effected a solid lodgment, and although the French cannonaded the work with field artillery all the next day, the garrison was immoveable. Early in March a more minute survey of the general state of the defensive works was made, when it appeared that the force then assigned was quite inadequate, and that to secure it against the efforts of the enemy, twenty thousand soldiers, and a series of redoubts and batteries, requiring the labour of four thousand men for three months, were absolutely necessary, and yet an unaccountable apathy prevailed. In vain did the English engineers present plans,

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and offer to construct works; the Spaniards would never consent to pull down a house, or destroy a garden; and had the enemy been then prepared to press onward vigorously, the city must have been lost by procrastination so fatal. One word more for Matagorda. The capture of this place by a few intrepid men has been mentioned. Though frequently cannonaded, it had been held fifty-five days, and contributed to prevent the completion of the enemy's works at the Troccadero point. This small fort, of a square form, without a ditch, with bomb-proofs insufficient for the garrison, and with one angle projecting towards the land, was little calculated for resistance; and as it could only bring seven guns to bear, a Spanish seventy-four, and an armed flotilla were moored on the flanks to co-operate in the defence. The French had, however, raised great batteries behind some houses on the Troccadero, and, as daylight broke on the 21st of April, a hissing shower of heated shot falling on the seventy-four, and in the midst of the flotilla, obliged them to cut their cables and take shelter under the works of Cadiz. Then the fire of forty-eight guns and mortars of the largest size was concentrated upon the little fort of Matagorda, and the feeble parapet disappeared in a moment before this crashing flight of metal. The naked rampart, and the undaunted hearts of the garrison, remained; but the troops fell fast, the enemy shot quick and close; a staff, bearing the Spanish flag, was broken six times in an hour, and the colours were at last fastened to the angle of the work itself; while the men, especially the sailors, besought the officers to hoist the British ensign, attributing the slaughter to their fighting under a foreign flag. Thirty hours the tempest lasted, and sixty-four men out of one hundred and forty were down, when General Graham sent boats to carry off the survivors. The bastion was then blown up, under the direction of Major Lefebre, an engineer of great promise; and he also fell, the last man whose blood wetted the ruins thus abandoned. An action must be here recorded truly heroic. A sergeant's wife, named Retson, was in a casemate with the wounded men, when a very young drummer was ordered to fetch water from the well of the fort. Seeing the child hesitate, she snatched the vessel from his hand, braving the terrible cannonade herself; and although a shot cut the bucket-cord from her hand, she recovered the vessel, and fulfilled her mission. In July, the British force in Cadiz was increased to eight thousand five hundred men, and Sir Richard Keats arrived to take the command of the fleet. The operations of the besiegers were thus greatly checked; and the mighty lines, constructed with so much labour and skill, led to little or nothing.

As the spring of the year advanced, the operation of the campaign became increasingly extended and important. Reinforcements from

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France continued to crowd the roads. The command of these collected forces, which included 17,000 of the Imperial Guards, was entrusted to Massena, Prince of Essling, on account of his great name in arms. Under his auspices Ney commenced the first siege of Ciudad Rodrigo; and if he expected to carry it without delay, it only shows that, like some of his predecessors, he was liable to mistake. The present Governor, Don Andreas Herrasti, was a veteran of fifty years' service whose silver hairs, dignified countenance, and courteous manners excited respect; and whose courage, talents, and honour were worthy of his venerable appearance. His garrison amounted to 6,000 fighting men, besides the citizens; and the place, built on a height overhanging the northern bank of the Agueda river, was amply supplied with artillery and stores of all kinds. The works were, however, weak. There were no bomb-proofs, and Herrasti was obliged to place his powder in the church for security. The country immediately about Ciudad Rodrigo, although wooded, was easy for troops, especially on the left bank of the Agueda, to which the garrison had access by a stone bridge within pistol shot of the castle-gate. But the Agueda itself rising in the Sierra de Francia, and running into the Douro, is subject to great and sudden floods; and six or seven miles below the town, near San Felices, the channel deepens into one continued and frightful chasm, many hundred feet deep, and overhung with huge desolate rocks. Towards the end of April a French camp was formed, upon a lofty ridge five miles eastward of the city; and in a few days a second, and then a third arose. These portentous clouds continued to gather on the hills until June, when 50,000 fighting men came down into the plain, and, throwing two bridges over the Agueda, begirt the fortress. In the night of the 22nd, Julian Sanchez, with 200 horsemen, passed silently out of the castle-gate, and, crossing the river, fell upon the nearest French posts, pierced their line in a moment, and reached the English Light Division then behind the Azava, six miles from Ciudad Rodrigo. We cheerfully received the party, and three days after this feat the batteries opened. The assailants were warmly received. Three of their magazines, by the fire of the besieged, blew up, and killed above a hundred men. On the 27th the Prince of Essling arrived in the camp, and summoned the Governor to surrender. Herrasti answered in the manner to be expected from so good a soldier; and the fire was resumed, until the 1st of July, when Massena, sensible that the mode of attack was faulty, directed the engineers to raise counter-batteries, to push on their parallels, work regularly forward, blow in the counterscarp, and pass the ditch in form. On the 9th of July the besiegers' batteries re-opened with terrible effect. In twenty-four hours the fire of the Spanish guns was nearly silenced,

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part of the town was in flames, a reserve magazine exploded on the walls, the counterscarp was blown in by a mine, on an extent of 36 ft., the ditch filled by ruins, and a broad way made into the place. At this moment three French soldiers, suddenly running out of the ranks, mounted the breach, looked into the town, and having thus in broad day-light proved the state of affairs, discharged their muskets, and with singular success retired unhurt. The columns of assault immediately assembled. The troops, animated by the presence of Ney, were impatient for the signal to advance. A few minutes would have sent them raging into the midst of the city ; when the white flag waved on the rampart, and the venerable Governor was seen standing alone on the ruins, and signifying by his gestures that he desired to capitulate. The defence made did no discredit to the parties. Every one lent a hand. The inhabitants contributed largely in maintaining the vigour and resolution of the garrison. Women and children, and even the blind, were earnestly engaged in providing necessaries for the fighting men. Those who were unable to bear arms encouraged those who could. Indeed, it was to the spirit of determined resistance prevailing among the people generally within the walls, that the powerful force without was so long detained there. Above forty thousand shells had been thrown into the place, and not a house remained uninjured.

One of the favorite designs of Napoleon at this period was to establish his power in Portugal. This the British Government was determined, if possible, to prevent ; and the person selected to direct the defence of our ancient ally was Lord Wellington. Confidence was felt in no other ; and it was a question whether any other military leader was in all respects properly qualified for the arduous undertaking. When his lordship required thirty thousand men for the defence of Portugal, he considered the number that could be fed rather than what was necessary to fight the enemy. On this principle he asserted that success must depend on the exertions and devotedness of the native forces. Two points were to be secured at the very onset. One was, to concert measures by which sustenance might be secured for the united British and Portuguese army ; and the other, to devise plans by which the enemy should be deprived of supplies, whenever and wherever he entered the country. In effecting this latter purpose it was demanded, (for the exactions of war are necessarily rigorous,) that the people should destroy their mills, remove their boats, break down their bridges, lay waste their fields, abandon their dwellings, and carry off their property, on whatever line the invader should penetrate ; while the entire population, converted into soldiers, and closing on the rear and flanks, should cut off all resources, excepting those carried in the midst of the troops.

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These were hard sayings; but they were dictated by stern necessity, and were positively required for the safety of the kingdom. The call was obeyed. Part of the public property was sacrificed, in order that the whole might, in some form or other, eventually be restored and rendered safe. In pursuance of the comprehensive plans adopted by the British leader, it was necessary to find a position, covering Lisbon, where the allied forces could neither be turned by the flanks, nor forced in front by numbers, nor reduced by famine. The mountains filling the tongue of land upon which Lisbon is situated, furnished this key-stone to the arch of defence. Lord Wellington then conceived the design of turning these vast mountains into one stupendous and impregnable citadel, on which to deposit the independence of the whole Peninsula. The works were forthwith commenced. Intrenchments, inundations, and redoubts, covered more than five hundred square miles of mountainous country, lying between the Tagus and the ocean. The actual force under Lord Wellington cannot be estimated higher than eighty thousand men, while the frontier he had to defend, reckoning from Braganza to Ayamonte, was four hundred miles long. The British forces included in the above were under thirty thousand. Every probable movement of the enemy was previously considered: at the same time the English commander was aware how many counter-combinations were to be expected in a contest with eighty thousand French veterans, having a competent general at their head. Hence, to secure embarkation in the event of disaster, a third line of entrenchments was prepared, and twenty-four thousand tons of shipping were constantly kept in the river to receive the British forces.

Where all behaved so well, distinctions are unnecessary, and may appear invidious. Perhaps, however, I may be allowed to claim at least an equal share of the honours of a successful campaign for the division of the British army under the command of General Craufurd, in which was included the 43rd regiment. Without attempting to institute any comparison between him and the commander-in-chief, the comprehensiveness and strength of whose capacity in the direction of extensive movements was unrivalled, it may be safely averred, that for zeal, intrepidity of spirit, and personal prowess, Craufurd was not inferior to any general of division in the forces. His men partook in a great measure of the qualities of their leader. Inured to almost every species of warlike toil, they were formidable either for assault or defence; and never were the energies of fighting men more thoroughly tested than those of this very corps in the course of the few succeeding months.

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In the midst of March, Craufurd lined the banks of the Agueda with his hussars for a distance of twenty-five miles, following the course of the river. The infantry were disposed in small parties in the villages between Almeida and the lower Agueda. Two battalions of Portuguese caçadores (riflemen) soon afterwards arriving, made a total of four thousand men, and six guns. While therefore the hussars kept a good watch at the two distant bridges, the troops could always concentrate under Almeida before the enemy could reach them on that side; and on the side of Barba del Puerco the ravine was so profound that a few companies of the 95th were considered capable of opposing any numbers. This arrangement was suitable while the Agueda was swollen; but that river was capricious, often falling many feet in a night, without visible cause. When it was fordable, Craufurd always withdrew his outposts, and concentrated his division; and this situation demanded a quickness and intelligence in his troops, the like of which has never been surpassed. Seven minutes sufficed for the division to get under arms in the middle of the night; and a quarter of an hour, night or day, to bring it in order of battle to the alarm posts, with the baggage loaded and assembled at a convenient distance in the rear, and this not upon a concerted signal, or as a trial, but at all times, and to a certainty. Our condition at that season was no unapt epitome of what the Christian ought to be. With a foe so vigilant as his spiritual adversary, the godly man should be all eye and ear, ready to gather himself up for action every moment, both by night and day; not by way of experiment and trial, but as matter of constant and universal practice. The waters of carnal security are sadly deceptive: the enemy may find some fordable spot when least expected. If the heaven-bound pilgrim cast behind his worldly load, and place it in the rear, as we did our baggage, he would find himself so much the more free to give and take manfully. This is a disgression: but men have souls to save though they wear red coats; and an occasional halt to look at eternal things through the vista of temporalities may not, after all, produce much loss of time. But to return: We soon found that our caution was called for. On the 19th of March General Ferey, a bold officer, attempted to surprise us, for which purpose he collected six hundred grenadiers close to the bridge of San Felices, and just as the moon rising behind him cast long shadows from the rocks, and rendered the bottom of the chasm dark, he silently passed the bridge, and with incredible speed ascending the opposite side, bayoneted the sentries, and fell upon the piquet so fiercely, that friends and enemies went fighting into the village of Barba del Puerco, while the first shout was still echoing in the gulf below. So sudden was the attack, and so great the

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confusion, that the British companies could not form, but each soldier encountering the nearest enemy, fought hand to hand; and their colonel, Sydney Beckwith, conspicuous by his lofty stature and daring actions, a man capable of rallying a whole army in flight, urged the contest with such vigour, that in a quarter of an hour the French column was borne back, and pushed over the edge of the descent. Soon after this the whole army was distressed for money; and Craufurd, notwithstanding his prodigious activity, being unable to procure food for the division, gave the reins to his fiery temper, and seized some church plate, with a view to the purchase of corn. For this impolitic act he was immediately rebuked, and such redress granted that no mischief ensued. The proceeding itself was not, however, altogether useless, as it convinced the priests that our distress was real.

Nothing could be more critical than our position. From the Agueda to the Coa the whole country, although studded with woods, and scooped into hollows, was free for cavalry and artillery, and there were at least six thousand horsemen and fifty guns within an hour's march of our position; and yet, trusting to his own admirable arrangements, and to the surprising discipline of his troops, Craufurd still maintained his dangerous position, thus encouraging the garrison of Ciudad Rodrigo, and protecting the villages in the plain. The fall of that fortress was, however, soon announced. A Spaniard, eluding French posts, brought a note from old Herrasti, the governor, claiming assistance. It contained these words—"O ven luego! luego! a socorrer esta plaza." (O come now, now, to the succour of this place!) But the gallant old man could not be relieved.

Soon after this I had the misfortune to fall into bad hands. Having had occasion to visit a neighbouring village on regimental business, and to make some small purchases for one of the officers, I was detained rather late in the evening, and on attempting on my return to cross a mountainous district without a guide, I lost my way. After wandering in various directions among rocks and low brushwood, two large dogs, singularly fierce and powerful, used by the Spaniards to protect their cattle from wolves, suddenly appeared in the attitude of springing at me. Putting on a bold front, I stepped back, and drew my bayonet, when, to my surprise, they seemed to dislike my appearance, and recoiled. Concluding that some human abode was nigh, I followed the track of the dogs, and presently arrived at an open space, where a few glowing embers indicated that a fire had recently been there. While gazing on the spot my attention was arrested by a rushing noise quite close to my ear, and, in almost the same instance, three men darted through an adjoining copse, and were on me with incredible violence.

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One of them, who was armed with a halbert, made a desperate plunge with his formidable weapon; and had I not parried it, that moment would have ended my life. The others joined in this unmanly and unaccountable attack; but though roughly used, I escaped without mortal injury. I had first imagined that the fellows were part of a banditti, living by rapine and plunder, and that, disappointed of booty, they had wreaked their resentment by violent usage. I found afterwards that they were cattle-owners; and what aggravated their conduct, a report was spread through their agency that I had a design upon their property, than which nothing was farther from my thoughts. The outrage being reported to our commander, Major M'Leod, a sergeant with his piquet of men, was sent to investigate the truth. On arriving at the place, there they found me, unable to move from the ill-treatment I had received. I stated exactly what had taken place, and requested that the men might be secured, and taken to quarters, so that I might confront them before the Major. This was acceded to, and being permitted to answer for myself, I procured the proper pass, still in my possession, and soon convinced the board that I had been within the line of duty, was the only injured party, and deserved some compensation for the treatment I had received. This was immediately granted; so that with the exception of a few bruises, which grew better under the agreeable remedy just glanced at, I came off with flying colours, while the Dons paid for the entertainment.

The Light Division at the Coa.

At the beginning of July, the enemy began to appear in numbers; but, obstinate in maintaining every inch of ground, our division remained firm. The troops were marched in succession slowly, and within sight of the French, hoping that they would imagine the whole British army was come up. By this manœuvre two days were gained, but the fourth a strong body of the enemy assembled at Marialva; and a squadron of horse, crossing the ford below that bridge, pushed at full force towards Gallegos, driving back the piquets. The enemy then passed the river, and the British retired, skirmishing upon Almeida, leaving two guns, a troop of British, and one of German hussars, to cover the movement. This rear-guard drew up on a hill, half cannon-shot from a streamlet with marshy banks, which crossed the road to Almeida: in a few moments a column of French horsemen was observed coming on at a charging pace, diminishing its front as it approached the bridge, but resolute to pass, and preserving the most perfect order in spite of some well-directed shots from the guns. Captain Krauchenberg, of the hussars, proposed to charge: the English officer did not conceive

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his order warranted it, but the gallant captain rode full speed against the head of the advanced column with his single troop, and with such a shock that he killed the leading officer, overthrew the front ranks, and drove the whole back. This skirmish was followed by another on the 11th: on this occasion two French parties were observed, the one of infantry near Villa de Puerco, the other of cavalry at Barquillo. An open country on the right would have enabled the six squadrons to get between the infantry in Villa de Puerco and their point of retreat: this was circuitous, and Craufurd preferred pushing straight through a stone enclosure as the shortest road. The enclosure proved difficult, the squadrons were separated, and the French, 200 strong, had time to draw up in a square on a rather steep rise of land; yet so far from the edge as not to be seen till the ascent was gained. The two squadrons which first arrived galloped in upon them; and the charge was pushed home, but failed. The troopers received the fire of the square in front and on both sides, and in passing saw and heard the French Captain, Gauche, and his sergeant-major, exhorting the men to shoot carefully. Meanwhile Colonel Talbot, mounting the hill with four squadrons of the 14th Dragoons, bore gallantly in upon Captain Gauche; but the latter again opened such a fire that Talbot himself and fourteen men went down close to the bayonets, and the stout Frenchman made good his retreat. Craufurd fell back to Almeida, apparently disposed to cross the Coa; yet nothing was further from his thoughts. Braving the whole French army, he had kept, with a weak division, for three months within two hours' march of sixty thousand men, appropriating the resources of the plains entirely to himself. Had he been satisfied with this feat, it would have shown him to be master of some prudence; but forgetting that his stay beyond the Coa was a matter of sufferance rather than real strength, he resolved, with ambition not easily excusable, in defiance of reason and the repeated order of his general, to fight again on the right bank, a piece of rashness for which we dearly paid.

Upon a calm review of the circumstances under which this engagement took place, I consider it little short of a miracle that a single British soldier survived to describe it. The troops we had to oppose were those of a well-disciplined army, they were commanded by officers of approved talent and courage, and out-numbered us at least in the proportion of four to one. Nor, mingled as I was among the most furious combatants, can I conceive how it happened that I escaped unhurt: to be sure, this is talking as if God and His providence were banished from the earth. Danger and death were undoubtedly averted by the unperceived, but almighty, agency of the divine protection; that delivered my soul from perdition, my eyes from tears, and my feet from

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falling, in order that in future my days, so singularly lengthened, should be devoted to His service. He gave his angels charge concerning me: such at least is my conviction. Millions of spiritual creatures walk the earth, both when we wake and when we sleep: these are all ministering spirits sent forth to minister to those who are the heirs of salvation; and as I humbly raise my claim for a share therein, why should it be thought a thing incredible that the Almighty was my special defence:

> "And turn'd aside the fatal blow,
> And lifted up my sinking head?"

The most dangerous crisis had now arrived: this was on the evening of the 24th of July, which was stormy, and proved to be a memorable period. Our whole force under arms consisted of four thousand infantry, eleven hundred cavalry, and six guns; and the position occupied was about one mile and a half in length, extending in an oblique line towards the Coa. The cavalry piquets were upon the plain in front, the right on some broken ground, and the left resting on an unfinished tower eight hundred yards from Almeida: the rear was on the edge of the ravine forming the channel of the Coa, and the bridge was more than a mile distance in the bottom of the chasm. The lightning towards midnight became unusually vivid. Having been under arms for several hours, we were drenched with rain: as the day dawned a few pistol-shots in front, followed by an order for the cavalry reserve and the guns to advance, gave notice of the enemy's approach; and as the morning cleared, twenty-four thousand French infantry, five thousand cavalry, and thirty pieces of artillery were observed marching from Turones. Our line was immediately contracted, and brought under the edge of the ravine; in an instant four thousand hostile cavalry swept the plain, and our regiment was unaccountably placed within an enclosure of solid masonry at least ten feet high, situate on the left of the road, with but one narrow outlet about half musket-shot down the ravine. While thus shut up the firing in front redoubled, the cavalry, the artillery, and the caçadores successively passed by in retreat, and the sharp clang of the 95th rifle was heard along the edge of the plain above. A few moments later, and we should have been surrounded; but here, as in every other part of the field, the quickness and knowledge of the battalion officer remedied the faults of the general. In little more than a minute, by united effort, we contrived to loosen some large stones, when, by a powerful exertion, we burst the enclosure, and the regiment, reformed in column of companies, was the next instant up with the riflemen. There was no room to array the line, no time for anything but battle; every captain carried off his company as an independent

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body, the whole presenting a mass of skirmishers, acting in small parties and under no regular command, yet each confident in the courage and discipline of those on his right and left, and all regulating their movements by a common discretion. Having the advantage of ground and number, the enemy broke over the edge of the ravine: their guns, ranged along the summit, played hotly with grape; and their hussars, galloping over the glacis of Almeida, poured down the road, sabring everything in their way. The British regiments, however, extricated themselves from their perilous situation. Falling back slowly, and yet stopping and fighting whenever opportunity offered, they made their way through a rugged country, tangled with vineyards, in despite of the enemy, who was so fierce and eager, that even the horsemen rode in among the enclosures, striking at us, as we mounted the walls, or scrambled over the rocks. Just then, I found myself within pistol-shot of the enemy, while my passage was checked by a deep chasm or ravine: as not a moment was to be lost, I contrived to mount to the edge, and having gained the opposite side, put myself in a crouching position, and managed to slide down the steep and slippery descent without injury. On approaching the river, a more open space presented itself; but the left wing being harder pressed, and having the shortest distance, the bridge was so crowded as to be impassable: here therefore we made a stand. The post was maintained until the enemy, gathering in great numbers, made a second burst, when the companies fell back. At this moment the right wing of the 52nd was seen marching towards the bridge, which was still crowded with the passing troops, when M'Leod, a very young man, immediately turned his horse round, called to the troops to follow, and taking off his cap, rode with a shout towards the enemy. The suddenness of the thing, and the distinguished action of the man, produced the effect he designed: we all rushed after him, cheering and charging as if a whole army were behind to sustain us; the enemy's skirmishers, amazed at this unexpected movement, were directly checked. The conflict was tremendous: thrice we repulsed the enemy at the point of the bayonet. M'Leod was in the hottest of the battle, and a ball passed through the collar of his coat; still he was to be seen with a pistol in his right hand, among the last to retire. At length the bugle sounded for retreat: just then, my left-hand man, one of the stoutest in the regiment, was hit by a musket shot; he threw his head back, and was instantly dead. I fired at the fellow who shot my comrade; and before I could re-load, my pay-sergeant, Thomas, received a ball in the thigh, and earnestly implored me to carry him away. As the enemy was not far off, such a load was by no means desirable: but he was my friend; I therefore took him up; and though

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several shots were directed to us, they all missed, and I was able, though encumbered with such weight, to carry him safely over the bridge. At length the assistance of another soldier was procured: we then carried the wounded man between us, when he was placed on a car. He returned me sincere thanks, and what was just then much better, gave me his canteen, out of which I was permitted to take a draught of rum; how refreshing it was can be fully known only to myself. As the regiments passed the bridge, they planted themselves in loose order on the side of the mountain; the artillery drew up on the summit, and the cavalry were disposed in parties on the roads to the right, because two miles higher up the stream there were fords, and beyond them the bridge of Castello Bom. The French skirmishers, swarming on the right bank, opened a biting fire, which was returned as bitterly; the artillery on both sides played across the ravine, the sounds were repeated by numberless echoes; and the smoke rising slowly, resolved itself into an immense arch, sparkling with the whirling phases of the flying shells. The enemy despatched a dragoon to try the depth of the stream above; but two shots from the 52nd killed man and horse, and the carcases floating down the river discovered that it was impassable. The monotonous tones of a French drum were then heard; and in another second the head of a column was at the long narrow bridge. A drummer, and an officer in splendid uniform, leaped forward together, and the whole rushed on with loud cries. The depth of the ravine at first deceived the soldiers' aim on our side, and two thirds of the passage were won before an English shot had brought down an enemy. A few paces onward the line of death was traced, and the whole of the leading French section fell as one man. Still the gallant column pressed forward, but no foot could pass that terrible line: the killed and wounded rolled together, until the heap rose nearly to a level with the parapet. Our shouts now rose loudly, but they were confidently answered; and in half an hour a second column, more numerous than the first, again crowded the bridge. This time the range was better judged, and ere half the distance was passed, the multitude was again torn, shattered, dispersed and slain: ten or twelve men only succeeded in crossing, and took shelter under the rocks at the brink of the river. The skirmishing was renewed, and a French surgeon, coming down to the very foot of the bridge, waved his handkerchief, and commenced dressing the wounded under the hottest fire; the appeal was heard: every musket turned from him, although his still undaunted countrymen were preparing for a third attempt. This last effort was comparatively feeble, and soon failed. The combat was nevertheless continued by the French, as a point of honour to cover the escape of those who had passed the bridge, and by the

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English from ignorance of their object. One of the enemy's guns was dismantled; a powder magazine blew up; and many continued to fall on both sides till four o'clock, when a heavy rain caused a momentary cessation of fire: the men among the rocks returned unmolested to their own party, the fight ceased, and we retired behind the Pinhel river. On our side upwards of three hundred were killed or wounded. The French lost more than a thousand men.

During the march that ensued, which of necessity was rapid, my mind was deeply impressed with the occurrences of the preceding eventful day. Many of my valued friends were missing, and their remains lay unburied on the spot where they fell. Colonel Hull, who had joined the regiment only the day before the action, was killed; and I afterwards saw his body, with the face downwards, thrown across the back of a mule, for conveyance to some place of interment: the Colonel's nephew was also badly wounded in the mouth, and obliged to return to England. Despondency is not, however, the fitting mood for a soldier. Tears for the dead were soon brushed away, and to secure our own preservation, thought was soon diverted from musing on the past, to the active operations before us. Unremitted exertions were made by the commissariat to provide us with necessaries. Grapes were plentiful; vegetables also were within reach. Bread in sufficient quantities, with a pipe of wine in front for regimental use, afforded an agreeable prospect; and the evening after the arrival of this welcome reinforcement was spent in a good-humoured review of dangers gone by.[1]

[1] We hope to conclude the Sergeant's narrative in the next volume of the CHRONICLE.—*Ed.*

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CIUDAD RODRIGO.

An Account by Lieutenant J. H. Cooke, 43rd Light Infantry.

At the expiration of some months' travail by the Engineer Department, in procuring stores from various places, active operations were commenced to collect them near at hand—such as the battering train, cannon balls, ammunition, gabions, fascines, scaling-ladders, sand-bags, shovels, spades, pickaxes, etc.—for the purpose of laying siege to Ciudad Rodrigo (in the province of Leon), which stands on an eminence on the right bank of the river Agueda, surrounded by an open country, and was garrisoned by two thousand French soldiers. The walls of the fortress are rather more than a mile and a quarter in circumference, enclosing monasteries, convents, and churches, which gives the city at a distance the appearance of an immense Gothic castle.

A few days previously to the siege, Lord Wellington reviewed the Light Division on the plains of Guinaldo. He was dressed in full uniform, and merely rode down the line, looking at the troops in a cheerful manner. Just as his Lordship was leaving the ground, which was covered with snow, General Craufurd appeared, and soon after the troops returned to their quarters. The Second Brigade came from Martiago, and returned that night—an immense march. A few days subsequent to this review, the whole Division was concentrated, the First Brigade moving to La Encina, the Second to El Bodon. During this march a tremendous storm of sleet

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and snow took place; the snow froze and adhered to the horses' hoofs, forming balls which raised them several inches from the ground. Fortunately, the march was short, as fatigue-parties of soldiers were obliged to return to prop up the weak and staggering baggage-animals, that had suffered previously from bad provender.

On the 8th of January, 1812, the Light Division crossed the Agueda, *sans culotte* (*a cooler!*) at a ford about four miles above Ciudad Rodrigo. The day was fine, and, indeed, during the operations of the siege, the atmosphere was mild for the season of the year, although sometimes frosty of a morning.

The Divisions bivouacked, for some hours, two miles from the town. When the darkness had set in, three hundred soldiers drawn from the 43rd, 52nd, and the Rifle Corps, moved under the command of Colonel Colborne, to assault the fort of Francisco. The enemy fired about two rounds; our good troops did not allow more time, and the fort was taken. It was situated on a rising ground, six hundred yards from the town, was of a square form, with two small howitzers, *en barbette*, and had a garrison of two officers and forty soldiers, who were made prisoners. Six or eight others either were killed or escaped into the town, where the drums began to beat to arms, and the furious fire of shot and shell opened on us, while digging a parallel close to the captured fort, the earth being thrown up on the town side. The land is arable, and bestrewn with loose stones, which were flying on all sides from the impulse given by the cannon balls, and the bursting of shells, which were exploding on every side, killing and maiming many soldiers.

The great convent of Saint Francisco, in the suburb, was carried a few days before the storming of the town,

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and also the ruined convent of Santa Cruz. On the morning of the 14th, about five hundred French soldiers made a sortie from the city, and before they retired were very nearly succeeding in entering the batteries, where the battering cannon had been placed the night before. The twenty-four pounders were of iron, mounted like field guns, on handsome carriages painted lead colour.

An hour before dark on this day the batteries opened within six hundred yards of the ramparts for the purpose of battering-in a breach. The First, Third, Fourth, and Light Divisions, employed in the siege, moved by turns from their cantonments, each taking a twenty-four hours' spell.[1]

On the 19th of January, the Light Division was ordered to the assault out of its turn. During the greater part of the day we remained cooking behind the convent of the Norbortins, a most splendid ruin, with very extensive cloisters, situated close on the right bank of the Agueda, three miles S.E. of the town. Soon after three o'clock we moved towards the ground occupied by the Foot Guards, who were halted one mile and a-half from the suburbs of Ciudad Rodrigo. These troops came forward to wish us success, and our band struck up the *Fall of Paris*. The Third Division occupied the trenches, and the garrison must have observed the march of the Light Division from the ramparts—extra troops! The Governor should have pondered on it! If he had kept a sharp look-out, he must have been expecting the assault.

[1] During the siege, the enemy threw a vast quantity of shells. One night two mortars kept up an incessant discharge, and the soldiers called out "Here comes a shell from 'Big Tom'; and here comes another from 'Little Tom.'" All the cannon shot that flew over our trenches lodged on a hill one mile north of the town, at the base of which was a spring, where I saw a soldier killed while stooping down to fill his canteen with water. This hill, owing to its being so ploughed up with balls, was familiarly named by the soldiers *plum-pudding hill*.

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There were two breaches effected in the walls of this town. By the small breach the large one was taken in reverse.

At half-past six o'clock the Light Division was formed behind the convent of San Francisco, near the suburb, and almost exactly opposite to the small breach, and about four hundred yards from it. The Third Division, under General Sir Thomas Picton, was also formed behind the ruins of Santa Cruz, and in the trenches opposite the large breach. All was silent, four or five shells excepted, which were thrown by the enemy into our left battery, and fell not a great distance from our column. Now, if the Governor thought that the assault was preparing, he ought not to have fired at all from the ramparts, as it prevented the approach of the troops from being discovered by the ear.

I heard the town clock strike seven, and at the same time saw a match lighted in one of the embrasures—(very awful!) at that moment the "forlorn hope," headed by Lieutenant Gurwood, of the 52nd, and the storming party (composed of three hundred soldiers, with a proportion of officers) moved on, carrying a number of bags filled with dry grass, to lessen the depth of the *fausse braie* and the ditch. In a few minutes they were on the brink of the ditch, and the fire of the town opened briskly on them. There was a sort of check, but no longer than might be expected, as they had to scramble in and out of the *fausse braie*, and then to jump into the dry ditch; but having gone too far to the left, the advance got on the wrong side of the tower, which was not breached, and the soldiers, for a few seconds, were knocking with the butt-ends of their firelocks against the wall, crying out "Where's the breach?" for although the enemy were firing rapidly from the top of the wall, still the troops, on first descending to the bot-

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tom of the ditch, were in total darkness. This state of suspense lasted, however, a very short time, for two soldiers, stumbling on the loose rubbish, called out "Here's the breach," and Lieutenant Gurwood[1] led up it; but the French swore they should not enter, and fought most desperately on the crest of the breach, throwing down large stones and missiles, and keeping up a most deadly fire. Here many brave officers and soldiers fell. General Craufurd received a mortal wound, and fell into his aide-de-camp's arms, on the glacis, while cheering on the main body of his division. Major-General Vandeleur and Colonel Colborne were wounded. How the troops contrived to force the breach I know not: I can only say it was well done. The breach was exceedingly steep: about five yards wide at the top, having a cannon, of heavy calibre, placed sideways, to block up the passage; however, there was a clear yard from the muzzle of the gun to the wall, a sufficient space for one or two soldiers to enter at a time, besides those who could pass underneath the muzzle of the gun, or over the wheels of the carriage.

The moment the Division entered, a number of soldiers rushed to the right, along the ramparts, to the large breach (*one hundred and fifty yards*) and then engaging those of the French who were still firing on the Third Division, absolutely drove them over the breast-work on to the large breach. At this time a wooden spare magazine, placed on the rampart, exploded, and blew up some French grenadiers, and many of the Light Division. Lieutenant Pattenson, of the 43rd, and Lieutenant Uniacke, of the Rifle Corps, were of the number. This occurred just behind the traverse, which, on the enemy's right, confined and guarded the great breach.

[1] Lieutenant Gurwood took the Governor of the fortress prisoner.

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On ascending the small breach, directly after it was carried, I found myself with the crowd. Lieut.-Colonel McLeod managed to collect, with the assistance of some other officers, on the rampart about two hundred soldiers of our Regiment, and was exhorting them to keep together. At this time there was not any firing on us, with the exception of a few stray shots from the opposite buildings; but there was sharp musketry still at the great breach.

I ran towards the large breach, and met an officer slowly walking between two soldiers of the rifle corps. I asked who it was, when he faintly replied, "Uniacke,"[1] and walked on. One of his eyes was blown out, and the flesh was torn off his arms and legs. He had taken chocolate with our mess, an hour and a-half before!

The Regiment was now formed, and Colonel McLeod immediately detached officers with guards, to take possession of all the stores they could find, and to preserve order. These parties ultimately dissolved themselves. If they had not done so, they would have been engaged in the streets with our own troops.

Colonel McLeod caused Lieutenant Madden, of the 43rd, to descend the small breach with twenty-five men, ordering him to continue at the foot of it during the night, and to prevent soldiers leaving the town with plunder. At eleven o'clock I went to see him; he had no sinecure, and had very judiciously made a large fire, which, of course, showed the delinquents to perfection, who were attempting to quit the town with plunder, in the garb of friars, nuns, or enveloped in silk counterpanes, or loaded with silver forks, spoons, and church plate, all of which was of course taken from them, and was piled up, to hand over to the proper authorities on

[1] He died in excruciating agony.

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the following day. He told me that no masquerade could, in point of costume and grotesque figures, rival the characters he stripped that night.

The fire was large, and surrounded by the dead bodies of those who fell in the first onset at the foot of the breach. The troops must have rushed up and taken the latter without hesitation: had the Governor only placed a few obstacles on the crest of the breach, he must have stopped the entrance of the Light Division altogether. He had time, as the firing from our batteries ceased two hours before the assault, and then from the rampart there was a gentle slope into the town, leading into a narrow lane, which was blocked up with a cart only, leaving a sufficient space for one person to pass at a time. The Governor was most culpable! There was no musketry from any part of the ramparts until the head of the Light Division column was close to the small breach. Amongst others lay Captain Dobbs, of the 52nd, on his back, at the foot of the breach, and stripped of his uniform. An officer had first thought he was a Frenchman, who had tumbled headlong during the strife from the top of the breach; but, while he was holding a piece of lighted wood, to contemplate, with admiration, his extreme placid and handsome countenance even in death, a captain of the 52nd knew it to be the body of poor Dobbs. On lifting him up, the blood flowed copiously from his back, a musket ball having entered at the breast, and passed through his body. A soldier of the Third Division came up to me and said, "Captain Hardyman, of the 45th, is killed!" for although three generals and seventy other officers had fallen, yet the soldiers fresh from the strife talked of him; and if a soldier's praise can add to a man's fame, certainly no one had a greater share than Hardyman; he was a real type of a soldier, and kind to everyone.

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When the troops had sipped the wine and the Cognac brandy in the stores, the extreme disorders commenced. To restore order was impossible; a whole division could not have done it. Three or four large houses were on fire, two of them were in the market-place, and the town was illuminated by the flames. The soldiers were drunk, and many of them for amusement were firing from the windows into the streets. I was talking to the regimental barber, Private Evans, in the square, when a ball passed through his head. This was at one o'clock in the morning. He fell at my feet dead, and his brains lay on the pavement. I then sought shelter, and found Colonel M'Leod with a few officers in a large house where we remained until daylight. I did not enter any other house in Ciudad Rodrigo, and if I had not seen, I never could have supposed that British soldiers would become so wild and furious. It was quite alarming to meet groups of them in the streets, flushed as they were with drink, and desperate in mischief.

On the morning of the 20th the scene was dreary, the fires just going out, and about the streets were lying the corpses of many men who had met their death hours after the town had been taken. At eleven o'clock I went to look at the great breach. The ascent was not so steep as that of the small one, but there was a traverse thrown up at each side of it on the rampart; hence there was no way into the town, as the wall was quite perpendicular behind the breach. When the Third Division had gained the top of the rampart, they were, in a manner, enclosed and hemmed in, and had nowhere to go, while the enemy continued to fire upon them from some old ruined houses, only twenty yards distant.

I counted more than sixty-three soldiers of the Third

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Division lying dead on the *terre-plein* of the rampart exactly between the traverses I have already described. I did not see one dead soldier of that Division on the French side of those traverses, but I saw some of the Light Division.

I saw General M'Kinnon lying dead on his back, just under the rampart, on the inside, that is, the town side. He was stripped of everything except his shirt and blue pantaloons; even his boots were taken off. He was a tall, thin man. There were no others dead near him, and he was not on the French side of the traverse either, nor was there any possibility of getting at the General without a ladder, or traversing a considerable distance along the ramparts to descend into the town, and then passing through several narrow lanes, ruined houses, and over broken stone walls, being a distance of at least a quarter of a mile, and what no human being could have accomplished during the night. It is said that he was blown up. I should say not. There was no appearance indicating that such had been his fate, neither the state of his skin nor the posture in which he was lying led me to think it. When a man is blown up, his hands and face, I should think, could not escape. I never saw any whose face was not scorched. M'Kinnon was pale, and free from the marks of fire. How strange, that with the exception of the General, I did not see a soldier of the Third Division who had been stripped! neither was there any officers among the dead, or else they had been carried away. I should not wonder (if it is not uncharitable) that the General had been killed with all the others between the traverses, and that some tender-hearted follower of the army had taken his clothes off, and then just given him a hand over the wall, and so placed him in the position described.

The two Divisions attacked without knapsacks. The

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greater proportion of the Light Division lay at the foot of the small breach in the ditch; hence it was that they fought on the slope, and rolled down in succession as they were killed, but on gaining the ramparts (there being no interior defences) they followed the French right and left, who retreated, panic-struck, into the interior of the city, keeping up, however, a running fire from the different streets, or the massive stone buildings.

The Third Division, at the first onset, were fired on from the parapets of the ramparts, and assailed by missiles and live shells, which were rolled from the summit of the wall, but the enemy did not stand on the crest of the great breach to oppose their ascent, for, if they had, it would have been impossible to escape behind their traverses. The enemy had left a space for one man to pass at a time, on the left of the right traverse, but expecting the attack, they had previously blocked it up with barrels filled with earth, having placed others behind to stand on for the purpose of firing over them. Before the morning all these barrels, except one, were thrown down the scarped wall. The fact is, that the Third Division mounted to the *terre-plein* with facility, but when on the rampart, they were fired on in front and both flanks, as before described, and in this small space they suffered a tremendous loss of nearly five hundred heroic officers and soldiers. During the fighting, their dead and wounded were piled one on the top of the other, crying out in agony as they were trampled upon, and impeding the progress of others, who exerted themselves in vain amongst such havoc to carry the traverses.

The moment the wooden magazine blew up all firing nearly ceased, for the enemy literally jumped over the right entrenchment on to the *terre-plein* of the great breach, to save themselves from the bayonets of the

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Light Division. A young Italian officer there seized Captain Hopkins, of the 43rd, round the neck, and implored his life.

At about eleven o'clock in the morning (of the 20th) the great explosion took place a few yards to the right of the small breach, blowing up the *terre-plein* of the rampart, four yards in breadth and ten in length. This fatal explosion (which was accidental, owing to some sparks of fire igniting some barrels of gunpowder in a casement) happened while the French garrison were marching out of the city by the small breach, which had become so hard, owing to such numbers of soldiers walking up and down it, as to make the ascent nearly impracticable. The French, as well as the British soldiers, were carried up into the air, or jammed among the rubbish, some with head, arms, or legs sticking out of the earth. I saw one of the unfortunate soldiers in a blanket, with his face, head, and body as black as a coal, and cased in a black substance like a shell; his features were no longer distinguishable, and all the hair was singed from off his head, but still the unfortunate man was alive. How long he lived in this horrible situation I cannot say.

A tall, athletic soldier of the 52nd lay amongst the dead at the foot of the breach on his back, his arms and legs being at their full extent. The top of his head, from the forehead to the back part of his skull, was split in twain, and the cavity of the head entirely emptied of the brains, as if a hand-grenade had exploded within, and expanded the skull, till it had forced it into a separation with the parts ragged like a saw, leaving a gaping aperture nine inches in length, and four in breadth. For a considerable time I looked on this horrible fracture, to define, if possible, by what missile or instrument so wonderful a wound could have been

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inflicted, but without being able to come to any conclusion as to the probable cause.

From this place I walked to the convent of Saint Francisco to see a wounded friend. The interior was crowded with wounded soldiers lying on the hard pavement. A soldier of the Third Division was sitting against a pillar, his head bent forward, and his chin resting on his breast, his eyes open, and an agreeable smile on his countenance. For half a minute I stopped with surprise to observe him sitting in so contented a posture, surrounded by the groans of his companions. At length I addressed him, but no answer being returned, I called a doctor, under the impression that the man was delirious. On the contrary, we found he was quite dead.

In the afternoon we returned to our quarters by regiments across the stone bridge, having been relieved by the Fifth Division, which came from the rear, and took charge of the city.

A few days after the assault, most of the officers of the Light Division attended General Craufurd's funeral. He was buried under the wall near the small breach.

In a few days we moved from La Encina to El Bodon, where our principal amusement consisted in playing at racquets, with wooden bats, against the side of the church, or riding about the country.

One day we visited the heights, about half a league from this place, where, on the previous September, a brigade of the Third Division had been engaged. Many skeletons of the French horses lay in deep ravines, or on the shelvings of rocks, to the very summit of the ridge, on the crest of which some of the Portuguese gunners were cut down, and where for a short time the cannon remained in the hands of the enemy. It must have been at this moment that the Second Battalion of the

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Fifth Regiment retook them by charging in line before the enemy's cavalry had time to form. I rode up the ragged ground myself with the utmost difficulty; the ground near the summit was so steep that the Portuguese, while throwing balls into the valley, could not see the advance of the French cavalry until quite upon them. Not that I wish to detract from the deserts of the Portuguese, but, as it has been stated, that they stood to their guns to the last, I only wish to demonstrate how it happened. The very print of the wheels of the cannon were still indented in the ground, and showed, to an inch, where they had stood.

The whole of the dead French soldiers lying in the valley were stripped, and in a perfect state of preservation, blanched like parchment by the alternate rain and sunshine, and their skins had become so hard, that the bodies on being touched sounded like a drum. The vultures had picked the bones of the horses perfectly clean, but had left the soldiers untouched, and, although four months had elapsed since they had fallen, their features were as perfect as on the day they were killed. Some of these soldiers were gracefully proportioned, and extended in every possible attitude.

The rubbish of the breaches at Ciudad Rodrigo having been cleared away, the parapets were built up with gabions and fascines, all the trenches filled up, and a garrison of Spanish soldiers left for its defence. At the latter end of February we marched towards Badajoz, for the purpose of laying siege to that fortress, a distance of one hundred and sixty miles, the road more than half way lying through the rocky provinces of Portugal, where the villages are generally built on the tops of the highest mountains, with the remains of Moorish castles, or towers, studding the wildest rocks and the most tremendous precipices.

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We remained a week at Castello de Vida, then resumed our march, and, on the 16th of March, entered Elvas, the principal fortress on the frontier of the Alentego, three leagues distant from Badajoz. It is situated on a hill, flanked on the right by a fort or citadel, half a mile without its walls, and on the left by the fort La Lippe, which stands on a scarped hill a mile from the town.

While quartering off the soldiers, I observed a very pretty young lady looking out of a casement, which occasioned her house to be selected for our quarter. In the evening, myself and messmate were invited to take chocolate and sweetmeats with the family, and, before retiring, the good old Senhora remarked our youthful appearance, and begged that, should either of us be wounded, we would come to her house. My companion was subsequently shot through the body, and, being conveyed back to Elvas, the mother and daughter kindly watched over him until he was perfectly recovered.

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CAPTAIN AND BREVET-MAJOR JOHN GRAHAM DOUGLAS.

52ND LIGHT INFANTRY.

Died of wound received at the Battle of the Nive, 1813.

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THE DOUGLAS BROTHERS,

52ND LIGHT INFANTRY.

JOHN GRAHAM DOUGLAS was born in 1782, and obtained a commission, as Ensign, in the 90th Regiment, 5th April, 1801; but, on the reduction of establishments following the peace of Amiens, he was placed on half-pay. A little later (5th August, 1802), he was brought into the 8th Regiment, and then, at the special request of Lieut.-Colonel Kenneth McKenzie, into the 52nd, as a Lieutenant, 26th May, 1803.

When a second battalion was added to the Regiment in 1804, Sir John Moore gave him the command of a Company (27th August), and, moreover, desired Colonel McKenzie to write to Captain Douglas' father that "as he wished to have another youngster of the same breed, he would not only make Mr. Douglas' youngest son, Archibald, senior Ensign in the 2nd Battalion 52nd, but would give him twelve months' leave of absence to finish his education."

In due course Archibald Murray Douglas joined the Regiment, and, with his Battalion, took part in the expedition to Copenhagen in 1807. At the close of the following year, both brothers were present during the retreat to, and in the battle of, Corunna, and returned to England in January, 1809. The brothers were now in different Battalions; Graham returned with the 1st Battalion to the Peninsular, while Archibald accompanied the 2nd Battalion on the Walcheren Expedition.

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From 1809 to 1813 Graham Douglas commanded his Company in every skirmish, battle, and siege in which the Light Division was engaged; and though slightly wounded on more than one occasion, he was never placed *hors de combat* until the French had been driven out of Spain. In the desperate fight on the Heights of Vera (7th October, 1813) he was severely wounded, but was able to rejoin before the Regiment was again engaged, and for his services on this occasion was promoted Brevet-Major. A few weeks later, however, he fought his last battle.

Moorsom thus describes the part that he played in what was subsequently known as the Battle of the Nive:—

> Early on the morning of the 10th December, the Light Division pickets at Arcangues were very vigorously attacked, and the enemy's columns pressed on so rapidly on the flanks that the pickets had no opportunity of making a serious stand until they arrived at the Abattis near the château of Castleneur, behind which Captain John Graham Douglas formed up his company and made a very gallant resistance against the enemy's overwhelming force. Unfortunately, he received a musket shot in the head, of which he died a few days afterwards, much regretted by the Regiment; his subaltern, Ensign Frederick Radford, and Major Mein (who was field-officer of the pickets) were also wounded in this affair.

He remained conscious until the 15th December, but died on the 24th.

More fortunate was his brother Archibald, who, while still a subaltern, fought continuously in the Peninsula from 1810 to 1814, and was never seriously wounded. He was promoted Captain in the 52nd, 20th April, 1814; placed on half-pay of the 52nd, 25th February, 1816; and shortly afterwards was promoted Major, when he retired from the Army. Having married, he settled down in Forfarshire, and for many years was a well-known figure in the hunting-field.

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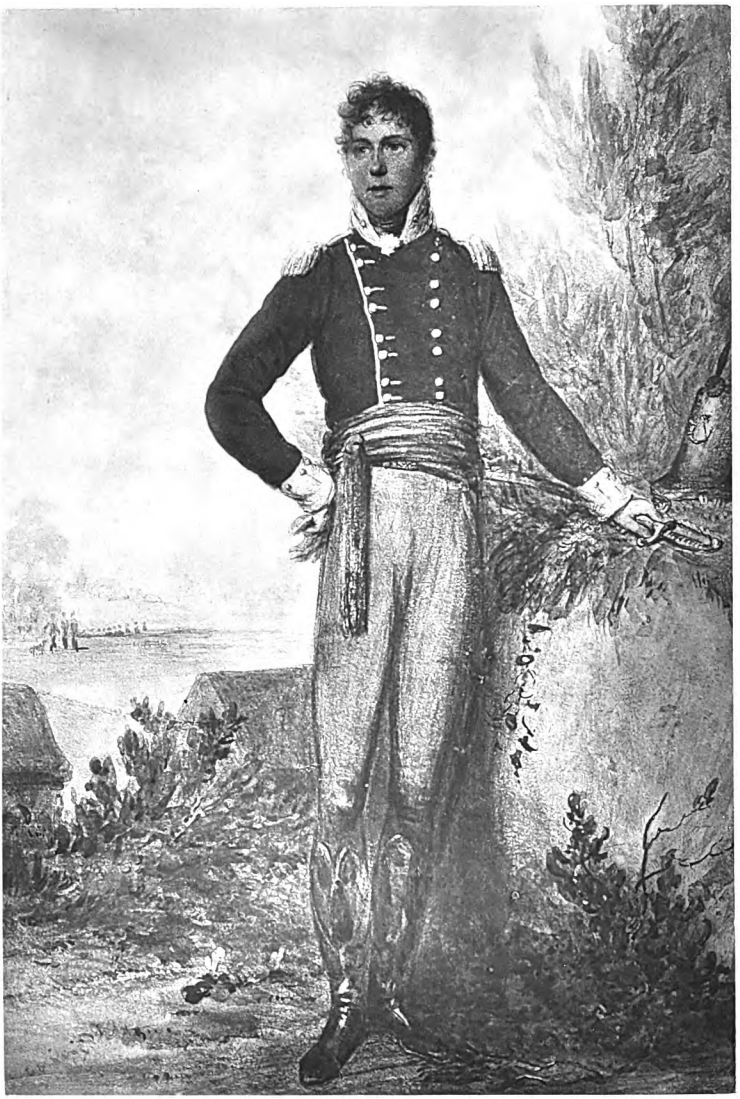

MAJOR ARCHIBALD MURRAY DOUGLAS.

52ND LIGHT INFANTRY.

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For his services, Major Archibald Murray Douglas eventually received the Peninsular Medal with seven clasps, viz.: Corunna, Fuentes d'Onor, Ciudad Rodrigo, Nivelle, Nive, Orthes, and Toulouse. He was also entitled to the clasp for the Pyrenees, but did not claim it.

To Mrs. Cox, daughter of Archibald Douglas and niece of John Graham Douglas, we are indebted for the two portraits of her relatives, as well as for the information about their services. She herself was born only two years after the Battle of Waterloo, but still takes the keenest interest in the Regiment with which her father and uncle fought so gallantly. Last year, it will be remembered, Mrs. Cox presented to the 52nd the bullet which killed her uncle at the Nive.

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SIR JOHN MOORE AND CORUNNA.

THE following letter[1] was written by Colonel Graham (afterwards Lord Lynedoch) to Robert Graham, Esq., of Fintry:—

On b^d Audacious in the Channel
Sunday 22^d Jan^ry

I had not time nor the power to write from Corunna my d^r Graham for I was almost blind with an attack of opthalmia but I desired Lord Cathcart to communicate to you what I send to him in two lines—Before this can reach you Hope's report to Sir D. Baird will have informed you of what happened on the 14^th. *But* for the sad lofs of the most perfect Soldier and Gentleman I ever knew it was a most fortunate circumstance that the Enemy made the attack it was what he (Sir J. M.) earnestly wished; I never saw him in such spirits as when their Columns were advancing and that it was evident the attack was to be a serious one —& he only regretted that there would not be daylight enough to profit of the advantage he anticipated as certain.—His features were so little affected by the pain of a wound which broke the upper ribs & almost tore off the left arm that I could hardly believe he was struck till I got off my horse to help to lift him against a bank & saw with horror the state of the wound which was evidently mortal he lived however about two hours—was carried back into Corunna in a blanket (near three miles) and spoke to Col. Anderson with perfect recollection ab^t. diff^t. things particularly enquiring ab^t. the result of the action & expreſsing his satisfaction at having beaten the French—asked after me and all his aides de camp by name said that Anderson knew that was the kind of death he wished for—sent meſsages to his family & friends in England and hoped his Country would be satisfied w^th his conduct—in short his death like his life was most exemplary—bespeaking that consciousneſs of rectitude & that invincible firmneſs of mind w^ch characterized him on every occasion—I have since reproached myself a good deal for not having remained with him—but the case seemed desperate it was of

[1] The letter is here given as originally written. A copy of it was kindly lent to us by Mrs. Cox, great-granddaughter of Robert Graham, and daughter of Archibald Murray Douglas. *See* page 187.—ED.

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much consequence to inform Hope that the Com$^{d.}$ had devolved on him, & I left him in the hands of others, & was surprized to hear after the action was quite over, that he was still alive—the Enemy did not expect to meet such a resistance their attack was impetuous entirely directed against one point (our right) in the first instance & was in fact defeated by Lord W. Bentinck's Brigade wth the left of w^{ch} Sir John remained speaking to the 42^{d} & reminding them of what they had done on former occasions—While it lasted the Fire was extremely hot, the enemy had great advantage in artillery most of ours was embarked, theirs entirely commanded the right of our (bad but necefsary) position & it was admirably well served—with some hours of day light I have no doubt a complete victory would have been obtained as Paget's division had nearly turned their left and might have been supported by Frasers not at all engaged, our left was so strong as to be almost *unattackable* & therefore many might have been drawn from it in the advance—the whole of the enemy's position was strong but left the least so Adieu Yrs

J. G.

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A HUNDRED YEARS AGO.

Summary of Events of 1807.

25th March.—A regimental school, for the instruction of N.C.O.'s and men, was established for the first time in the 52nd. Attendance was voluntary; and as the school received no Government support, those attending were charged the following rates:—Sergeants 10*d.*, Corporals 8*d.*, Privates 6*d.*, per week. The charges were, a little later, reduced considerably.

24th July.—The 1st Battalion 43rd and the 2nd Battalion 52nd embarked at Ramsgate and Deal respectively, to take part in the Expedition to Copenhagen.

1st August.—The fleet sailed from the Downs.

16th August.—The troops disembarked on the island of Zealand, near Wisbech; and the 43rd, 52nd, and 92nd Highlanders formed a Brigade of Reserve under Major-General Sir Arthur Wellesley.

26th August.—Wellesley's Brigade attacked and defeated the Danish troops near Kioge.

7th September.—Copenhagen surrendered, when the British took possession of the Danish fleet and a vast quantity of guns and munitions of war, which they conveyed to England. "The prize money due to the troops alone amounted to nearly one million sterling."

20th October.—The 43rd and 52nd re-embarked, and after a stormy voyage, landed in England early in November.

25th October.—The 1st Battalion 52nd, which had been quartered in Sicily for the last twelve months, sailed for England. Gibraltar was reached on the 6th December, and the Battalion arrived at Portsmouth on the 31st.

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GENERAL GEORGE WHICHCOTE,

52ND LIGHT INFANTRY, 1810–1818.

Died, at the age of 96, September, 1891.

He served with the 52nd in the Peninsular War and the Waterloo Campaign, being present at the actions of Sabugal, El Bodon, Alfayates, the Sieges and Storming of Ciudad Rodrigo and Badajoz, the Battles of Salamanca and Vitoria, the actions of Vera and the Pyrenees, the Battles of the Nivelle, the Nive, Orthez, and Toulouse, as well as the action of Tarbes. He commanded a Company at the Battle of Waterloo, and took part in the Occupation of Paris.

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THE 52ND IN PARIS, 1815.

EXTRACTS FROM BRIGADE ORDERS OF THE LIGHT BRIGADE.[1]

Camp (near La Chapelle), 30th June 1815.

B.O.

The Brigade will be in readiness to march to-morrow morning at 4 o'clock.

The 71st Regiment will find the Captain for the Baggage Guard.

The Officer Commanding the Brigade requests that the Officers Commanding Battalions will take the best precautions in their power to prevent their men from straggling from the camp. In future the camp guards will be augmented so as to afford sentinels for every avenue leading to the camp.

Should the irregularities observed this day be renewed, it will be necessary to have the rolls called every hour, a measure which will be inconvenient both to officers and men, and which it is desirable not to be obliged to have recourse to.

Camp, 1st July 1815.

B.O.

The different Battalions of the Brigade will fall in to-morrow morning at three o'clock, the baggage being previously packed and ready to load.

The 52nd Regiment will send immediately a guard of 1 corporal and 6 privates to Lieut.-General Sir H. Clinton's quarters, and the 71st a guard of 1 sergeant, 1 bugler, and 4 privates, to report themselves to the A. A. General at the village of Sarcelles.

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[1] Ma or-General Adam had been severely wounded at Waterloo, and was unable to resume the command of his brigade for some months.—ED.

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Argenteuil, 2nd July 1815.

A.B.O.

According to instructions received from the A. A. General of the Division, each Battalion will immediately send in to the Brigade-Major a State accounting for casualties of every description that may have occurred between the 23rd and 30th June inclusive.

The Brigade will be under arms to-morrow at daylight. The company of the 71st at the mill to the left of the town will be relieved at that time by one from the 52nd Regiment.

Argenteuil, 3rd July 1815.

B.O.

The Brigade will be in readiness to march from Argenteuil as soon as the cavalry have crossed the river.

Brevet-Major Johnstone's company of the 71st with the 2 companies of the 3rd Battalion 95th Regiment will remain at Argenteuil. Major Johnstone will have also under his command the company of the 52nd Regiment stationed at the left side of the river covering the bridge.

Champs Elysées, Paris, 7th July 1815.

B.O.

No. 1. The Brigade will be on the alert to-night, and all officers with their companies.

No. 2. In case of any alarm, the Guards and companies on the Inlying Piquets will immediately stand to their arms, and regiments accoutre and form as rapidly as possible.

No. 3. The usual Guards and Companies on Inlying Piquet will turn out at daylight, and remain under arms until dismissed by the Field Officer of the Day.

No. 4. The Brigade will parade regimentally, relieve their guards, etc., at 8 o'clock in the morning, and order evening parades at such hour as they please.

Paris, 16th July 1815.

B.O.

The 52nd, the 2nd and 3rd Battalions 95th Regiment will be inspected to-morrow morning at 6 o'clock by Lieut-General Sir H. Clinton.

The 52nd Regiment will be formed, at a quarter before 6 o'clock, in column of companies, right in front, upon the ground immediately in front of the 71st Regiment encampment. The 2nd Battalion 95th will occupy the same ground as the 52nd move off after its inspection.

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Champs Elysées, 18*th July* 1815.

B.O.

No. 1. At a Brigade Court Martial, held on the 17th instant, of which Captain McNamara, 95th Regiment, was President, was tried—

Private George Walker, of the 1st Battalion 71st Regiment, on the following charge :—

Crime.

Confined by order of Lieutenant Madden, 2nd Battalion 95th Regiment, for continued insolence towards the said Lieutenant Madden, upon which the Court passed the following sentence :—

The Court having duly considered the evidence against the prisoner, and what he had said in his defence, is of opinion that he is Guilty of the Crime laid to his charge, being a breach of the Articles of War, and do therefore sentence him to receive a corporal punishment of Three Hundred Lashes, at such time and place as the Commandant of the Brigade may think fit.

The Officer Commanding the Brigade, having approved the foregoing sentence, directs that the same may be carried into execution to-morrow morning at 7 o'clock by the buglers of the 71st Regiment, and in the presence of 2 companies of the 71st and 2nd 95th, under the command of the Field Officer of the Day.

A medical officer of the 71st to attend.

Champs Elysées, 19*th July* 1815.

B.O.

No. 1. The Brigade will be inspected to-morrow morning at half past nine by Lieut.-General Lord Hill.

No. 2. The Brigade will be formed in line upon the Great Road in front of the 71st Camp, with the right upon the Place Louis XV.

The 2nd Battalion 95th will take up the ground at half past nine. The 52nd, 71st, and 3rd Battalion 95th Regiments following in succession.

No. 3. Field States to be sent to the Brigade Major as soon as possible.

Champs Elysées, 26*th July* 1815,

B.O.

No. 1. General Baron Müffling, Governor of Paris, having made arrangements for the distribution of the Allied Troops composing the Garrison in the event of any serious disturbance, and having assigned certain points for the Light Brigade to occupy and defend, the following instructions are to be attended to.

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No. 2. As long as the National Guard, to whom the interior duty of the City is confided, continues to act with spirit and exertion in repressing commotion, the Allied Garrison is generally considered its reserve.

No. 3. When there is occasion for the troops to repair to their respective alarm-posts, the Governor gives the order for the assembly by causing 3 guns to be fired at the Demi-lune, at the Champs Elysées, near the Seine, which will be repeated by a gun placed near the Bridge of the Tuilleries, and again repeated by a gun at the Jardin des Plantes. Upon these signals being heard, the officer of each quarterguard will immediately report to his Commanding Officer, and desire the bugle to sound for the men to turn out.

No. 4. As soon as the several battalions are formed upon their parades, they will proceed to the alarm-post, viz :—The 52nd Regiment in Column of Companies in the Avenue of Neuilly, the head of the column at the Place Louis XV.

The 71st Regiment will form in the Boulevard de la Madelaines, where it traverses the Rue St. Honoré.

The 95th Regiment (both Battalions united) will form in column in the Place de Beauveaux.

No. 5. Each battalion will communicate by patrols to the neighbouring posts, and, in case of attack, will maintain their positions until further orders.

Champs Elysées, 10th August 1815.

B.O.

Major-General Adam being compelled to proceed to England from the effects of the severe wound which he received at the Battle of Waterloo, has expressed the regret he feels upon being separated so long from the Brigade, as well as his high sense of their conduct, in a letter to Colonel Reynell from which the following is an extract—

"I request you to express in my name to the officers, Non-commissioned Officers, and men of the Brigade how much I regret my separation from them.

"The expectation of being early enabled to rejoin, and the hope of doing so, which till within these last few days I have continually entertained, has alone prevented my sooner expressing to the several corps of the Brigade the admiration I shall ever entertain of their intrepid and noble conduct in the Battle of the 18th June. To have had the good fortune of being at their head on so glorious an occasion will be to me a subject of unceasing satisfaction. In proportion as I have regretted

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being separated from the Light Brigade, I look forward with anxiety to resuming the command, which, through life, it will be my pride to have held."

FREDERICK ADAM
Major-General.

Champs Elysées, 18*th August* 1815.

B.O.

The Officers in command of Regiments or Detachments will be pleased to give such pointed orders in their respective camps as will prevent any person whatever from taking wood from the wood-yard immediately on the opposite side of the Bridge of the Invalides, or indeed from any other place, without permission.

The Guard at the Barrière of Passy and also the Civil Police have received instructions to apprehend any individuals who may hereafter act in defiance of this order.

Champs Elysées 20*th August*, 1815.

No. 1. The Companies of Regiments on duty as Flying Piquets will be paraded by the Adjutant of the Day, on the right of the Artillery, at half an hour before tattoo every evening. They will then be inspected by the Field Officer of the Day, and after he has given the several Captains such orders as may be necessary, he will march them off to their respective camps.

No. 2. In case of any alarm in the town, the piquet companies will turn out immediately on their Regimental parades, and there await the Field Officer of the Day.

No. 3. In future the Field Officer of the Day will visit, by day and night, the several public guards, according to the detail as directed in the D.O. of the 19th instant.

No. 4. The Field Officer of the Day will consider it a part of his duty to visit the hospital once in the twenty-four hours.

No. 5. The Field Officer's report, including those of the public duties, according to detail, will be sent to the Brigade Major's office at 11 o'clock a.m., addressed to the Commanding Officer of the Brigade.

Champs Elysées, 26*th August* 1815.

No. 1. The Brigade will form to-morrow morning at 6 o'clock in column of sub-divisions at section distance, left in front, in the great Avenue facing the Barrière of Neuilly, the head of the column in a line with Colonel Reynell's quarters.

No. 2. Whenever it may be necessary to place a Non-commissioned Officer from the leading battalion as a pivot upon which to wheel, o

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for increasing or diminishing front, or altering direction of march, each succeeding corps will invariably relieve such N. C. O. from any supernumerary of the front division as it approaches the point.

Champs Elysées, 27th August 1815.

B.O.

The Brigade will assemble for exercise to-morrow morning at six o'clock in the Place de Grenelle. The 52nd will cross the Seine at the Pont de Louis Quinze, and march along the left bank. The 71st, and the 2nd and 3rd 95th (formed and equalised as one battalion) will form in column of sub-divisions, at quarter distance, left in front, on the 71st parade, and march at a ¼ before 6 o'clock from thence by the right bank of the river, and cross at the Pont de Jena.

The Regiments will parade as strong as possible.

Champs Elysées, 10 *September* 1815.

B.O.

Complaints having been made to the Commander of the Forces concerning the irregular conduct of some individuals belonging to this Brigade, who are accused of robbing the inhabitants after dark, His Grace has directed that a chain of sentries shall be placed along the Avenue Neuilly during the night. With this view a Guard of 1 Subaltern, 2 Sergeants, 3 Corporals, 1 Bugler, and 30 privates from the inlying picquets will mount every evening at sunset at the Corps de Garde near the Allée d'Autin ; to be withdrawn one hour after daylight.

Two sentries from the Quarter-Guard of the 52nd Regiment will be advanced upon the middle of the road, one at the entrance of the Place Louis XV., the other towards the Barrière, to communicate with two sentries advanced in a like manner from the Quarter-Guard 71st Regiment, the left sentry reaching to the Allée which leads to the Place Beauveau. The Communication will thence be kept up by the Guard from the picquets, the Officer of which will place eight sentries, at equal distances, on the middle of the road, until he shall communicate with the Guard at the Barrière de Neuilly, from which four sentries will be posted towards the Place Louis XV., at intervals of about 130 paces ; two sentries from the Picquet Guard will also be advanced upon the Allée de Veuve. The Quarter and Rear Guard of the 3rd Battalion 95th Regiment will each advance a sentry upon the Allée d'Autin. These sentries will be instructed to take up soldiers straggling at improper hours from camp, and to give immediate information of any disturbances which may happen in the neighbourhood of their posts.

The Picquet Guard will be visited by, and will report, to the Field Officer of the Day.

For the above the 52nd Regiment.

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Champs Elysées, 11*th September* 1815.

B.O.

No. 1. The Commanding Officers of Corps will, when they propose to exercise their battalions otherwise than on the Morning Parade, send to the Brigade Major the evening before, to state at what hour and on what ground they intend to Drill.

No. 2. Captain Yorke will do the duty of Brigade Major until further orders.

No. 3. The Brigade will be formed to-morrow morning, at half-past 6 o'clock, in the Avenue de Neuilly, facing the Barrière de L'Etoile, in the same order as on Saturday morning.

Champs Elysées, 12*th September* 1815.

No. 1. His Grace the Commander of the Forces has received complaints that the soldiers encamped in the Champs Elysées still continue to damage the trees by cutting off branches. This practice must be put a stop to, and any soldier found in the fact, made prisoner and reported. All the sentries round the Camp must have orders to prevent any damage being done, and if any fresh cut boughs are found on or near any hut, the men of the hut, unless the delinquent can be found, must be severely punished.

No. 2. The practice of making fires at the bottom of trees is most strictly forbidden.

No. 3. The several regiments of the Brigade do not march exactly the same time, nor is the length of step accurate. The Commanding Officers will constantly have recourse to the pace measures at all Company and Battalion Drills, and frequently refer to the plummet or stop-watch, for the rate of march.

No. 4. Field Officers and Adjutants will meet Major-General Adam to-morrow morning, at half-past 7 o'clock, at the Entrance to the ground where the Brigade was exercised this morning.

Champs Elysées, 13*th September* 1815.

No. 1. Should brushwood be required for the purpose of covering the huts, Commanding Officers of Corps will direct fatigue parties under charge of an officer, to go in the cool of the afternoon to the Bois de Boulogne, to procure what may be necessary, but no straggling parties of men are to be permitted to go wooding.

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No. 2. The tents should be struck for several hours at least twice a week, and during the heat of the day if the week is very fine.

Champs Elysées, 16*th September* 1815.

No. 1. The Major-General has more than once had occasion to observe that the Non-commissioned Officers and soldiers of the Brigade do not pay those marks of attention to officers which they ought to do under every circumstance. This is particularly striking in the Guard of the Commander of the Forces, when the men not on sentry frequently remain seated while officers of all ranks pass by them. Every soldier who is seated ought to rise up and salute as soon as he perceives an officer approaching, of whatever rank the officer may be, or to whatever service he may belong. Commanding Officers of Regiments are called upon to maintain with the greatest strictness this essential point of discipline. Officers are at the same time reminded that it is incumbent on them to acknowledge the salute of a soldier.

Champs Elysées, 23*rd September* 1815.

No. 1. The 71st will shift its camp to-morrow morning, and take up its ground in the open space, in front of its present camp. The encampment to be in streets and the huts of each company on the left of the tents, and regularly aligned. Colonel Reynell will direct such number of huts per Company as may be sufficient.

No. 2. The tents of the 2nd 95th will remain as at present, but Lieut.-Colonel Norcott will direct a sufficient number of huts per Company to be made in the most convenient spot near the present encampment, and not permit any man to sleep under blankets.

No. 3. The huts of the 3rd 95th will be made in rear of the spot where the tents are pitched.

No. 4. Commanding Officers of Corps will please direct every means to be adopted for drawing off the water which has fallen in the camp, and will take every precaution to prevent rain which may fall hereafter from settling. Each tent and hut must be surrounded by a trench.

No. 6. It is the business of the Quarter-master of the Day for the Brigade to go round the camp frequently to see that all orders regarding its cleanliness are observed. He will send in a daily report through the Field Officer of the Day for the Major-General's information.

No. 7. The Field Officers of the Day must frequently go round the camp, and will order any irregularity or want of cleanliness to be immediately remedied.

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No. 8. The wood cut for the purpose of making the huts, ordered above, and to repair and improve those of the 52nd Regiment, if not sufficient, working parties of the same strength as those ordered this day, will proceed to the Bois de Boulogne to-morrow morning at 7 o'clock.

Champs Elysées, 24th September 1815.

No. 2. Returns of tents (public property) actually in possession of each corps to be sent in to the Major of Brigade to-morrow morning with the daily States.

No. 3. The Field Officers of the Day visit the Guards generally about the same hour, and early in the night. The Major-General requests the hours of going round may be varied, and that the Guards may frequently be visited late in the night and toward morning.

No. 4. Officers and Non-commissioned officers who command guards are reminded that they ought to go round all the sentinels of their Guards soon after the first relief, to ascertain that each man has the proper orders of the post.

No. 5. Morning Parades are to be at 9 o'clock.

Champs Elysées, 27th September 1815.

No. 1. The Brigade will be formed to-morrow morning at 9 o'clock, in contiguous close columns of Battalions, left in front, on the parade of the 71st and 95th encampments, and facing to the Great Avenue. Corps to be as strong as possible.

No. 2. The batmen and officers' servants are prohibited from galloping horses about in the neighbourhood of the camps. The sentinels of the several guards are to have orders to prevent such irregularities.

Paris, 8th September 1815.

No. 1. Soldiers of the Brigade are reported to be frequently seen in the streets of Paris improperly dressed; this must not be the case in future.

No. 2. The soldiers of the Brigade are not on any account to be permitted to go beyond the limits of the camps, unless regimentally dressed and with side arms. The several camp guards are to have orders to prevent men of the Brigade improperly dressed passing.

No. 3. When any men are sent on fatigue they must be regularly marched under a Non-commissioned officer.

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Champs Elysées, 12*th October* 1815.

No. 1. Weather permitting, the Brigade will assemble for exercise to-morrow morning at 9 o'clock on the same ground and in the same formation as on the 10th instant.

Champs Elysées, 14*th October* 1815.

No. 1. The Major-General is surprised to find that all Guards and Piquets are not under arms an hour before daylight, agreeable to the practice and regulations of the Army.

No. 2. Henceforward all Guards are to be under arms an hour before daylight, and remain till dismissed after the day has completely broken.

No. 3. The several corps are to prepare their half-yearly Inspection Returns without delay.

Champs Elysées, 28*th October* 1815.

B.O.

The Brigade will hold itself in readiness to march on Monday next, the 30th.

Champs Elysées, 29*th October* 1815.

No. 1. The Brigade will be formed on the usual ground of parade at 5 minutes before 8 o'clock to-morrow morning; all the baggage will follow in the usual order, and Commanding Officers are referred to the several orders in force on that subject of baggage.

No. 2. A proper person will attend to receive over the boards from the officer for that purpose by each battalion. Every officer will take receipts for the boards on delivery.

No. 3. The utmost precaution must be taken to prevent fire from communicating to the huts or straw. Captain for the baggage-guard to-morrow, 52nd Regiment.

The 3rd Battalion 95th will furnish the officer to remain behind in charge of the guard, according to the Division Orders.

Versailles, 30*th October* 1815.

No. 1. Until further Orders the Alarm Posts of the Brigade will be as follows:—

52nd Regiment in the Place d'Armes.
71st „ „ „ „ Dauphine.
2nd and 3rd 95th, Avenue St. Cloud.

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No. 2. Commanding Officers of Battalions will, as soon as possible, examine and report upon the quarters of their respective corps.

No. 3. Soldiers must not be permitted to go to the Mayor, to get their billets exchanged; if it is necessary that any alteration should take place in their quarter, the application must be made to the Commanding Officer of the Regiment by the officers commanding companies, and the Mayor will be directed neither to exchange or issue any billets unless the application for it is countersigned by the Commanding Officer of the Regiment.

No. 4. Each regiment will mount every evening at sunset an Inlying Piquet of 1 Subaltern, 2 Sergeants, and 30 Rank and File, to patrol through the streets of their own districts, and take up all men who may be out of their quarters after tattoo.

Versailles, 31*st October* 1815.

No. 1. A Main Guard of 1 Subaltern, 1 Sergeant, 2 Corporals, 1 Bugler, and 30 Privates will mount daily.

No. 2. Each Battalion will furnish an Inlying Piquet of 1 Subaltern, 2 Sergeants, 4 Corporals, 1 Bugler, and 30 Privates. These piquets are to mount with the public guards, and after marching off will be dismissed to their quarters, but to remain ready to turn out. The piquets will parade on the Grand Parade under the Field Officer of the Day at sunset, and march to the posts assigned to them, where they are to remain during the night, and to be dismissed an hour after clear daylight. In the event of the piquets being ordered to turn out during the day, they are to assemble at their night posts.

No. 3. The Inlying Piquets are to be under arms, and to send patrols after tattoo, through the district occupied by their battalions, to take up and send to the Main-Guard any soldiers of whatever description found in the streets. In the event of disturbance or fire they are to get under arms and wait the orders of the Field Officer.

No. 4. All Regimental Guards are to mount at the same hour and place as the Garrison Guards.

No. 6. The Regiment which furnishes the Adjutant and Quartermaster of the Day will sound the Retreat and Tattoo, going off from the Main Guard and through the several streets occupied by the troops.

No. 7. The Alarm Post of the 52nd is to be in the Rue Reservoir.

No. 8. The Mayor has been directed to change such billets as may be necessary in order to bring the men of each battalion more together. Commanding Officers of Corps will, therefore, make their arrangements accordingly, and endeavour to have their officers quartered as near their men as possible.

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No. 9. The names of the streets occupied by each corps to be sent to the Major of Brigade to-morrow morning, the smallest number of men quartered on any house to be stated.

No. 10. Each company's Alarm Post to be as nearly as possible in the centre of the quarters, and it is also to be the company's ordinary parade.

No. 11. Under the present circumstances the most exact performance of all duties is particularly enjoined, and the Major-General requests that officers on duty, particularly field officers, will rigidly exact it.

Versailles, 31*st October* 1815.

B.O.

The name of the officers for the Main-Guard are to be sent always to the Brigade Major's the preceding evening, and also the name of the officer for the Inlying Piquet.

Versailles, 1*st November* 1815.

No. 1. The Guards are to be marched to the Grand Parade a quarter of an hour before the time of guard-mounting, to be given over to the Major of Brigade, so as to mount precisely at ten o'clock.

No. 2. Care must be taken that the Ammunition is not stolen from the pouches of the soldiers in their billets; to secure against this, frequent inspection must be made on the Companies' parades.

No. 3. The Field Officer of the Day must take care that all Guards and Piquets are duly informed where he may be found by day and night. An intelligent man from each Guard and Piquet must be sent before sunset to ascertain the Field officer's quarters, in order that reports may be instantly conveyed to him if necessary, and in case of risk or alarm such reports must be made by a sufficient detachment to insure their arrival.

Memorandum.

A duty State from each Corps to be sent to the Brigade Major to-morrow, and in future one is always to be sent with the Weekly State.

Versailles, 2*nd November* 1815.

B.O.

Men are not to mount guard in white trowsers in future.

Commanding Officers are requested to report what steps have been taken to get out the men's clothing.

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An officer from the 52nd will be sent on command to Paris tomorrow, to march with the Brigade Hospital on the following day to this place.

A steady corporal of the 2nd 95th will be sent tomorrow as an orderly to the A.A.G. of the Corps, No. 43 Faubourg St Honoré, Paris.

Versailles, 6th November, 1815.

No. 1. The Reports of the Field Officer of the Day, coming off duty, are to be with the Major-General by the hour of the guard-mounting. He will give the requisite orders to the Captain of the Main Guard.

No. 2. A Subaltern Officer of Artillery is to accompany the guns to the Grand Parade and march off with them. He will, before giving over the guns to the Non-commissioned officer left in charge, ascertain that they are complete in all respects.

No. 3. Major-General Adam requests that the Field Officer of the Day will be exceedingly exact in ascertaining that all Non-commissioned officers know the orders of the Guards, and that the sentinels are properly acquainted with the duty of their posts.

Versailles, 8th November 1815.

No. 1. The Major General, in going round the Guards yesterday, did not on some of them find that degree of alertness which he expected; this remark particularly applies to the Main Guard. He trusts it will never be again in his power to make a similar observation.

No. 2. Not only the sentinels, but any Non-commissioned Officer and man of the Guard who first perceives the approach of a General Officer, or body of armed men, and other cause for the Guard getting under arms, should call the Guard to turn out, and not lounge about as if it was a matter which did not concern them.

No. 3. Officers on Guard are expected to be able to account for every man of their Guard, and must suffer none to be absent but by their own permission.

No. 4. White trowsers are not to be worn on parade, without the woollen ones under them.

No. 5. The Regiment off duty will profit occasionally of the fine weather for exercise.

No. 6. The Morning Parades are to be at 10 a.m. until further Orders.

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Versailles, 10*th November* 1815.

No. 1. The Guards at the Barrière of Paris, of Grand Montreuil, and of St. Cloud are to be reinforced every evening at sunset by 1 sergeant, 1 corporal and 9 men. From these Guards patrols are to be sent along the roads during the whole night, one patrol going out as soon as another comes in.

No. 2. The Major-General is sorry to observe, according to the reports of the National Guard, and of the Main Guard, that during the night before last, several attempts at robbery and other acts of violence were committed. One man has been taken up, but the other culprits have not as yet been discovered.

If such crimes are repeated the Major-General will find himself, however reluctantly, under the necessity of augmenting the duties, such as to prove a great inconvenience to all the Garrison.

No. 3. All guards and Piquets, on application from the National Guard, are to send a patrol to accompany those of the National Guard; they are, on any reported robbery or disturbance, to send a patrol under Non-commissioned Officers to the spot, to try and discover and take up the delinquents.

Versailles, 10*th November*, 1815.

After Orders.

No. 1. The crimes alluded to in the Garrison Orders of this day have, as far as yet discovered, been committed by men of the Brigade.

No. 2. The Major-General feels assured that the men in each Corps capable of such acts are few in number. The officers and non-commissioned officers know pretty well the men in their respective companies most likely to misbehave, and the Commanding Officers of Regiments will therefore give orders for a particular vigilance with respect to such men. It must be ascertained, by visiting their quarters at uncertain hours, that they are not out of them.

No. 3. The Major-General particularly requests the Commanding Officers to take these measures of police which are required to prevent a recurrence of any such acts of infamous behaviour as have been reported.

Versailles, 15*th November* 1815.

No. 1. The patrols directed to go from the various Barrières Guards do not perform this duty regularly, nor do the non-commissioned officers report properly what patrols they receive and send out.

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Each patrol received must be reported from what guard received or from what piquet, and the hour.

No. 2. The Field Officer of the Day will take care to ascertain, what the duties of each Guard are, by an inspection of the written orders in possession.

Versailles, 17*th November* 1815.

No. 1. Officers and non-commissioned officers on guard will refer to the Brigade Orders No. 1 of the 13th Instant, and not for the future omit to report as therein directed.

No. 2. Commanding Officers will give the necessary orders for provisions to be sent to men on guard, and no man is to be sent from his guard to search for them.

Versailles, 21*st November* 1815.

No. 1. The Regiments will tomorrow change their billets, according to an arrangement given over by the Brigade Major.

No. 2. No Officer of one corps must remain quartered within the district of another, and the Commanding Officers will of course place the officers' quarters as near those of their companies as they can.

Versailles, 30*th November* 1815.

No. 1. The Regiments of the Brigade will once a week, when off duty, march out for several hours, a report to be sent the evening before to the Major of Brigade of the hour of march and route which the Regiment is intended to march.

No. 2. The above marches are to be exclusive of any that are to be performed in Brigade.

No. 3. Weather permitting, the Brigade will be formed tomorrow morning at 10 o'clock in the Place d'Armes, in Column in Mass, right in front, facing from the Palace. The Corps are to be as strong as possible.

Versailles, 2*nd December* 1815.

B.O.

Major-General Adam cannot allow the detachment of the 3rd Battalion 95th Regiment to quit his command without expressing to Lieut.-Colonel Fullerton and the companies he commands, the strong sense he entertains of their uniform exemplary good conduct under

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every circumstance. He requests Lieut.-Colonel Fullerton to accept his thanks and to be assured that it will give him the greatest satisfaction if the circumstances of the service at any future period permit them to serve together.

Versailles, 7th December 1815.

No. 1. For the second time it has been reported to Major-General Adam that soldiers in British uniforms have cried *Vive Napoleon!* the last instance when this occurred was in a public house in the Rue d'Anjou, and a disturbance was the consequence.

Major-General Adam cannot suppose that any British soldier would utter such a cry from any disloyal motives, but what may appear to an Englishman a joke is a serious crime in this country, and in the eyes of every loyal Frenchman. Such cries must, therefore, never be repeated, and if any future instance of their being made use of occurs, the most severe and striking example will be made of the offender.

These cries must excite disturbance and disorder, and no matter from what motive they are uttered they become henceforward serious misdemeanours.

Versailles, 9th December 1815.

B.O.

Major-General Adam, in giving up the command of the Brigade, begs to express to the Corps which compose it, his thanks for their good conduct and discipline on every occasion while under his orders. One of the most agreeable recollections of his life will be that of the period when he had the good fortune to be with the distinguished regiments which have been under his orders.

St. Germain, 13th December 1815.

B.O.

There will be, until further orders, a Captain of the Day for the Brigade, who will march off the Guards under the superintendence of the Field Officer of the Day, who, as well as the Captain of the Day, will visit the Guards by day and night.

A daily report of the sick will be sent by each Regiment to the Senior Medical Officer of the Brigade (Mr. Gibson, 52nd) who will make a daily report of the sick of the Brigade to the Major-General.

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St. Germain, 14*th December* 1815.

B.O.

The different Regiments of the Brigade will invariably transmit to the Brigade Major's Office (with their Weekly States) Ammunition Returns, Returns of Men, sick, absent, and on command in duplicate, accompanied by Returns of Regimental Courts-Martial and Duty States, every Saturday at 4 o'clock.

It is to be understood that the Weekly States are to be in Triplicate, Ammunition Returns in Duplicate, Returns of sick, absent, and on command, Returns of Courts-Martial, and Duty States single, and are always to accompany the Weekly States.

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MAJOR-GENERAL J. B. B. ESTCOURT,

43RD LIGHT INFANTRY.

MAJOR-GENERAL JAMES BUCKNALL BUCKNALL-ESTCOURT was the second son of Thomas Grimston Bucknall-Estcourt, of Estcourt, Tetbury, Gloucestershire, and was born on the 12th July, 1802.

He entered the 44th Regiment, as Ensign, 13th July, 1820, and was transferred to the 43rd, 7th June, 1821; Lieutenant, 9th December, 1824; Captain, 5th November, 1825; Major, 21st October, 1836; Lieut.-Colonel (unattached), 25th August, 1843; Colonel, 11th November, 1851. He served with the 43rd in the Expedition to Portugal in 1826–27; and in 1834 he took part, as second in command, in the Expedition, under Colonel Chesney, to explore the course of the Euphrates River, for which he was promoted Brevet-Lieut.-Colonel, 29th March, 1839. In 1843 he superintended, as Chief Commissioner under the Ashburton Treaty, the settlement of the boundary between Canada and the United States.

In 1854 General Estcourt was appointed Adjutant-General of the Forces in the Crimea under Lord Raglan, and was present at the battles of the Alma, Balaklava, Inkerman, and the siege of Sebastopol. He died of cholera before Sebastopol on the 24th June, 1855, and was buried in the cemetery adjacent to the British Headquarters.

He married, in 1837, Caroline, daughter of the Right Honourable Reginald Pole Carew, of Antony, in the

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County of Cornwall, and his widow erected a monument over his grave in the Crimea, as well as a porch to his memory in Shipton Moyne Church, Gloucestershire. In the same church, "in the burial place of his ancestors, to preserve the memory of one of the best sons of the Family of Estcourt," his brothers and sisters placed a tablet.

Among the papers of the late Mr. Thomas Logan, formerly Orderly-Room-Sergeant of the 43rd, were several letters to him from Colonel Estcourt, who displayed the keenest interest in the welfare of the men of the Regiment. The letters were written in 1842, when, it would seem, Colonel Estcourt, who was in Command of the 43rd Depôt at Enniskillen, had sent Logan to the Dundalk Institute to improve his education, "with a view to school teaching." In one of these letters he wrote :—

I have two objects in view : one is, that you may impart instruction to others, and impress upon them the pleasures as well as advantages to be derived from knowledge, especially religious knowledge ; and the other object, that you yourself may be benefited.

Logan also possessed a copy of Colonel Estcourt's farewell order, dated Enniskillen, 21st January, 1843, as follows :—

In quitting the Depôt of the 43rd at this time with so little probability as there is of his returning, Lt.-Colonel Estcourt desires to bid to all a cordial farewell. In quitting the 43rd, he leaves his home of twenty-two years, the centre of every military feeling he has, of every military pride, and even too of his truest friendships.

He has been young in the Regiment, even the youngest ; he has seen his seniors pass away, until at length he finds himself one of the oldest of the corps. He must, therefore, seize this last opportunity of expressing his ardent desire for the future prosperity of his comrades, that they may uphold the high characters conceded to them by all other regiments, in discipline, in duty, and in individual respectability. He wishes them every happiness, and bids them heartily farewell.

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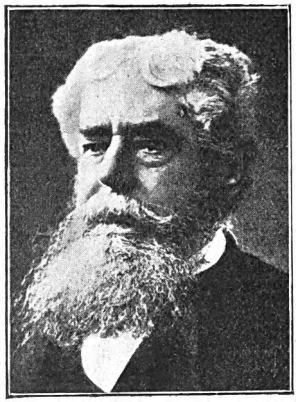
MAJOR-GENERAL S. TRYON,

43RD LIGHT INFANTRY.

MAJOR-GENERAL SAMUEL TRYON was the third son of Mr. Thomas Tryon, of Bulwick Park, Northamptonshire, and joined the 43rd, as Ensign, 28th January, 1823; promoted Lieutenant, 10th September, 1825; Captain, 19th February, 1828; Brevet-Major, 23rd November, 1841; Major (unattached), 27th December, 1842; Lieut.-Colonel, 11th November, 1851.



MAJOR-GENERAL TRYON.

He served with the 43rd at Gibraltar, and accompanied it to Portugal, 1826–27, and afterwards to Canada. He was one of those who crossed the Portage of the Madawaska; and in 1841, on his return to Fredericton, was appointed A.D.C. to the Lieutenant-Governor, Major-General Sir John Harvey, K.C.B. Subsequently he was appointed Major of Brigade at Halifax, Nova Scotia, by the then Commander-in-Chief, Lord Hill, in acknowledgment of services rendered during the threatened invasion of New Brunswick by the State of Maine, and he continued to hold that appointment until it was abolished in 1853.

Promoted Major-General in 1866, he retired from the Army in 1872, and resided at Southampton, where he

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took an active part in philanthropic and political work. The General, who was a consistent Liberal, was one of the originators of the Southampton "Two Hundred," and was a Justice of the Peace.

He married a daughter of Sir John Harvey, K.C.B., and was uncle to the late Admiral Sir George Tryon.

General Tryon died at Southampton, in his eighty-fifth year, on the 17th June, 1890; and the following is an extract from one of many obituary notices which appeared at the time :—

> A just and upright man, strong in his attachment to great principles and holding firmly to his opinions and convictions, he was ever kind and considerate in his bearing, and manifested the spirit of a true gentleman to all with whom he came in contact.

Six Sergeants of the 43rd (then quartered at Portsmouth) acted as a carrying party at the General's funeral.

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NEW ZEALAND MEDAL ROLL.

43RD LIGHT INFANTRY.

CLAIMS TO NEW ZEALAND MEDAL UNDER GENERAL ORDER 17 OF 1869.

FORT REGENT, JERSEY,
MARCH, 1869.

Rank.	Name.	Regimental Number and Rank at the period Medal was earned.	Period of Service in the Field on which the claim is founded, stating actions, etc.						Remarks.
			From	To	Maketu, 21st April, 1864.	Gate Pa, 29th April, 1864.	Te Ranga, 21st June, 1864.	Skirmishes in Taranaki District.	
Lieut.-Col.	F. H. Synge	Major & Lieut.-Col.	13 Dec. 1863	8 Mar. 1866	–	–	1	1	
Bt.-Lt.-Col.	F. M. Colvile, C.B.	Major	,,	,,	1	–	1	5	
Major	F. A. Smith, V.C.	Captain	,,	1 Sept. 1864	1	–	1	–	
Captain	S. Crozier	Lieut. & Captain	,,	8 Mar. 1866	–	–	–	3	
,,	H. A. Brett	Captain	—	—	–	–	–	2	
,,	C. H. Hatchell	Lieut. & Captain	13 Dec. 1863	,,	–	1	1	–	
,,	Wm. Livesay	,, ,,	,,	,,	–	–	–	4	
,,	H. O. Bateman	,, ,,	,,	,,	–	–	–	1	
,,	J. Hogarth	,, ,,	4 Mar. 1864	,,	1	–	1	–	
,,	R. M. Tod	Lieutenant	13 Dec. 1863	,,	–	1	1	3	
,,	A. B. Onslow	,,	,,	,,	–	–	–	1	
Lieut. & Adj.	St. V. A. Hammick	Lieut. & Adj.	,,	,,	–	–	1	–	
Lieutenant	A. C. Money	Lieutenant	,,	,,	–	1	1	–	
	H. W. Cuppage	,,	,,	17 Nov. 1865	–	1	1	–	
	S. P. T. Nicholl	,,	4 Mar. 1864	8 Mar. 1866	–	1	–	–	

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-	W. Clark - -	Ensign & Lieut -	13 Dec. 1863	8 Mar. 1866	–	1	–	1	
-	A. Longley - -	„ „ -	4 Mar. 1864	„	1	–	1	7	
-	W. McN. Cairns -	„ „ -	„	„	–	–	–	1	
-	T. H. Pearson -	„ „ -	13 Jan. 1864	„	–	1	1	4	
-	J. T. O'Brien -	„ „ -	25 July 1864	„	–	–	–	5	
-	T. C. Miller - -	Ensign - - -	24 Dec. 1864	„	–	–	–	2	
-	H. Collins-Splatt -	„ - - -	24 Dec. 1862	„	–	–	–	–	Engaged at Koheroa, with 2/14 Regiment, on 17.7.63.
-	R. C. J. Lyons -	„ - - -	24 Dec. 1864	„	–	–	–	4	
Asst.-Surg. -	R. A. P. Grant -	Asst.-Surgeon -	13 Dec. 1863	„	–	–	–	3	
Qr.-Master -	Joseph Cooper -	C. Sergt. & Qr.-mr. -	„	„	–	–	–	1	
Sergt.-Major -	Geo. Sims - -	2872 Col.-Sergt. and Sergt-Major.	„	„	–	1	1	–	
Paymr.-Sergt.	Charles Bennett -	231 Paymr.-Sergt. -	27 Dec. 1863	„	–	–	–	–	
Schoolmaster -	John Moran - -	—	—	—	–	–	–	–	
Hospl.-Sergt. -	Thos. Galbraith -	698 Private - -	24 Dec. 1864	„	–	–	–	–	
Ord. R. Clerk -	Wm. Mills - -	3562 „ - -	11 Dec. 1863	„	–	–	1	–	
Col.-Sergt. -	Geo. Barnes - -	2679 Col.-Sergt. -	„	„	1	–	1	4	
„ -	Robt. Bayfield -	2701 „ -	„	„	1	–	–	1	
„ -	Chas. Costeloe -	137 „ -	„	„	–	1	–	–	
„ -	Wm. B. Garland -	6 „ -	„	„	–	1	–	3	
„ -	Wm. Horley - -	579 „ -	„	„	–	1	1	3	
„ -	Joseph Nicholas -	258 Private - -	24 Dec. 1864	„	–	–	–	1	
„ -	Jno. Wm. Simpson -	2929 Col.-Sergt. -	13 Dec. 1863	„	–	1	1	2	
„ -	Denis Trehey -	229 Private - -	„	„	–	–	–	4	
„ -	Wm. Bradshaw -	269 Priv. & Corpl. -	„	„	–	1	1	6	
„ -	John Brash - -	3476 Corporal -	„	„	–	1	1	–	
„ -	Wm. Brisk, alias Brickwood.	3107 Sergeant -	„	„	–	1	1	4	
„ -	Chas. Buckingham -	272 „ -	„	„	1	–	1	–	
„ -	James Crace - -	91 Private - -	„	„	1	–	1	5	
„ -	John Cunneen -	2806 Corporal -	„	„	1	–	–	–	
„ -	Keyron Dunney -	2692 Sergeant -	„	„	1	–	–	–	

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Claims to New Zealand Medal under General Order 17 of 1869—*continued.*

Rank.	Name.	Regimental Number and Rank at the period Medal was earned.	Period of Service in the Field on which the claim is founded, stating actions, etc.						Remarks.
			From	To	Maketu, 21st April, 1864.	Gate Pa, 29th April, 1864.	Te Ranga, 21st June, 1864.	Skirmishes in Taranaki District.	
Col.-Sergt.	John Grove	218 Sergeant	13 Dec. 1863	8 Mar. 1866	–	–	–	1	
,,	Wm. Hamilton	3365 ,,	,,	,,	–	1	1	3	
	John Hewitt	2681 ,,	,,	,,	–	1	–	–	
	Chas. T. Kent, alias Thompson.	146 ,,	,,	,,	1	–	1	–	
	John Latto	811 Private	,,	,,	1	–	1	4	
	Thos. McManus	710 ,,	,,	,,	1	–	1	2	
	W. H. McMullen	468 Corporal	,,	,,	–	1	1	5	
	Thos. Miller	435 ,,	,,	,,	–	1	1	4	
	Edward Neal	2727 Sergeant	,,	,,	1	–	–	–	
	Patk. Shannon	678 Corporal	,,	,,	–	–	1	–	
	Thos. Slater	249 Private	,,	,,	–	1	1	1	
	Nicholas Walsh	765 ,,	4 Mar. 1864	,,	–	–	–	7	
Sergeant	Henry Hawkins	3040 Sergeant	13 Dec. 1863	,,	–	1	–	–	
Corporal	Robt. Arnold	461 Priv. & Corpl.	11 Dec. 1863	,,	–	1	1	–	
,,	Henry Broome	720	4 Mar. 1864	,,	–	–	–	5	
,,	Jabez Chapman	443 Private	13 Dec. 1863	,,	–	1	1	2	Discharged.
,,	John Conlan	792 ,,	4 Mar. 1864	,,	–	–	–	1	
,,	James Dedman	113 ,,	13 Mar. 1864	,,	–	1	1	–	
,,	Wm. H. Dempsey	547 Bugler	11 Dec. 1863	,,	–	1	1	4	
,,	Willm. Dunne	3577 Private	,,	,,	1	–	1	3	
,,	Wm. Farrett	274 ,,	,,	,,	1	–	–	2	
,,	Henry Garland	480 ,,	,,	,,	–	1	1	1	
,,	David Godfrey	2471 Priv. & Corpl.	,,	,,	–	1	1	1	

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Corporal	John Gunner	2801	Private	11 Dec. 1863	8 Mar. 1866	–	1	1	–				
,,	John McNally	778	,,	4 Mar. 1864	,,	–	1	1	6				
,,	Geo. Middleditch	670	,,	,,	,,	–	–	–	6				
,,	Charles Morris	27	,,	9 Jan. 1864	,,	–	1	1	5				
,,	Patk. O'Halloran	807	,,	4 Mar. 1864	,,	–	1	1	6				
,,	Charles Raby	65	,,	11 Dec. 1863	,,	–	1	1	5				
,,	Thomas Slaney	3048	,,	,,	,,	–	1	1	5				
,,	John Smith	117	,,	,,	,,	1	–	–	1				
,,	John Tuck	762	,,	4 Mar. 1864	,,	–	–	–	2				
,,	James Vance	761	,,	,,	,,	–	–	–	–				
,,	John Walsh	679	,,	11 Dec. 1863	,,	–	1	1	–				
,,	Daniel Weller	3085	,,	,,	,,	–	–	–	2				
,,	Bernard Wright	721	,,	4 Mar. 1864	,,	–	1	1	4				
,,	Henry Neill	3753	Corporal	11 Dec. 1863	,,	–	1	1	4				
,,	Wm. Houghton	235	Private	,,	,,	–	–	–	5				
Bugler	Geo. Bennett	631	Bugler	,,	,,	–	1	1	2				
,,	Chas. Bock	499	Private	24 Dec. 1864	,,	–	–	–	5				
,,	Alfred Chapman	416	Bugler	11 Dec. 1863	,,	–	1	1	–				
,,	Philimon Clowe	366	,,	,,	,,	1	–	1	–				
,,	Peter Croughan	3581	,,	,,	,,	1	–	1	4				
,,	Wm. Ellingham	877	Private	24 Dec. 1864	,,	–	–	–	7				
,,	Wm. Leathers	306	Bugler	11 Dec. 1863	,,	1	–	1	–				
,,	Wm. Jno. Toveil	1103	Private	24 Nov. 1865	,,	–	–	–	–				
Private	Will Abbott	562	,,	4 Mar. 1864	,,	–	–	–	2				
,,	Charles Adams	21	,,	,,	,,	–	–	–	2				
,,	Thos. Addimson	2544	,,	11 Dec. 1863	,,	–	1	1	2				
,,	John Allen	578	,,	,,	,,	–	1	1	–				
,,	Wm. J. Anderson	2415	Bugler	,,	,,	–	–	–	–				
,,	Arthur Andrews	63	Private	,,	,,	–	1	1	2				
,,	Alfred Anstel	838	,,	24 Dec. 1864	,,	–	–	–	2				
,,	Edward Archer	752	,,	4 Mar. 1864	,,	–	–	–	–				
,,	Wm. Armstrong	238	,,	11 Dec. 1863	,,	1	–	1	–				
,,	James Austen	452	,,	4 Mar. 1864	,,	–	–	–	4				
,,	Robert Bailley	114	,,	11 Dec. 1863	,,	–	1	1	–				
,,	Wm. Bain	182	,,	,,	,,	–	–	–	1				

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Claims to New Zealand Medal under General Order 17 of 1869—*continued.*

Rank.	Name.	Regimental Number and Rank at the period Medal was earned.	Period of Service in the Field on which the claim is founded, stating actions, etc.						Remarks.
			From	To	Maketu, 21st April, 1864.	Gate Pa, 29th April, 1864.	Te Ranga, 21st June, 1864	Skirmishes in Taranaki District.	
Private -	Geo. Baker - -	106 Private - -	11 Dec. 1863	8 Mar. 1866	1	–	1	4	
,, -	Charles Balls - -	203 ,, - -	,,	,,	1	–	1	–	
,, -	Chas. Banham -	2562 ,, - -	,,	,,	–	–	–	–	
,, -	Benjn. Banks -	325 ,, - -	,,	,,	–	–	1	–	
,, -	Joseph Barlow -	758 ,, - -	4 Mar. 1864	,,	–	–	–	7	
,, -	John Barradale -	489 ,, - -	11 Dec. 1863	,,	1	–	–	1	Drowned, 4.7.
,, -	James Barron -	433 ,, - -	,,	,,	–	1	1	4	
,, -	Fredk. Bartlett -	537 ,, - -	4 Mar. 1864	,,	–	–	–	6	
,, -	John Bartlett -	444 ,, - -	11 Dec. 1863	,,	1	–	1	1	
,, -	Thos. Boyman -	851 ,, - -	24 Dec. 1864	,,	–	–	–	–	
,, -	Wm. Beckett -	493 ,, - -	11 Dec. 1863	,,	–	–	–	1	
,, -	Thos. Bell - -	454 ,, - -	,,	,,	–	1	1	1	
,, -	James Bennett -	295 ,, - -	,,	,,	–	1	1	–	
,, -	James Bentley -	244 ,, - -	,,	,,	–	–	1	3	
,, -	Wm. Betteney -	441 ,, - -	4 Mar. 1864	,,	–	1	1	1	Discharged 10.4.67.
,, -	Robt. Beggs - -	3 ,, - -	11 Dec. 1863	,,	–	1	1	–	
,, -	Alfd. Billington -	747 ,, - -	24 Dec. 1864	,,	–	–	–	–	
,, -	Albert Blogg - -	292 ,, - -	11 Dec. 1863	,,	–	1	1	–	Discharged 19.4.69.
,, -	Robert Body - -	3151 Sergeant -	,,	,,	–	1	–	2	
,, -	Geo. Bock - -	352 Private - -	,,	,,	1	–	1	3	Discharged 16.4.69.
,, -	Liley Bowd - -	72 ,, - -	,,	,,	–	1	1	4	
,, -	John Brace - -	379 ,, - -	,,	,,	–	–	–	7	
,, -	Willm. Bradshaw -	497 ,, - -	,,	,,	–	1	1	–	
,, -	Pat. Brannagan -	704 ,, - -	,,	,,	1	–	1	1	

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Private	-	Saml. Brierly	-	332	Private	-	9 Jan. 1864	2 Mar. 1864	–	1	1	–	
,,	-	James Brook	-	401	,,	-	11 Dec. 1864	8 Mar. 1866	–	–	–	2	
,,	-	John Brook	-	259	,,	-	9 Jan. 1864	,,	–	–	–	–	
,,	-	Henry Brookes	-	123	,,	-	11 Dec. 1864	,,	1	–	1	1	
,,	-	Thos. Brown	-	791	,,	-	4 Mar. 1864	,,	–	–	–	1	
,,	-	Walter Brown	-	20	,,	-	24 Dec. 1864	,,	–	–	–	2	
,,	-	Patk. Bryan	-	766	,,	-	4 Mar. 1864	,,	–	1	1	–	
,,	-	James Bryant	-	70	,,	-	11 Dec. 1863	,,	–	1	1	5	
,,	-	Thos. Burton	-	818	,,	-	24 Dec. 1864	,,	–	–	–	1	
,,	-	Edwd. Butterworth		395	,,	-	11 Dec. 1863	,,	1	–	–	3	
,,	-	John Cain	-	451	Corporal	-	,,	,,	–	1	1	7	
,,	-	Fredk. Campbell	-	223	,,	-	,,	,,	–	1	1	3	Discharged 22.3.69.
,,	-	Daul. Campion	-	3576	,,	-	,,	,,	1	–	1	6	
,,	-	Thos. Carrington	-	466	,,	-	,,	,,	–	–	–	6	Discharged 7.4.69.
,,	-	Wm. Cass	-	2644	,,	-	,,	,,	1	–	1	6	
,,	-	Geo. Chadwick	-	280	,,	-	,,	,,	–	1	1	2	
,,	-	Jethro Chappell	-	797	,,	-	4 Mar. 1864	,,	–	–	1	–	
,,	-	Wm. China	-	847	,,	-	24 Dec. 1864	,,	–	–	–	6	
,,	-	James Cline	-	2682	,,	-	4 Mar. 1864	,,	–	–	–	–	
,,	-	Francis Collins	-	690	,,	-	11 Dec. 1863	,,	1	–	–	4	
,,	-	James Connolly	-	2878	,,	-	,,	,,	–	1	–	–	
,,	-	James Culver	-	338	,,	-	,,	,,	–	–	–	3	
,,	-	Wm. Cooper	-	852	,,	-	24 Dec. 1864	,,	–	–	–	1	
,,	-	Wm. Corby	-	538	,,	-	4 Mar. 1864	,,	–	1	–	2	
,,	-	Reuben Corry	-	2975	,,	-	11 Dec. 1863	,,	1	–	1	1	
,,	-	Joseph Cox	-	606	,,	-	,,	,,	–	1	1	2	
,,	-	Bernard Connor	-	736	,,	-	4 Mar. 1864	,,	–	1	1	3	
,,	-	James Crawford	-	1947	,,	-	11 Dec. 1863	,,	–	–	–	–	Discharged 13.4.69.
,,	-	Patrick Connors	-	2741	,,	-	,,	,,	–	–	–	1	
,,	-	George Cripps	-	328	,,	-	,,	,,	–	1	–	1	
,,	-	Bernard Conroy	-	637	,,	-	,,	,,	–	1	–	–	
,,	-	Jas. Cronghan	-	713	,,	-	,,	2 April 1864	–	–	–	–	Invalided to England. Rejoined.
,,	-	Michl. Crowley	-	837	,,	-	24 Dec. 1864	8 Mar. 1866	–	–	–	5	
,,	-	Wm. Cooney	-	3102	,,	-	11 Dec. 1863	,,	1	–	1	5	

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Claims to New Zealand Medal under General Order 17 of 1869—*continued*.

Rank.	Name.	Regimental Number and Rank at the period Medal was earned.	Period of Service in the Field on which the claim is founded, stating actions, etc.						Remarks.
			From	To	Maketu, 21st April, 1864.	Gate Pa, 29th April, 1864.	Te Ranga, 21st June, 1864.	Skirmishes in Taranaki District.	
Private -	Thomas Cooper -	356 Corporal -	11 Dec. 1863	8 Mar. 1866	1	–	1	7	
,, -	Geo. Cuann - -	419 ,, - -	,,	,,	–	–	–	–	
,, -	Richard Cullip -	109 ,, - -	,,	,,	1	–	1	5	
,, -	Thos. Cummins -	846 ,, - -	24 Dec. 1864	,,	–	–	–	5	
,, -	Henry Cunliffe -	400 ,, - -	9 Jan. 1864	,,	–	1	1	5	
,, -	Richd. Davis - -	194 ,, - -	11 Dec. 1864	,,	–	1	–	–	
,, -	John Day - -	735 ,, - -	4 Mar. 1864	,,	–	1	1	5	
,, -	Fredk. Dean - -	376 ,, - -	11 Dec. 1863	,,	–	–	–	–	
,, -	Henry Dean - -	77 Bugler - -	9 Jan. 1864	,,	–	1	1	4	
,, -	Chas. Dedman -	691 Private & Corpl.	11 Dec. 1863	,,	–	1	1	4	
,, -	Geo. Dobson -	3059 Private - -	,,	,,	–	1	–	–	
,, -	Danl. Docura - -	34 ,, - -	,,	,,	1	–	1	5	
,, -	Chas. Dolby - -	177 ,, - -	,,	,,	1	–	1	5	
,, -	Matthew Donohoe -	773 ,, - -	4 Mar. 1864	,,	1	–	1	5	
,, -	Joseph Donson -	704 ,, - -	,,	,,	–	–	–	4	
,, -	Wm. Dorrington -	427 ,, - -	11 Dec. 1863	,,	–	–	–	2	
,, -	Michl. Duggan -	3341 ,, - -	4 Mar. 1864	,,	–	–	–	–	
,, -	Richd. Eales - -	304 ,, - -	11 Dec. 1863	,,	–	1	–	1	
,, -	John Edgson - -	339 ,, - -	24 Dec. 1864	,,	–	–	–	4	
,, -	John Elliott - -	342 ,, - -	11 Dec. 1863	,,	1	–	1	1	
,, -	Thos. A. Ellis - -	140 ,, - -	,,	,,	–	–	–	4	
,, -	Jas. Entwhistle -	787 ,, - -	4 Mar. 1864	,,	–	1	1	7	
,, -	Thos. Ethridge -	116 ,, - -	11 Dec. 1863	,,	–	–	1	3	
,, -	Jos. Evered - -	2869 ,, - -	,,	,,	1	–	1	4	

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Private	John Everitt	3130	Corporal	9 Jan. 1864	—	–	1	–	–	
,,	James Farey	287	Private	11 Dec. 1863	,,	1	–	1	4	
,,	David Farrant	58	,,	,,	,,	1	–	–	1	
,,	Geo. Featherstone	112	,,	,,	,,	–	–	–	1	
,,	Geo. Ferris	317	,,	,,	,,	–	1	1	3	
,,	John Finch	299	,,	,,	,,	–	1	1	–	Discharged 9.4.69.
,,	Geo. Firth	406	,,	,,	,,	1	–	1	7	
,,	Geo. Fisher	487	,,	,,	,,	1	–	–	–	Discharged 7.4.69.
,,	Jno. Fitzpatrick	2924	,,	,,	,,	–	–	1	3	
,,	Thos. Flack	3147	,,	,,	,,	1	–	1	1	
,,	Jas. Flemming	732	,,	4 Mar. 1864	,,	–	–	–	4	
,,	Patk. Flynn	358	,,	11 Dec. 1863	,,	–	1	1	–	
,,	Wm. Fortune	514	,,	,,	,,	–	–	–	1	
,,	John Foster	254	,,	,,	,,	–	–	–	4	
,,	John Fox	803	,,	,,	,,	–	1	1	3	
,,	John Fraser	455	,,	,,	,,	1	–	1	1	
,,	Thos. Freeman	604	,,	4 Mar. 1864	,,	–	–	–	–	
,,	Wm. Frost	3109	Corporal	11 Dec. 1863	,,	–	–	–	–	
,,	Chas. Game	3029	Private	,,	,,	1	–	–	–	
,,	Wm. Gardiner	316	,,	4 Mar. 1864	,,	1	–	1	4	
,,	Wm. N. G. Garland	198	Bugler	11 Dec. 1863	,,	–	1	1	3	
,,	Joseph Garrod	102	,,	,,	,,	1	–	1	5	
,,	Jas. Gearing	3467	,,	,,	,,	–	–	–	–	
,,	Jas. George	486	Corporal	9 Jan. 1864	,,	–	–	–	3	
,,	Jas. Gibbons	450	Private	11 Dec. 1863	,,	–	1	1	–	
,,	Henry Gould	472	,,	,,	,,	1	–	–	7	
,,	Geo. Gooch	301	,,	,,	,,	–	–	–	–	Discharged 7.4.69.
,,	John Gorman	2807	Corporal	,,	,,	1	–	1	–	
,,	John Gready	2854	Private	,,	,,	–	1	–	–	
,,	Richd. Grafton	546	,,	,,	,,	–	1	1	–	
,,	John Grant	796	,,	4 Mar. 1864	,,	–	–	–	7	
,,	Jos. Granados	52	,,	11 Dec. 1863	,,	1	–	–	–	
,,	Robt. Gray	2988	,,	,,	,,	–	1	–	2	
,,	John Gredlley	402	,,	,,	,,	1	–	1	1	Discharged 30.4.69.
,,	Fredk. Green	484	,,	,,	,,	–	1	1	–	

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Claims to New Zealand Medal under General Order 17 of 1869—*continued.*

Rank.	Name.	Regimental Number and Rank at the period Medal was earned.	Period of Service in the Field on which the claim is founded, stating actions, etc.						Remarks.
			From	To	Maketu, 21st April, 1864.	Gate Pa, 29th April, 1864.	Te Ranga, 21st June, 1864.	Skirmishes in Taranaki District.	
Private -	Jas. Griffiths - -	3308 Private - -	11 Dec. 1863	8 Mar. 1866	–	1	–	–	
,, -	Stepn. Grover -	3043 ,, - -	,,	,,	–	–	–	1	
,, -	Geo. Groves - -	584 ,, - -	4 Mar. 1864	,,	–	1	–	–	
,, -	Alexr. Gunge - -	93 ,, - -	11 Dec. 1863	,,	–	–	–	1	
,, -	Wm. Guest - -	3024 ,, - -	,,	,,	–	1	1	5	
,, -	Jno. Hackett - -	772 ,, - -	4 Mar. 1864	,,	–	–	1	3	
,, -	Jos. Hammill - -	471 ,, - -	,,	,,	–	–	–	–	
,, -	Geo. Hammond -	573 ,, - -	11 Dec. 1863	,,	–	1	–	–	
,, -	John Hanna - -	788 ,, - -	4 Mar. 1864	,,	–	–	–	–	
,, -	Jas. Hanifin - -	643 ,, - -	11 Dec. 1863	,,	–	1	–	–	
,, -	Chas. Harman -	754 ,, - -	4 Mar. 1864	,,	–	–	–	4	
,, -	Edwd. Hart - -	3054 ,, - -	11 Dec. 1863	,,	1	–	–	2	
,, -	Robt. Hart - -	199 ,, - -	,,	,,	1	–	–	4	
,, -	Jas. Haynes - -	155 ,, - -	,,	,,	–	0	1	–	
,, -	Geo. Hempstead -	518 ,, - -	,,	,,	–	1	1	–	
,, -	Hugh Hendry -	793 ,, - -	4 Mar. 1864	,,	–	1	1	–	
,, -	Geo. Hills - -	169 ,, - -	11 Dec. 1863	,,	1	–	1	1	
,, -	Chas. Hills - -	211 ,, - -	,,	,,	–	–	–	4	
,, -	Geo. Hills - -	169 ,, - -	,,	—	–	–	–	–	
,, -	Thos. Hogg - -	816 Deserted and rejoined.	24 Dec. 1864	—	–	–	–	1	
,, -	Michl. Holland -	166 Private - -	11 Dec. 1863	—	–	–	1	–	
,, -	Geo. Hornsby - -	3457 ,, - -	,,	—	–	1	1	3	
,, -	John Houston- -	178 ,, - -	,,	—	–	–	–	1	

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Private	Jos. Humphries	512	Private	11 Dec. 1863	8 Mar. 1866	1	–	1	1	
,,	Thos. Huntingdon	362	,,	,,	—	–	1	1	3	Discharged.
,,	Jas. Husk	22	,,	4 Mar. 1864	—	–	–	–	1	
,,	Wm. Jackson	240	,,	11 Dec. 1863	—	–	–	–	3	Discharged.
,,	Edwd. Jarvis	347	,,	24 Dec. 1864	—	–	–	–	3	
,,	Alfred Jenkins	353	,,	11 Dec. 1863	—	–	–	–	1	
,,	Alfred Jenner	567	,,	4 Mar. 1864	—	–	–	–	4	
,,	George Jenkins	370	,,	9 Jan. 1864	—	–	–	–	3	
,,	Joseph Johnson	261	,,	11 Dec. 1863	–	1	–	–	–	
,,	Thos. Johnson	495	,,	,,	—	1	–	1	4	
,,	Robt. Johnson	275	,,	,,	—	1	–	1	3	
,,	Wm. Johnston	572	,,	4 Mar. 1864	—	–	1	1	3	
,,	Henry Jones	371	,,	11 Dec. 1863	8 Mar. 1866	1	–	–	4	Discharged 30.4.69.
,,	Thos. Jones	485	,,	,,	—	–	–	–	1	
,,	John Judd	319	,,	,,	8 Mar. 1866	–	–	–	3	
,,	Wm. Just	330	,,	,,	,,	1	–	1	7	Discharged 30.4.69.
,,	Robert Keane	511	,,	4 Mar. 1864	,,	–	–	–	3	Discharged 10.4.69.
,,	Wm. Keaty	2542	,,	,,	,,	–	–	–	2	
,,	Stepn. Kelly	751	,,	24 Dec. 1864	—	–	–	–	6	
,,	Thos. Kelly	214	,,	11 Dec. 1863	—	–	1	1	1	Discharged.
,,	Wm. Kelly	832	,,	9 Jan. 1864	—	–	1	1	–	
,,	George Key	107	,,	11 Dec. 1863	—	1	–	1	1	
,,	Patk. Kinnavey	3365	,,	,,	—	–	1	–	–	
,,	Robt. Kirton, *alias* E. Shaw.	621	,,	,,	—	1	–	1	–	
,,	Edward Knight	618	,,	4 Mar. 1864	—	–	–	–	2	
,,	Simon Kyley	2726	,,	11 Dec. 1863	—	–	–	–	–	
,,	John Lafferty	390	,,	,,	—	1	–	1	7	
,,	Barthew. Lally	456	,,	,,	—	1	–	–	1	
,,	Jeremh. Lambert	71	,,	4 Mar. 1864	—	1	–	1	–	
,,	Martin Lane	124	,,	11 Dec. 1863	—	1	–	1	5	
,,	Matthew Lawlor	276	,,	,,	—	1	–	1	4	
,,	Wm. Leatherby	645	,,	11 Dec. 1863	8 Mar. 1866	1	–	1	–	
,,	Henry Leeson	273	,,	,,	,,	1	–	–	1	
,,	Danl. Leonard	3145	,,	,,	,,	1	–	1	9	

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Claims to New Zealand Medal under General Order 17 of 1869—*continued.*

Rank.	Name.	Regimental Number and Rank at the period Medal was earned.	Period of Service in the Field on which the claim is founded, stating actions, etc.						Remarks.
			From	To	Maketu, 21st April, 1864.	Gate Pa, 29th April, 1864.	Te Ranga, 21st June, 1864.	Skirmishes in Taranaki District.	
Private -	Wm. Lewis - -	321 Private - -	9 Jan. 1864	8 Mar. 1866	–	1	1	8	
,, -	Alfred Loates - -	377 ,, - -	11 Dec. 1863	,,	–	–	–	1	
,, -	John Longford -	335 ,, - -	,,	,,	–	1	–	–	Discharged.
,, -	Benjn. Luke - -	445 ,, - -	,,	,,	–	–	–	5	
,, -	Hugh Macquire -	783 ,, - -	,,	,,	–	1	1	1	
,, -	Thos. Mahon - -	707 ,, - -	4 Mar. 1864	,,	–	–	–	6	
,, -	Wm. Manging -	2899 ,, - -	11 Dec. 1863	—	–	1	1	2	
,, -	Jno. Markland -	391 ,, - -	,,	8 Mar. 1866	–	–	–	–	
,, -	Jas. Marley - -	610 ,, - -	24 Dec. 1864	,,	–	–	–	3	
,, -	Jas. Marshall - -	541 ,, - -	11 Dec. 1863	,,	–	1	1	–	
,, -	Jno. Marshfield -	415 ,, - -	,,	—	–	1	1	4	
,, -	Edwd. Martin -	806 ,, - -	4 Mar. 1864	8 Mar. 1866	–	–	–	3	
,, -	John Martin - -	412 ,, - -	11 Dec. 1863	,,	–	1	1	–	
,, -	John Massie - -	503 ,, - -	,,	,,	–	–	–	–	
,, -	Thos. Maxie - -	3011 ,, - -	9 Jan. 1864	,,	–	1	1	5	
,, -	John McAuliffe -	682 ,, - -	11 Dec. 1863	,,	–	1	1	3	
,, -	Francis McCarthy -	3366 ,, - -	,,	,,	–	–	–	3	
,, -	Thos. McCormack -	801 ,, - -	4 Mar. 1864	,,	–	–	–	2	
,, -	John McCormick -	394 ,, - -	11 Dec. 1863	,,	1	–	1	4	
,, -	Michl. McDonough -	650 ,, - -	,,	,,	1	–	1	–	
,, -	John McFarlane -	620 ,, - -	,,	,,	–	1	–	2	
,, -	John McGlashan -	262 ,, - -	,,	,,	1	–	1	6	
,, -	Miles McKenna -	825 ,, - -	24 Dec. 1864	,,	–	–	–	3	
,, -	Jas. McManus -	3368 Bugler - -	11 Dec. 1863	,,	–	–	–	3	

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Private	John McNally	-	3077	Private	-	-	11 Dec.	1863	8 Mar,	1866	–	–	1	–
,,	Thos. Middleditch	-	98	,,	-	-	,,		,,		–	–	–	7
,,	Jas Miller -	-	683	,,	-	-	,,		,,		1	–	–	–
,,	Geo. H. Mitchell	-	297	,,	-	-	,,		,,		–	–	–	2
,,	John Mitchell	-	3592	,,	-	-	,,		,,		–	–	–	–
,,	Wm. Mitchell	-	2729	,,	-	-	,,		,,		–	–	1	–
,,	Thos. Monaghan	-	2780	,,	-	-	,,		,,		–	–	1	3
,,	Isaac Muddle -	-	3064	,,	-	-	,,		,,		1	–	1	2
,,	Wm. Muff -	-	288	,,	-	-	,,		,,		1	–	1	4
,,	Jno. Murphy -	-	552	Bugler	-	-	9 Jan.	1864	,,		–	1	1	3
,,	Michl. Murray	-	755	Private	-	-	4 Mar.	1864	,,		1	–	1	3
,,	Chas. Nailor -	-	458	,,	-	-	,,		,,		–	–	–	1
,,	Cornelius Neal	-	228	,,	-	-	11 Dec.	1863	,,		1	–	1	4
,,	Elias Newnes -	-	488	,,	-	-	,,		,,		1	–	1	3
,,	Edmond Nicholas	-	195	,,	& Sergt.	-	,,		,,		–	1	1	1
,,	John Noble -	-	448	Private	-	-	,,		,,		–	–	–	–
,,	Wm. Nolan -	-	677	,,	-	-	,,		,,		–	1	–	–
,,	Jas. Norbury -	-	359	,,	-	-	,,		,,		1	–	1	3
,,	Thos. Norris *alias* Wm. Bell,	-	436	,,	-	-	,,		,,		1	–	1	1
,,	James Nowlan	-	2968	,,	-	-	,,		,,		1	–	1	1
,,	Michl. O'Br'en	-	2995	,,	-	-	,,		,,		–	1	–	–
,,	John O'Donnell	-	768	,,	-	-	4 Mar.	1864	,,		–	–	–	1
,,	Cornus. O'Keeffe	-	372	,,	-	-	11 Dec.	1863	,,		–	1	1	2
,,	Jereh. O'Keeffe	-	273	,,	-	-	,,		,,		–	1	1	3
,,	Patk. O'Neal -	-	697	,,	-	-	4 Mar.	1864	,,		–	1	1	3
,,	Henry Park -	-	258	,,	-	-	11 Dec.	1863	,,		–	1	1	–
,,	Wm. Parr -	-	429	,,	-	-	,,		,,		–	–	1	1
,,	Chas. Payne -	-	470	,,	-	-	,,		,,		–	1	–	–
,,	Thos. Payne -	-	2858	,,	-	-	,,		,,		–	1	1	–
,,	Wm. Pelling -	-	3034	,,	-	-	,,		,,		–	–	–	4
,,	Chas. Pewtner	-	200	,,	-	-	,,		24 Oct.	1864	1	–	1	–
,,	Mich'l. Phelan	-	2891	,,	-	-	,,		8 Mar.	1866	–	1	1	2
,,	John Piggott -	-	812	,,	-	-	24 Dec.	1864	,,		–	–	–	3
,,	Henry Piper -	-	654	,,	-	-	11 Dec.	1863	,,		1	–	–	5

Discharged.

Discharged 30.4.89.

Discharged.

Discharged.

Discharged 30.3.69.

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Claims to New Zealand Medal under General Order 17 of 1869—*continued.*

Rank.	Name.	Regimental Number and Rank at the period Medal was earned.	Period of Service in the Field on which the claim is founded, stating actions, etc.						Remarks.
			From	To	Maketu, 21st April, 1864.	Gate Pa, 29th April, 1864.	Te Ranga, 21st June, 1864.	Skirmishes in Taranaki District.	
Private	Thos. Wm. Preston	363 Private	11 Dec. 1863	8 Mar. 1866	–	–	–	3	
,,	Geo. Pringle	251 ,,	,,	,,	–	–	–	4	Discharged 16.4.66.
,,	Wm. Pyke	689 ,,	,,	,,	–	–	–	2	
,,	Geo. Raynor	446 ,,	11 Dec. 1863	,,	–	1	1	1	
,,	Robt. Redden	799 ,,	4 Mar. 1864	,,	–	–	–	5	
,,	Jas. Redding	473 ,,	11 Dec. 1863	,,	1	–	1	5	Discharged 9.4.69.
,,	Charles Reilley	2621 ,,	—	,,	1	–	–	4	
,,	Thos. Riches	655 ,,	—	,,	–	–	–	1	
,,	John Rickwood	100 ,,	4 Mar. 1864	—	1	–	–	1	
,,	Danl. Riordan	722 ,,	—	—	–	1	–	–	
,,	Chas. Risby	159 ,,	—	—	–	1	1	2	
,,	James Roach	3363 ,,	—	—	1	–	–	–	
,,	Arthur Roberts	2 ,,	24 Dec. 1864	—	–	1	1	–	
,,	Wm. R. Robinson	381 ,,	4 Mar. 1864	—	–	–	–	–	
,,	Chas. Rogers	739 ,,	11 Dec. 1863	—	–	1	1	–	
,,	Wm. Rose	151 ,,	,,	—	0	1	–	–	
,,	Geo. Roberts	256 ,,	,,	8 Mar. 1866	–	–	–	4	
,,	James Royle	388 ,,	—	,,	–	1	–	3	
,,	Jas. Ryan	413 ,,	9 Jan. 1864	—	–	1	1	–	
,,	Abrahm. Scott	176 ,,	4 Mar. 1864	—	–	–	–	–	
,,	Thos. Scott	743 ,,	—	—	–	1	1	–	
,,	Fredk. Sears	4 ,,	4 Mar. 1864	—	–	–	–	1	
,,	Joseph Sargent	770 ,,	11 Dec. 1863	—	–	–	–	4	
,,	Richd. Sharpe	207 ,,	—	—	–	1	–	2	

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Private	Geo. Shepherd	383	Private	—	—	—	—	—	3	
„	Richd. Sizer	173	Bugler	—	—	—	1	1	1	
„	Geo. Smith	187	Private	—	—	1	—	1	—	
„	John Smith (2)	263	„	—	—	1	—	1	3	
„	John Smith (3)	303	„	—	—	—	1	1	3	
„	John Smith (4)	409	„	—	—	1	—	—	1	
„	James Smyth	802	„	4 Mar. 1864	—	—	1	—	3	
„	Chas. Shulding	69	„	11 Dec. 1863	—	1	—	1	4	
„	Michl. H. Stapleton	520	„	24 Dec. 1864	—	—	—	—	1	
„	Willm. Stewart	828	„	„	—	—	—	—	—	
„	John Stonebridge	3464	„	—	—	—	1	1	1	
„	James Stott	386	„	—	—	1	—	—	—	Discharged 30.4.
„	Richd. Strayton	305	„	—	—	—	1	—	4	
„	Albert Strong	449	„	—	—	—	1	1	3	
„	Henry Tabraham	283	„	—	—	—	—	1	1	
„	Edwin Tasker	3470	„	—	—	—	1	1	—	
„	Thos. Tatlock	516	„	4 Mar. 1864	—	—	—	—	3	
„	Chas. Taylor	3036	Corporal	11 Dec. 1863	—	1	—	1	1	
„	John Taylor	216	„	—	—	1	—	1	1	
„	Hugh Thompson	794	„	4 Mar. 1864	—	—	—	—	3	
„	John Thompson	83	Corpl. & Sergt.	11 Dec. 1863	—	—	—	—	1	
„	Thos. Tobin	835	Private	24 Dec. 1864	—	—	—	—	—	
„	Timothy Tobin	2875	„	11 Dec. 1863	—	—	1	1	—	
„	Chas. Tunbridge	568	„	—	—	—	1	1	—	
„	James Turner	190	„	—	—	—	—	—	1	
„	Robt. Turner	185	„	4 Mar. 1864	—	—	1	—	3	
„	Alfred Veale	529	„	—	—	—	1	1	1	
„	Wm. Wade	135	„	—	—	1	—	1	1	
„	Henry Warby	80	„	—	—	—	—	1	1	
„	John Ward (1)	3134	Corpl. & Sergt.	9 Jan. 1864	—	—	—	—	1	
„	John Ward (2)	496	Private	11 Dec. 1863	—	—	—	—	2	
„	James Watters	209	„	—	—	1	—	1	5	Discharged 16.4.69.
„	George Webb	348	„	11 Dec. 1863	—	—	1	1	5	
„	Jas. Willis Webb	582	„	4 Mar. 1864	—	—	—	—	8	
„	Alfred Wellum	711	Private & Corpl.	—	—	—	—	—	1	

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Claims to New Zealand Medal under General Order 17 of 1869—*continued.*

Rank.	Name.	Regimental Number and Rank at the period Medal was earned.	Period of Service in the Field on which the claim is founded, stating actions, etc.						Remarks.
			From	To	Maketu, 21st April, 1864.	Gate Pa, 29th April, 1864.	Te Ranga, 21st June, 1864.	Skirmishes in Taranaki District.	
Private -	Stepn. Wheelhouse -	763 Private - -	4 Mar. 1864	—	–	–	–	2	
,, -	John Wickett - -	329 ,, - -	—	—	1	–	1	1	
,, -	John Williams -	233 ,, - -	—	—	1	–	1	5	
,, -	Wm. Williamson -	759 ,, - -	4 Mar. 1864	—	–	–	–	1	
,, -	Henry Wilson -	3128 Bugler - -	11 Dec. 1863	—	1	–	1	8	
,, -	John Winnell - -	246 Private - -	—	2 Apr. 1864	–	–	–	–	
,, -	Joseph Worrall -	663 ,, - -	—	—	–	1	1	–	
,, -	Geo. Wray - -	464 ,, - -	—	—	–	–	–	1	
,, -	Thos. Wright - -	35 Bugler - -	—	—	–	1	–	1	
		NON-EFFECTIVES.							
Lieut.-Col. -	T. E. Holmes - -	Major - - -	24 Dec. 1864	24 Nov. 1865	–	–	–	1	Promoted to half-pay. Lt.-Colonelcy, 1 Apr. 1866.
,, -	Thos. Horan - -	Captain - - -	11 Dec. 1863	8 Mar. 1866	–	–	–	3	Retired on full-pay 28 Oct. 1868.
Captain -	H. I. Berners - -	,, - - -	,,	,,	–	–	1	–	Retired by sale of Commn. 21.3.1868.
,, -	S. T. Sargent - -	,, - - -	4 Mar. 1864	24 Oct. 1864	–	1	–	–	Retired from the Service. 18.4.1865.
,, -	Hon. Arthur Harris	,, - - -	11 Dec. 1863	8 Mar. 1866	1	–	1	6	Retired from the Service. 30.9.'68.

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Captain -	D'U. W. F. Blythe -	Lieut. & Captain -	11 Dec. 1863	8 Mar. 1866	–	–	–	2	Exchanged to 2/19 Regiment.
„ -	H. C. Talbot - -	Lieutenant -	„	„	1	–	1	6	Retired from the Service 21.8.67.
„ -	Geo. Garland - -	Lieutenant & Mgt. -	4 Mar. 1864	„	–	1	–	–	Retired on half-pay 17.2.68.
Lieutenant -	J. B. Garland -	Ensign & Lieut. -	27 Jan. 1864	„	–	1	1	–	Retired from the Service 22.8.68.
Ensign - -	D. T. Brett - -	Ensign - -	24 Dec. 1863	„	–	–	–	–	Retired 12.10.67.
„ - -	F. C. Rowan - -	„ - -	„	„	–	–	–	4	Retired from the Service.
„ - -	F. S. Armfelt - -	„ - -	15 Oct. 1864	24 Dec. 1865	–	–	–	–	Retired 24.12.65.
„ - -	D. R. Macqueen -	„ - -	19 Oct. 1864	8 Mar. 1866	–	–	–	4	Transferred to 75 Regiment 26.6.67.
Surgeon - -	A. F. Turner - -	Surgeon - -	4 Mar. 1864	„	–	1	1	2	Exchanged to Staff.
Asst.-Surgeon -	J. J. Henry - -	Asst.-Surgeon -	11 Dec. 1863	29 Nov. 1864	–	1	1	–	„ „
„ -	James Good - -	„ -	„	19 Jan. 1864	–	–	–	–	„ „
Quartermr. -	Arthur Williams -	Quartermaster -	„	3 Jan. 1865	–	–	–	–	Retired.
Bdmr.-Sergt. -	E. H. Lay - -	2632 Bandmaster -	4 Mar. 1864	8 Mar. 1866	–	–	–	1	Transferred to 2/21 1.6.68.
Bugle Major -	Wm. R. Townsend -	2733 Bugle-Major & Corporal.	„	„	–	1	1	–	Discharged in New Zealand 5.4.66.
Hospl.-Sergt. -	Geo. Pickering -	702 Hospt.-Sergt. -	„	„	–	–	–	–	Discharged 15.7.67.
Armr. Sergt. -	Geo. Cracknell -	Armour-Sergt. -	11 Dec. 1863	„	–	–	–	2	Re-Transferred to Pimlico on Reduction.
Hospl.-Sergt. -	John Whibdy -	1923 Sergeant -	„	„	1	–	1	–	Discharged 18.9.66.
O.R. Sergt. -	John Ellis - -	408 Corpl. & O.R.C.	4 Mar. 1864	„	–	–	–	1	„ 24.3.66.
Col.-Sergt. -	Charles Yeomons -	3359 Col. Sergt. -	11 Dec. 1863	„	–	–	–	–	„ 28.8.66 in India.
„ -	Edwd. Shaughnessy	1999 Qrmr.-Sergt. -	„	„	–	–	–	3	Discharged 7.4.68.
Sergeant -	Henry Baskett -	2339 Sergeant -	9 Jan. 1864	„	–	1	1	3	„ 23.7.67.
„ -	Joseph Cash - -	2546 Priv. & Sergt. -	11 Dec. 1863	„	1	–	1	–	„ 24.3.66.
„ -	Thomas Collier -	2211 Sergeant -	„	24 Oct. 1864	–	1	–	–	Invalided 24.10.64 of wounds received 29.4.64.

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Claims to New Zealand Medal under General Order 17 of 1869—*continued.*

Rank.	Name.	Regimental Number and Rank at the period Medal was earned.	Period of Service in the Field on which the claim is founded, stating actions, etc.						Remarks.
			From	To	Maketu, 21st April, 1864.	Gate Pa, 29th April, 1864.	Te Ranga, 21st June, 1864.	Skirmishes in Taranaki District.	
Sergeant	Edward Cooper	1994 Sergeant	11 Dec. 1863	8 Mar. 1866	–	1	–	–	Discharged 18.9.66.
,,	Jas. Edingham	2380 ,,	,,	,,	–	–	–	–	,, 7.1.68.
,,	John Howe	1959 Sergt. & Pte.	,,	,,	–	1	1	–	,, 18.9.66.
,,	Wm. Harland	2998 Sergeant	,,	1 Sept. 1865	–	–	–	1	,, 13.12.65.
,,	Charles Lane	2984 ,,	,,	8 Mar. 1866	–	–	–	–	Transferred to 97 Regiment 15.7.67.
,,	John Leggett	2799 ,,	9 Jan. 1864	24 Oct. 1865	–	–	–	–	Invalided 24.9.65.
,,	Henry Quinn	2526 ,,	11 Dec. 1863	24 Oct. 1864	–	–	–	–	,, 24.9.64.
,,	Thomas Waters	3279 ,,	,,	,,	–	1	–	–	,, ,,
,,	John Webster	569 Serg't. & Pte.	,,	8 Mar. 1866	1	–	–	2	Transfrd. to A.H.C. 31.3.67.
,,	Edwin Young	3047 Sergeant	,,	24 Oct. 1864	–	1	–	–	Invalided 24.9.64.
,,	Michael Ryan	3408 ,,	,,	,,	–	–	–	–	,, 24.10.64.
,,	Jesse Bullock	73 ,,	,,	8 Mar. 1866	–	–	–	1	Discharged 12.9.66.
,,	Jas. Goodman	1075 ,,	Nov. 1864	,,	–	–	–	–	,, 18.9.66.
Corporal	Jas. Ashby	3317 Corporal	11 Dec. 1863	,,	1	–	1	1	,, 26.5.68.
,,	Francis Basford	225 Private	9 Jan. 1864	,,	–	1	1	1	,, 18.9.66.
,,	Jas. Boulcher	2210 Corporal	11 Dec. 1863	,,	1	–	–	–	,, 4.6.67.
,,	Josiah Burgess	3563 ,,	,,	,,	–	–	–	1	,, 11.9.06.
,,	Thos. Connors	3309 ,,	,,	,,	–	1	1	–	Invalided 11.9.66.
,,	Thos. Gibbons	2285 ,,	,,	2 April 1864	–	–	–	–	,, 2.4.64.
,,	Richd. Govier	2205 ,,	,,	8 Mar. 1866	–	–	–	–	Discharged 4.6.67.
,,	Richd. Hart	2362 ,,	,,	,,	–	–	–	–	,, 24.3.66.
,,	John Hurley	2790 ,,	,,	24 Oct. 1864	–	1	–	–	Invalided 24.10.64.

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Corporal -	James Kingsley -	2251	Corporal -	9 Jan. 1864	8 Mar. 1866	–	–	–	2	Discharged 19.2.67.
„ -	Robert Lloyd -	3104	„ -	11 Dec. 1863	„	–	1	1	–	„ 18.7.66, since re-engaged.
„ -	Wm. Edwd. Peel -	2224	„ -	„	4 Jan. 1864	–	–	–	–	Died at Auckland 4.1.64.
„ -	Ambrose Perkins -	2591	„ -	„	8 Mar. 1866	–	–	–	–	Transferred to 2/10 11.4.66.
„ -	Chas. Pettit - -	231	„ -	„	„	–	1	1	–	Transferred to Com. Staff Corps.
„ -	John Shea - -	2616	Corp'l. & Pte. -	9 Jan. 1864	„	–	1	1	2	Discharged 24.3.66.
„ -	Thos. Thompson -	2528	Corpl. & Sergt.	11 Dec. 1863	„	–	–	–	1	Transferred to 2/10 Regiment.
„ -	John Walsh - -	2278	Corporal -	„	„	–	1	1	2	Discharged 16.4.67.
„ -	James Webb - -	2107	„ -	„	„	–	–	1	–	„ 18.9.66.
„ -	Joseph Williams -	2350	„ -	„	„	–	–	–	–	„ 28.3.66.
„ -	John Davis - -	3063	„ -	„	1 Sept. 1865	–	–	–	–	Embarked for England & discharged 18.6.66.
Bugler - -	Benjn. Davis - -	3136	Bugler -	„	8 Mar. 1866	1	–	–	–	Discharged 5.4.66.
„ - -	Alfred Hand - -	13	Private -	„	„	–	1	1	1	„ 20.11.67.
„ - -	James Lamb - -	87	„ -	„	„	–	1	1	–	Transferred to 51 Regiment 24.2.68.
„ - -	Jas. T. Lewin - -	2424	Buglr. & Corpl.	„	„	1	–	–	–	Discharged 4.8.68.
„ - -	Thos. Lomax - -	2361	Bugler -	„	„	–	1	1	2	„ 10.9.67.
„ - -	Edw. McR. Rowland	3367	Private -	„	„	1	–	–	–	„ 23.10.66, with passage to India.
„ - -	John Stevenson -	68	„ -	„	24 Oct. 1864	1	–	–	–	Invalided to England 24.10.64.
„ - -	Keziah Wilby -	662	„ -	„	8 Mar. 1866	–	–	–	4	Discharged 17.2.68.
„ - -	John Mynott, alias Jno. Connolly.	217	„ -	„	„	–	1	1	4	„ 24.3.66.
Privates -	Thos. Adams - -	45	„ -	„	„	–	–	–	–	„ 5.4.67
„ -	Alfred Adlam -	442	„ -	„	„	–	1	1	2	„ 24.3.66, to settle in Colonies.

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Claims to New Zealand Medal under General Order 17 of 1869—*continued.*

Rank.	Name.	Regimental Number and Rank at the period Medal was earned.	Period of Service in the Field on which the claim is founded, stating actions, etc.						Remarks.
			From	To	Maketu, 21st April, 1864.	Gate Pa, 29th April, 1864.	Te Ranga, 21st June, 1864.	Skirmishes in Taranaki District.	
Private -	Robert Allen - -	2825 Private -	11 Dec. 1863	8 Mar. 1866	–	–	–	–	Discharged 24.3.66.
„ -	Edmd. Andraham -	2775 „ -	„	„	–	1	1	1	„ „
„ -	Saml. Audley - -	230 „ -	„	„	1	–	1	1	„ 23.5.67.
„ -	Wm. Aveling - -	629 „ -	„	„	–	–	–	5	„ 23.5.68.
„ -	Geo. Bale - -	3150 „ -	9 Jan. 1864	„	–	1	1	4	„ 10.2.67.
„ -	Jas. Ball - -	111 „ -	11 Dec. 1863	„	–	1	1	5	„ 24.2.68.
„ -	Geo. Barnes - -	2301 Corporal -	„	„	–	1	1	–	„ 31.3.68.
„ -	Alfred Barton -	378 „ -	„	„	1	–	1	1	„ 4.10.66.
„ -	Cornelius Berry -	3071 Private -	„	8 Aug. 1865	–	1	1	–	„ 8.8.65.
„ -	Thomas Berry -	127 „ -	„	8 Mar. 1866	–	–	–	1	„ 23.4.67.
„ -	Laurence Beynon -	624 „ -	„	„	–	1	1	1	Transfrd. to A.H.C. 31.7.67.
„ -	John Blacklock -	2289 „ -	„	—	–	1	1	1	Discharged 8.5.66.
„ -	Fredk. Blake - -	849 „ -	24 Dec. 1864	„	–	–	–	–	Transfrd. to A.H.C. 31.7.67.
„ -	John Bowers - -	3096 „ -	11 Dec. 1863	„	–	–	–	3	Discharged 18.7.66.
„ -	Thos. Boland -	3337 „ -	4 Mar. 1864	„	–	–	–	2	„ 28.3.66.
„ -	John Bryan -	3401 „ -	„	„	–	–	–	5	„ 24.3.66.
„ -	John Bullock -	709 „ -	24 Dec. 1864	„	–	–	–	3	„ 27.7.68.
„ -	Wm. Bridgeman -	635 „ -	11 Dec. 1863	24 Oct. 1864	–	1	–	–	Invalided 24.10.64.
„ -	Thos. Bromley -	3112 „ -	„	8 Mar. 1866	–	1	1	4	Discharged 23.10.66.
„ -	Jas. Brown -	3541 „ -	„	„	–	1	1	–	„ 18.9.66.
„ -	Robert Brown -	310 „ -	„	„	–	1	1	1	„ 24.3.66.
„ -	John Bryant -	612 „ -	9 Jan. 1864	„	–	1	–	–	Invalided 24.10.64.

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Private	Saml. Bryant	86	Private	11 Dec.	1863	8 Mar.	1866	–	1	1	–	Discharged	26.2.68.
,,	Wm. Bryant	66	,,	,,		,,		1	–	–	6	,,	23.5.68.
,,	Edwd. Buckley	3090	,,	,,		,,		–	–	–	3	,,	30.3.66.
,,	Thos Budd	2967	Sergeant	,,		,,		–	1	1	1	,,	2.05.66.
,,	Wm Burgess	3093	Private	,,		,,		–	1	–	–	,,	16.7.66.
,,	Edwd. Butler	636	,,	,,		,,		–	–	–	5	,,	5.4.66.
,,	Thos. Butler	3327	,,	,,		,,		–	–	–	–	,,	9.6.68.
,,	Wm. Calton	2836	,,	9 Jan.	1864	,,		–	1	–	2	,,	4.12.66.
,,	Wm. Geo. Capeling	221	,,	11 Dec.	1863	,,		1	–	1	7	,,	13.3.69.
,,	Henry Carter	2342	,,	,,		,,		1	–	–	–	Transferred to 2/10 Regiment	11.4.66.
,,	Cornelius Carty	2745	,,	,,		,,		–	–	–	–	Transferred to 2/10 Regiment	24.3.66.
,,	David Casey	2742	,,	,,		,,		–	1	1	1	Discharged	2.3.69.
,,	Michl. Casey	3560	,,	,,		17 Jan.	1865	–	1	–	–	,,	17.1.65 in New Zealand.
,,	John Ceaier	3568	,,	9 Jan.	1864	—		–	1	–	–	Discharged.	
,,	John Crofty	808	,,	24 Dec.	1864	8 Mar.	1866	–	–	–	1	,,	28.3.66.
,,	Abel Candy	779	,,	4 Mar.	1864	,,		–	–	–	–	,,	18.10.66.
,,	Lester Carswell	188	,,	11 Dec.	1863	,,		1	–	–	6	,,	23.11.68.
,,	Daniel Clowe	805	,,	4 Mar.	1864	,,		–	1	1	–	,,	24.3.66.
,,	John Chatfield	2201	,,	11 Dec.	1863	,,		–	–	–	1	Discharged.	
,,	Henry Churcher	208	,,	,,		,,		1	–	1	–	,,	
,,	Chas. Darrington	863	,,	,,		,,		–	–	–	–	,,	10.12.67.
,,	John Davison	700	,,	,,		,,		1	–	1	–	,,	28.3.66 to settle in Colonies.
,,	James Dempsey	3570	,,	,,		,,		–	–	1	–	Discharged	27.8.66.
,,	Wm. Dines	3149	,,	,,		,,		1	–	1	4	Transferd. to Royal Artillery	31.8.66.
,,	Philip Donnolly	3299	,,	,,		,,		–	1	1	2	Discharged	19.5.68.
,,	John Drury (1)	673	,,	,,		24 Oct.	1864	1	–	1	–	Invalided to England.	24.10.64
,,	John (2) Drury	688	,,	,,		8 Mar.	1866	–	1	1	3	Discharged	18.9.66.
,,	David Dunlop	714	Private	11 Dec.	1863	,,		–	1	1	–	Discharged 24.3.66. to settle in Colonies.	

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Claims to New Zealand Medal under General Order 17 of 1869—*continued.*

Rank.	Name.	Regimental Number and Rank at the period Medal was earned.	Period of Service in the Field on which the claim is founded, stating actions, etc.						Remarks.
			From	To	Maketu, 21st April, 1864.	Gate Pa, 29th April, 1864.	Te Ranga, 21st June, 1864.	Skirmishes in Taranaki District.	
Private	John Dyer	423 Serjeant	11 Dec. 1863	8 Mar. 1866	–	1	1	3	Discharged 11.9.66.
,,	Henry England	3020 Private	,,	,,	–	–	–	1	Discharged 28.3.66. to settle in Colonies.
,,	Stephen Evers	2174 ,,	,,	,,	1	–	1	1	Discharged 13.10.68.
,,	Robert Erskine	817 ,,	24 Dec. 1864	,,	–	–	–	4	,, 5.8.67.
,,	Martin Flynn	831 ,,	9 Jan. 1864	,,	–	1	1	3	,, 24.3.66.
,,	John Faulkner	640 ,,	11 Dec. 1863	24 Oct. 1864	1	–	1	–	Invalided 24.10.64.
,,	Thomas Faulkner	483 ,,	,,	8 Mar. 1866	–	–	–	–	Discharged 5.4.66.
,,	Chas. Felstead	101 ,,	,,	,,	1	–	–	–	Transferred to 30th Regiment.
,,	Miles Fearick	3328 ,,	,,	2 Apr. 1864	–	–	–	–	Invalided 2.4.64. Discharged 17.4.67.
,,	Robt. Fenders	447 ,,	,,	8 Mar. 1866	–	1	1	4	Transferred to A.H. Corps 31.5.67.
,,	John Field	2997 ,,	,,	,,	–	1	–	–	Discharged 1.10.66.
,,	Thos. Fielding	3274 ,,	,,	—	–	1	–	–	,, 26.12.65.
,,	John Fisher	2642 ,,	,,	,,	1	–	1	–	,, 5.4.66.
,,	Jno. Fitzgerald	3582 ,,	,,	,,	1	–	1	1	,, 24.3.66.
,,	Edwd. Forreston	2859 ,,	,,	,,	–	1	1	3	,, 5.4.66.
,,	John Fowler	2829 ,,	4 Mar. 1864	,,	–	–	–	–	,, 24.3.66.
,,	Michl. Foster	196 ,,	11 Dec. 1863	,,	1	–	1	1	,, 24.3.66.
,,	George Fox	781 ,,	,,	,,	–	–	–	2	,, 3.11.66.
,,	Geo. Frost	641 ,,	,,	,,	–	–	–	5	,, 11.2.68.

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Private	-	Henry Frost	-	118	Private	-	-	11 Dec.	1863	2 Apr.	1864	–	–	–	–	Invalided 2.4.64. to England. Discharged 31.8.64.
,,	-	Saml. Fryer	-	823	,,	-	-	,,		8 Mar.	1866	–	–	–	1	Discharged 24.3.66.
,,	-	Danl. Felton	-	830	,,	-	-	9 Jan.	1864	,,		–	1	1	4	,, ,,
,,	-	Willm. Gibson	-	642	,,	-	-	11 Dec.	1863	,,		1	–	1	5	,, 27.4.68.
,,	-	Patk. Gi'dea	-	403	,,	-		,,		,,		–	–	–	2	,, 24.3.66.
,,	-	Henry Gilmore	-	619	,,	-	-	,,		,,		–	1	1	2	Transferred to A.H. Corps 30.4.67.
,,	-	Walter Gleed	-	103	,,	-	-	,,		,,		–	1	1	5	Discharged 10.2.68.
,,	-	John Good	-	3558	,,	-	-	,,		,,		–	1	1	3	,, 24.3.66.
,,	-	Thos. Goodjohn	-	167	,,	-	-	,,		,,		–	–	–	3	,, 5.11.67.
,,	-	Benjn. Gowers	-	76	,,	-	-	,,		,,		–	–	–	–	,, 5.4.66.
,,	-	Aaron Gorringe	-	3018	,,	-	-	4 Mar.	1864	,,		–	–	–	1	,, 28.3.66.
,,	-	Bernard Hanley	-	3326	,,		-	11 Dec.	1863	,,		–	–	–	–	,, 13.10.68.
,,	-	Michl. Hanlow	-	3589	,,	-	-	,,		,,		–	1	1	–	Transferred to 107th Regt. 30.6.67.
,,	-	Samuel Harris	-	3138	,,	-	-	,,		,,		–	1	1	–	Discharged 30.4.68.
,,	-	George Harrison	-	2134	Corporal	-	-	,,		,,		–	1	1	4	,, 24.3.66.
,,	-	Henry Harvey	-	320	Private	-	-	,,		24 Oct.	1864	1	–	–	–	Invalided 24.10.64. Discharged 14.3.65.
,,	-	James A. Hawkes	-	11	,,	-	-	,,		8 Mar.	1866	1	–	1	–	Transferred to C.S. Corps 1.5.67.
,,	-	James Haydon	-	2752	,,	-	-	,,		,,		–	1	1	4	Discharged 1.10.66.
,,	-	Henry Head	-	3069	,,	-	-	,,		,,		–	–	1	2	,, 5.4.66.
,,	-	Francis Heale	-	3310	,,	-	-	,,		,,		–	–	–	–	,, 26.5.68.
,,	-	Thomas Hendy	-	644	,,	-	-	,,		,,		–	1	1	–	Discharged 6.2.68. Re-engaged into Grenadier Guards.
,,	-	Thomas Hennem	-	5	,,	-	-	,,		,,		1	–	1	1	Discharged 23.7.67.
,,	-	James Henry	-	675	,,	-	-	,,		,,		–	–	1	–	,, 7.4.66.
,,	-	Geo. Hillery	-	3565	,,	-	-	,,		2 Apr.	1864	–	–	–	–	Invalided 2.5.64.
,,	-	Geo. Hills	-	90	,,	-	-	,,		8 Mar.	1866	1	–	1	1	Discharged 24.3.66.
,,	-	Henry Hitchcock	-	105	,,	-	-	,,		,,		–	1	1	1	,, 29.2.68.
,,	-	Stepn. Hobson	-	180	,,	-	-	,,		,,		–	–	1	–	,, 5.2.68.

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Claims to New Zealand Medal under General Order 17 of 1869—*continued*.

Rank.	Name.	Regimental Number and Rank at the period Medal was earned.	Period of Service in the Field on which the claim is founded, stating actions, etc.						Remarks.
			From	To	Maketu, 21st April, 1864.	Gate Pa, 29th April, 1864.	Te Ranga, 21st June, 1864.	Skirmishes in Taranaki District.	
Private -	Michael Hogan -	2880 Private - -	11 Dec. 1863	8 Mar. 1866	1	–	1	1	Discharged 7.4.66.
„ -	Henry Hopper -	232 „ - -	„	„	1	–	1	–	Transferred to C.S. Corps 1.5.67.
„ -	John Hoy - -	120 „ - -	„	„	1	–	1	4	Discharged 5.11.67.
„ -	Wm. Hughes - -	3466 „ - -	9 Jan. 1864	„	–	1	1	–	„ 4.10.66.
„ -	Jonthn. Hyde- -	53 „ - -	11 Dec. 1863	„	–	1	1	7	„ 26.11.67.
„ -	John Heathwaite -	729 „ - -	4 Mar. 1864	„	1	–	1	3	Transferred to M. S. S. Corps 31.7.67.
„ -	Richard Holder -	318 „ - -	„	„	–	1	–	–	Transferred to A. H. Corps 31.7.67.
„ -	Alfred Holland -	29 „ - -	„	„	–	–	–	3	Discharged 23.5.68.
„ -	Thomas Iddon -	20 „ - -	11 Dec. 1863	„	–	–	1	–	„ 2.12.67.
„ -	Will. Isted - -	2936 „ - -	„	2 Apr. 1864	–	–	–	–	Invalided to England 2.4.64.
„ -	Thos. Jackson -	122 „ - -	4 Mar. 1864	8 Mar. 1866	–	1	1	–	Discharged 3.3.68.
„ -	Jas. Johnson - -	424 „ - -	11 Dec. 1863	„	1	–	1	1	„ 19.5.68.
„ -	Wm. Johnstone *alias* Thos. M. Goldstone.	132 „ - -	„	„	1	–	1	5	„ 6.4.68.
„ -	Evan Jones - -	3057 „ - -	9 Jan. 1864	—	–	1	1	–	„ 13.12.65.
„ -	James Joyce - -	2584 „ - -	11 Dec. 1863	8 Mar. 1866	–	1	–	–	„ 4.10.66.
„ -	Wm. Keegan - -	822 „ - -	„	„	–	1	1	2	„ 5.4.66.
„ -	Patk. Kelly - -	2900 „ - -	„	„	–	–	–	1	„ 5.4.66.
„ -	Thomas Kelly (1) -	3311 „ - -	„	„	1	–	1	1	„ 26.5.68.
„ -	John King - -	676 „ - -	„	„	1	–	–	–	„ 24.3.66.

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Private	-	Stannage King	-	3305	Private	-	-	11 Dec. 1863	17 Jan. 1865	–	–	–	–	Discharged invalid 17.1.65. to remain in New Zealand.
,,	-	George Kirly	-	25	,,	-	-	,,	—	–	–	–	1	Discharged 9.1.66.
,,	-	Wm. Knapp	-	3454	,,	-	-	,,	30 Jan. 1866	1	–	–	–	Discharged in New Zealand 30.1.66 as an invalid.
,,	-	Jas. Lafferty	-	3555	,,	-	-	,,	8 Mar. 1866	1	–	1	7	Transferred to 76th Regt. 31.3.67.
,,	-	Philip Lambert	-	666	,,	-	-	9 Jan. 1864	,,	–	1	1	–	Discharged 30.3.66.
,,	-	Thos. Lattay	-	715	,,	-	-	11 Dec. 1863	,,	–	1	1	–	,, 28.3.66.
,,	-	Danl. Lefevre	-	3137	,,	-	-	,,	,,	1	–	1	–	Discharged 24.3.66. in New Zealand.
,,	-	Denis Linehan	-	3397	,,	-	-	,,	,,	1	–	1	4	Discharged 1.12.68.
,,	-	John Lewis	-	156	,,	-	-	,,	,,	1	–	–	1	,, 13.11.68.
,,	-	John Livesay	-	646	,,	-	-	,,	24 Oct. 1864	–	1	–	–	Invalided 24.10.64. to England.
,,	-	James Lord	-	432	,,	-	-	,,	8 Mar. 1866	1	–	1	4	Discharged 15.7.67.
,,	-	Thos. Lovegrove	-	2281	,,	-	-	,,	,,	–	1	1	–	,, 4.6.67.
,,	-	Robert Lungley	-	2505	,,	-	-	,,	—	–	1	1	1	Invalided to Engld. Discharged17.4.66.
,,	-	Anthy. Malley	-	648	,,	-	-	,,	8 Mar. 1866	–	–	–	–	Discharged 3.3.68.
,,	-	John Murley	-	649	,,	-	-	,,	,,	–	1	1	1	,, 27.8.67.
,,	-	Geo. Martin	-	463	,,	-	-	,,	,,	–	–	1	–	,, 20.11.66.
,,	-	Wm. Thos. Mason	-		,,	-	-	,,	,,	–	1	1	–	,, 5.4.66.
,,	-	Geo. Maxwell	-	420	,,	-	-	,,	,,	–	–	–	4	Trnsferrd. to M.S.S. Corps 30.6.68.
,,	-	Thos. McGuire	-	2277	,,	-	-	,,	,,	–	–	–	2	Discharged 16.4.67.
,,	-	Wm. McIntosh	-	236	,,	-	-	,,	,,	–	–	–	1	—
,,	-	Jno. McKeand	-	128	,,	-	-	,,	,,	–	1	1	–	Discharged 16.3.68.
,,	-	Jas. McLaren	-	784	,,	-	-	,,	,,	1	–	1	–	Transferred to 42nd Regt. 30.11.67.
,,	-	David Meade	-	60	,,	-	-	9 Jan. 1864	,,	–	1	–	–	Discharged 4.8.66.
,,	-	Jos. Mills	-	724	,,	-	-	11 Dec. 1863	,,	1	–	1	4	,, 11.9.66.
,,	-	Abrah. Mitchell	-	344	,,	-	-	,,	,,	1	–	–	–	,, 5.11.67.

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CLAIMS TO NEW ZEALAND MEDAL UNDER GENERAL ORDER 17 OF 1869—*continued.*

Rank.	Name.	Regimental Number and Rank at the period Medal was earned.	Period of Service in the Field on which the claim is founded, stating actions, etc.						Remarks.
			From	To	Maketu, 21st April, 1864.	Gate Pa, 29th April, 1864.	Te Ranga, 21st June, 1864.	Skirmishes in Taranaki District.	
Private	Thos. Munday	3142 Private	11 Dec. 1863	8 Mar. 1866	–	–	–	–	Discharged 3.11.66.
,,	Michl. Moore	2605 Corporal	,,	,,	–	–	–	2	,, 26.11.67.
,,	Patk. Morgan	2864 Private	,,	,,	1	–	1	2	,, 24.3.66.
,,	Wm. Morgan	88 ,,	,,	,,	–	–	–	1	Trnsferrd. to M.S.S. Corps 3.7.67.
,,	Michl. Morrison	3324 ,,	,,	,,	–	–	–	1	Discharged 5.4.66.
,,	Pat. Mullins	3319 ,,	,,	,,	–	1	–	1	,, 23.2.69.
,,	John Mulrey	2876 ,,	,,	,,	1	–	1	–	,, 24.3.66
,,	John Munns	3006 ,,	,,	—	–	–	–	–	,, 13.12.65.
,,	Richd. Murphy	2755 ,,	,,	8 Mar. 1866	1	–	–	1	,, 24.3.66.
,,	Chas. Myers	385 ,,	,,	,,	–	1	1	–	,, 24.3.66.
,,	Wm. Muckley	695 ,,	4 Mar. 1864	,,	–	–	–	4	,, 3.11.66.
,,	John Maloney	727 ,,	,,	31 July 1864	–	1	–	–	Transferred to 68th Regt. 31.7.64.
,,	Jas. McVey	749 ,,	,,	8 Mar. 1866	–	–	–	1	Discharged 9.2.69.
,,	John Mills	2685 ,,	,,	,,	–	1	–	–	,, 7.9.66.
,,	Andw. Morrison	2808 ,,	,,	,,	–	–	–	3	,, 5.4.66.
,,	Patk. Mullane	3400 ,,	,,	24 Oct. 1864	–	–	–	–	Invalided 24.10.64.
,,	Michl. Neille	3293 ,,	11 Dec. 1863	8 Mar. 1866	–	1	1	2	Discharged 3.3.68.
,,	John Nelson	2255 ,,	,,	,,	–	–	1	–	,, 4.6.67.
,,	Emmanuel Newell	498 ,,	,,	,,	–	1	–	–	Discharged 24.3.66.
,,	Wm. Norris	652 ,,	,,	1 Sept. 1865	–	–	–	–	Invalided to England & discharged 6.3.66.

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Private	Jas. Nowlan	3580	Private	11 Dec.	1863	8 Mar.	1866	–	1	1	1	Discharged	26.11.66.
,,	Patk. O'Brien	829	,,	9 Jan.	1864	,,		–	1	1	2	,,	24.3.66.
,,	Peter Oen	653	,,	11 Dec.	1863	,,		–	–	–	–	,,	,,
,,	Joseph Overall	3089	,,	,,		,,		–	–	–	3	,,	23.3.68.
,,	Webb Overhead	46	,,	,,		,,		1	–	–	–	,,	27.4.68.
,,	Wm. Page	3131	,,	,,		,,		–	–	1	3	,,	23.7.66.
,,	Richd. Parfelt	3111	,,	,,		,,		–	–	–	3	,,	24.2.68.
,,	Richd. Parke	3533	,,	,,		,,		–	1	–	–	,,	18.9.66.
,,	John Parsons	44	,,	,,		,,		–	–	–	–	,,	27.5.68.
,,	John Payne	368	,,	,,		24 Oct.	1864	1	–	1	–	Invalid'd	24.10.64.
,,	Matw. Pentony	2597	,,	,,		8 Mar.	1866	–	1	1	–	Discharged	4.12.66.
,,	Fenton Phelan	3579	,,	,,		,,		–	1	1	–	Transferred to A.H. Corps 1.1.68.	
,,	Arthur Pearce	15	,,	9 Jan.	1864	,,		–	–	–	–	Discharged	23.9.67.
,,	Edwd. Pierce	3267	,,	11 Dec.	1863	,,		–	–	–	–	,,	18.9.66.
,,	Chas. Pimm	2384	,,	,,		,,		–	1	–	–	,,	31.12.67.
,,	John Pledger	253	,,	,,		,,		–	1	1	–	Transfrd. to M.S.S. Corps 31.7.67.	
,,	Jas. Poole	2920	,,	,,		,,		–	–	–	1	Discharged	28.3.66.
,,	John Poole	3050	,,	,,		,,		–	1	1	4	,,	12.9.66.
,,	John Potter	374	,,	,,		—		–	1	1	–	,,	6.2.66.
,,	Geo. Packe	2395	,,	4 Mar.	1864	—		–	1	–	–	,,	8.5.66.
,,	Jas. Quigley	803	,,	11 Dec.	1863	8 Mar.	1866	1	–	1	–	,,	28.3.66.
,,	Frank Rucher	2448	,,	,,		,,		–	1	1	2	,,	24.11.68.
,,	Jas. Raynham	96	,,	9 Jan.	1864	,,		–	1	1	3	,,	24.3.66.
,,	Patk. Ready	2918	,,	11 Dec.	1863	,,		–	–	–	3	,,	,,
,,	Michl. Regan	3223	,,	,,		,,		–	–	1	1	,,	16.6.68.
,,	Wm. Regan	205	,,	,,		,,		–	1	–	–	,,	10.3.69.
,,	Jas. Ridgeon	115	,,	,,		,,		–	–	–	1	,,	24.3.66.
,,	Michl. Riordan	2756	,,	,,		,,		1	–	1	1	Transferred to 108th Regiment	11.4.66.
,,	Jas. Risby	160	,,	,,		,,		–	1	–	1	Discharged	12.9.68.
,,	Jas. Rourke	656	,,	,,		,,		–	–	–	1	,,	30.1.68.
,,	Geo. Ridgeway	9	,,	,,		,,		1	–	1	4	,,	20.9.67.
,,	Jos. Roberts	3066	,,	,,		,,		–	–	–	2	,,	28.3.66.

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Claims to New Zealand Medal under General Order 17 of 1869—*continued.*

Rank.	Name.	Regimental Number and Rank at the period Medal was earned.	Period of Service in the Field on which the claim is founded, stating actions, etc.						Remarks.
			From	To	Maketu, 21st April, 1864.	Gate Pa, 29th April, 1864.	Te Ranga, 21st June, 1864.	Skirmishes in Taranaki District.	
Private -	Maurice Rowe -	2267 Private - -	11 Dec. 1863	8 Mar. 1866	1	–	1	4	Discharged 26.3.67.
„ -	Thos. Rowsom -	2372 „ - -	„	„	–	1	1	1	„ 23.7.67.
„ -	Geo. Rushby -	657 „ - -	„	„	–	1	–	2	„
„ -	Martin Ryan -	3282 „ - -	„	„	–	1	–	–	„ 18.9.66.
„ -	Dav. H. Rutherford	744 „ - -	4 Mar. 1864	„	–	–	–	1	„ 7.4.66.
„ -	Walter Rutherford -	745 „ - -	24 Dec. 1864	„	–	–	–	3	„ 24.3.66.
„ -	John Redding -	3061 „ - -	„	„	–	–	–	1	„ „
„ -	Jacob Sadler -	2057 „ - -	11 Dec. 1863	„	1	–	–	–	„ 18.9.66.
„ -	Wm. Samuels -	2882 „ - -	„	„	–	1	1	2	„ 24.3.66.
„ -	Geo. Saunders -	3335 „ - -	„	„	–	–	–	–	„ 5.4.66.
„ -	Henry Saunders -	2974 „ - -	„	„	–	1	1	–	„ 7.3.68.
„ -	Geo. Saunderson -	482 „ - -	„	„	–	1	1	4	„ 24.3.66.
„ -	Saml. Scales -	2360 „ - -	„	2 April 1864	–	–	–	–	Invalided to England 2.4.64, discharged 31.8.64.
„ -	Jos. Scarr - -	2824 „ - -	„	8 Mar. 1866	–	1	1	4	Discha ged 5.4.66.
„ -	Joseph Scott - -	397 „ - -	„	„	–	1	1	1	„ 19.5.68.
„ -	Wm. Scott - -	785 „ - -	„	„	1	–	1	–	„ 28.3.66.
„ -	John Secrey. - -	2599 „ - -	„	„	1	–	–	–	Transferred to 2/10 Regiment 11.4.66.
„ -	Saml. Seler - -	3399 „ - -	„	„	–	1	1	3	Discharged 24.3.66.
„ -	Wm. Shaughnessy -	864 „ - -	9 Jan. 1864	„	–	–	–	–	„ 5.4.66.
„ -	John Shinn - -	99 „ - -	11 Dec. 1863	„	–	–	–	–	„ 17.8.68.
„ -	John Simmonds -	2313 „ - -	„	„	–	1	–	–	„ 30.7.67.

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Private	Michl. Singleton	162	Private	11 Dec. 1863	—	–	1	1	–	Discharged 21.6.65.
,,	Philip Singleton	2744	,,	,,	—	–	–	–	–	,, 28.6.65.
,,	Geo. Slarke	3478	,,	,,	,,	1	–	1	3	,, 22.6.67.
,,	Thos. Smart	3067	,,	,,	,,	–	–	–	–	,, 28.3.66.
,,	Wm. South	2332	,,	,,	,,	–	1	1	1	,, 23.7.67.
,,	Jos. Sparrow	659	Pte. & Corpl.	,,	,,	1	–	1	4	,, 27.2.68.
,,	Jos. Stammers	3564	Private	,,	,,	–	–	–	3	,, 1.10.66.
,,	Jas. Stansley	3270	,,	,,	,,	–	–	–	–	,, 18.9.66.
,,	Jas. Steele	250	,,	,,	24 Oct. 1864	–	–	–	–	Invalided 24.10.64, discharged 28.2.65.
,,	Jos. Stevens	3124	,,	11 Dec. 1863	—	–	–	–	–	Discharged 7.2.66.
,,	Patk. Sullivan	2917	,,	,,	8 Mar. 1866	–	1	1	–	,, 28.3.66.
,,	Wm. Sargent	2357	,,	4 Mar. 1864	,,	–	1	–	–	,, 3.3.68.
,,	Geo. Taylor (1)	3009	,,	11 Dec. 1863	—	0	1	1	4	,, 24.3.66.
,,	Geo. Taylor (2)	125	,,	,,	—	–	1	–	–	,, ,,
,,	Hy. Thompson	3448	,,	,,	8 Mar. 1866	–	–	1	2	,, 6.4.68.
,,	Johthn. Thornley	51	,,	,,	,,	–	1	–	4	,, 12.11.67.
,,	Jos. Tipney	3315	,,	9 Jan. 1864	,,	–	–	–	1	,, 28.7.68.
,,	Saml. Toms	669	,,	,,	,,	–	1	1	–	Transferred to 2/18 31.3.66.
,,	Michl. Toohey	2999	,,	11 Dec. 1863	—	1	–	1	–	Discharged 28.3.66.
,,	Chas. Tucker	7	,,	,,	24 Oct. 1864	–	–	–	–	Invalided 24.10.64.
,,	Edwd. Tuffnail	494	,,	9 Jan. 1864	8 Mar. 1866	–	–	–	–	Discharged 6.11.66.
,,	Geo. Thompson	848	Private & Corpl.	24 Dec. 1864	,,	–	–	–	1	Transfrrd. to M.S.S. Corps 30.6.68.
,,	Wm. Thurston	850	Private	,,	,,	–	–	–	1	Transferred to 96 Regt. 31.10.68.
,,	Geo. Wakefield	440	,,	11 Dec. 1863	—	–	1	1	2	Discharged 5.4.66.
,,	Wm. Wales	170	,,	,,	—	–	1	–	1	,, 28.3.66.
,,	Hy. Waghorn	75	,,	,,	8 Mar. 1866	–	–	1	4	,, 20.6.68.
,,	Sim. Wallace	3161	,,	9 Jan. 1864	,,	–	–	1	–	,, 18.9.66.
,,	Wm. Wall	823	,,	11 Dec. 1863	2 Apr. 1864	–	–	–	–	Invald'd.2.4.64. Discharged 4.2.65.
,,	Edmd. Walsh	2958	,,	,,	8 Mar. 1866	–	–	–	–	Discharged 24.3.66.
,,	Geo. Walsh	31	,,	,,	,,	–	1	1	–	,, 15.11.67.

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CLAIMS TO NEW ZEALAND MEDAL UNDER GENERAL ORDER 17 OF 1869—*continued.*

Rank.	Name.	Regimental Number and Rank at the period Medal was earned.	Period of Service in the Field on which the claim is founded, stating actions, etc.						Remarks.
			From	To	Maketu, 21st April, 1864.	Gate Pa, 29th April, 1864.	Te Ranga, 21st June, 1864.	Skirmishes in Taranaki District.	
Private -	Martin Walsh -	2913 Private - -	9 Jan. 1864	—	–	1	–	–	Discharged 7.2.65.
,, -	Jas. Warburton -	2167 ,, - -	11 Dec. 1863	24 Oct. 1864	–	1	–	–	Invalided 24.10.64. Discharged 31.3.65.
,, -	Wm. Warner - -	786 ,, - -	,,	,,	1	–	1	–	Invalided 24.10.64. Discharged 28.3.65.
,, -	Thos. Waters - -	2769 ,, - -	,,	8 Mar. 1866	1	–	1	–	Discharged 17.8.67.
,, -	Jas. West - -	396 ,, - -	,,	,,	1	–	1	1	,, 19.5.68.
,, -	Christn. Western -	265 ,, - -	,,	,,	1	–	1	1	,, 23.11.67.
,, -	Jas. Wheelan - -	814 ,, - -	,,	,,	–	1	1	5	,, 24.3.66.
,, -	Chas. White - -	500 ,, - -	,,	,,	1	–	1	–	,, 7.9.66.
,, -	Thos. Whootan -	684 ,, - -	,,	,,	1	–	1	1	,, 24.2.68.
,, -	Robert Wilby -	687 ,, - -	,,	,,	–	1	1	1	,, 1.2.68.
,, -	Thos. Williams -	260 ,, - -	,,	,,	–	–	–	1	,, 24.2.68.
,, -	Thos. Williams (2) -	824 ,, - -	,,	,,	1	–	1	–	,, 24.3.66.
,, -	Wm. Williams -	168 ,, - -	,,	,,	–	1	1	–	,, 9.6.68.
,, -	Hy. Wilson - -	138 ,, - -	—	—	–	1	1	1	,, 23.5.68.
,, -	Jas. Wilson - -	202 ,, - -	—	—	–	–	1	1	,, 18.10.66.
,, -	John Wilson - -	3587 ,, - -	—	—	–	–	–	4	, 13.4.67.
,, -	Robert Wood - -	506 ,, - -	—	—	–	1	1	1	,, 24.3.66.
,, -	— Wright - -	692 ,, - -	—	—	–	1	–	–	,, 9.4.67.
,, -	*Name lost* - -	349 ,, - -	4 Mar. 1864	—	–	–	–	–	Transfrd. to M.S.S. Corps 31 July '67.
,, -	,, ,, - -	790 - -	—	—	–	–	–	–	Transferred to C.S. Corps 1.5.67.

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Private	-	Salomon Warhurst -	1076	- -	1 Dec. 1864	8 Mar. 1866	–	–	–	1	Discharged 11.4.66. in New Zealand.
„	-	Michl. Wallace -	809	- -	24 Dec. 1864	„	–	–	–	–	Discharged 28.3.66.
„	-	James Youman -	153	- -	11 Dec. 1863	„	–	–	–	2	Discharged.
„	-	Geo. Clarke - -	3039	- -	9 Jan. 1864	„	–	1	1	3	Discharged 5.4.66.
„	-	Henry Clinton -	3325	-	11 Dec. 1863	„	1	–	1	–	„ 24.10.65.
„	-	Pat. Coleman - -	3338	- -	9 Jan. 1864	—	–	1	1	2	Transferred to 94 31.10.67.
„	-	Chas. Coe - -	417	Sergt. & Corpl.	11 Dec. 1863	8 Mar. 1866	–	–	1	3	Discharged 3.11.67.
„	-	John Clay - -	242	Private - -	„	—	–	1	1	–	„ 11.3.69.
„	-	Thos. Cochrane -	3402	- -	9 Jan. 1864	—	–	–	–	–	„ 17.1.65.
„	-	Geo. Cockerton -	82	- -	11 Dec. 1863	8 Mar. 1866	–	–	–	1	„ 27.7.68.
„	-	Henry Cole - -	723	- -	„	„	1	–	1	–	„ 24.3.66.
„	-	Charles Colkeek -	3291	- -	„	„	1	–	–	–	„ 30.7.67.
„	-	Samuel Collings -	2323	- -	9 Jan. 1864	„	–	1	1	–	„ 28.5.67.
„	-	David Collins -	665	Corporal -	11 Dec. 1863	„	–	1	–	2	„ 10.3.68.
„	-	John Collins - -	3459	- -	„	17 Feb. 1866	1	–	–	–	„ 19.2.66.
„	-	John Condron -	2596	- -	„	8 Mar. 1866	–	–	–	–	„ 18.9.66.
„	-	Kenerick Connell -	131	- -	„	„	–	1	1	3	„ 15.5.68.
„	-	James Connolly (2)	862	- -	9 Jan. 1864	„	–	1	1	4	„ 5.4.66.
„	-	Patk. Connolly -	565	- -	11 Dec. 1863	„	–	1	1	–	Transferred to 102 Regt. 31.8.66.
„	-	Patk. Connors (2) -	2865	- -	„	„	1	–	–	1	Discharged 6.11.66.
„	-	Edwd. Constable -	3022	- -	„	„	1	–	1	7	„ 1.10.66.
„	-	John Cooper (1) -	2358	- -	„	„	–	–	–	5	„ 18.8.68.
„	-	John Cooper (2) -	2411	- -	„	24 Oct. 1864	–	–	–	–	„ 19.12.65.
„	-	Stepn. N. Cowell -	699	- -	„	8 Mar. 1866	1	–	1	3	„ 11.4.66.
„	-	Wm. Cowell - -	3132	- -	„	„	1	–	1	1	„ 24.3.66.
„	-	Henry Cox - -	2070	- -	„	24 Oct. 1864	–	–	–	–	„ 21.3.65.
„	-	Chas. Creswell -	2400	- -	„	8 Mar. 1866	1	–	1	1	„ 28.1.68.
„	-	Pat. Cummins -	2778	- -	„	„	–	–	–	2	„ 5.4.66.

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43RD CRICKET, 1867.

LIST OF MATCHES.

Date.	Club.	Where played.	Result.	43RD.		OPPONENTS.	
				1st Innings.	2nd Innings.	1st Innings.	2nd Innings.
May 3	Brighton C.C.	Brighton -	Won by 4 wickets	89	53	96	45
„ 8	Royal Navy	Portsmouth	Won on 1st innings by 35 runs.	87	132	52	32 for 1 wkt.
„ 11	Catisfield -	Fareham -	Won by 8 wickets	59	20	40	36
„ 18	Winchester Garrison.	Winchester	Won on 1st innings by 70 runs.	109	—	39	66 for 3 wkts.
„ 27 and 28.	68th Light Infantry.	Portsmouth	Won by 1 innings and 84 runs.	175	—	40	51
May 29	Brighton C.C.	Chichester -	Won on 1st innings by 82 runs.	152	—	82	—
June 3	East Hants C.C.	Portsmouth	Drawn - -	38 for 2 wkts.	—	172	—
„ 13	R. M. College.	Sandhurst -	Lost by 21 runs -	42	—	63	—
„ 24	70th Regt.	Aldershot -	Won by 1 innings and 52 runs,	230	—	50	128
July 10	Eashing C.C.	Eashing -	Won by 1 run -	95	—	94	—
„ 23	56th Regt.	Aldershot -	Won on 1st innings by 16 runs.	94	36 for 2 wkts.	78	65
Aug. 12	Guildford C.C.	Guildford -	Won on 1st innings by 56 runs.	75	102	19	23 for 6 wkts.
„ 22	Farnbro' C.C.	Farnbro' Hill.	Lost by 12 runs -	43	27	39	43
23	68th Light Infantry.	Aldershot -	Lost by 31 runs -	65	43	68	71

43rd Light Infantry v. *Eashing C.C.*

Played at Eashing on July 10th, 1867 (12 *a side*).

43RD LIGHT INFANTRY.		EASHING C.C.	
Lieut. A. B. Onslow, run out - - -	3	Mr. Simmonds, b. Hatchell - - -	3
„ St. V. A. Hammick, b. Barrett -	7	Mr. G. Barrett, c. French, b. Hatchell -	6
Sergeant Bowtell, c. Best, b. Farr - -	1	Mr. A. Chandler, b. Onslow - - -	8
Lieut. A. C. French, b. Farr - - -	28	Mr. H. A. Barrett, c. French, b. Hatchell	2
Captain Hatchell, b. Farr - - - -	8	E. Brown, c. and b. Onslow - - -	22
Corporal Smith, b. Farr - - - -	3	Mr. H. Chalcraft, c. and b. Onslow - -	2
Lieut. J. T. O'Brien, c. Sadler, b. Barrett	11	J. Sadler, b. French - - - - -	32
„ J. C. Carter, l.b.w., b. Barrett -	4	Mr. L. Best, c. Carter, b. Onslow - -	5
„ C. C. Pease, c. Chalcraft, b. Farr -	5	Mr. Farr, run out - - - - -	1
Corporal McManus, c. Chalcraft, b. Farr -	10	Mr. G. J. Barrett, b. French - - -	7
Lieut. J. S. Langlands, c. and b. Sadler -	0	Mr. W. Simmonds, not out - - -	2
„ A. C. Money, not out - - -	3	E. Sadler, b. Onslow - - - - -	2
Extras - - -	12	Extras - -	2
Total - - -	95	Total - -	94

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52ND CRICKET,

1875–1881.

Date.	Match.	Where Played.	52ND.		OPPONENTS.	
			1st Innings.	2nd Innings.	1st Innings.	2nd Innings.
1875.						
June 25	Right-Half Battalion *v.* Left-Half Battalion.	Hilsea -	Won by Right-Half by 81 runs.			
„ 26	R.A. and R.E. - -	Hilsea -	69	33	110	196 for 5 wkts.
1876.						
May 22	58th Regiment - -	Hilsea -	144		70	80
June 21	21st Fusiliers - -	Hilsea -	81	—	99	—
1878.						
May 22	29th Regiment - -	Aldershot -	125	—	52	—
June 24	3/60th Rifles - -	Aldershot -	83	—	190	—
1879.						
July 3	Officers, R.E. - -	Aldershot -	85	—	213	—
July 14	Royal Engineers -	Aldershot -	50	—	59	—
„ 21	The Moors - - -	Crookham -	55	56	130	—
Aug. 4 and 5.	Oakley Hall - -	Oakley Hall	108	75	29	44
Aug. 29	Mr. Murdoch's XI. -	Buckhurst -	60	56	60	57 for 1 wkt.
1880.						
June 2	1st Rifle Brigade -	Aldershot -	139	—	82	—
Aug. 23	Cobham - - -	Cobham Park.	122	—	307 for 6 wkts.	—
1881.						
June 8	Hundred of Hoo - -	Hoo - -	63	—	241	—
„ 21	A. O. - - - -	Chatham -	52	—	76	—

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AN OLD ARMY LIST.

NOVEMBER, 1831.

43RD (MONMOUTHSHIRE LIGHT INFANTRY).

"Vimiera." "Corunna." "Busaco." "Fuentes d'Onor."
"Ciudad Rodrigo." "Badajoz." "Salamanca." "Vittoria." "Nivelle."
"Nive." "Toulouse." "Peninsula."

Colonel.

J. F. *Ld.* Howden, G.C.B. and K.C., *g.* - -	7 Jan. '09.

Lieut.-Colonel.

Henry Booth - - -	29 June '30.

Majors.

W. J. Forlong - -	1 July '28.
G. Johnston - - -	29 June '30.

Captains.

Wm. Fraser - - -	9 Dec. '24.
E. G. W. Keppel - -	1 Sept. '25.
Hunter Ward - -	10 Sept.
J. B. B. Estcourt - -	5 Nov.
Cha. R. Wright - -	11 July '26.
Samuel Tryon - -	19 Feb. '28.
Wilb. Egerton - -	1 July
Hon. W. S. Clements -	5 Apr. '31.
Hon. A. A. Spencer -	6 Apr.
G. C. Mundy - - -	13 May '26.

Lieutenants.

Jas. Thomas, *ad.* - -	9 Apr. '25.
Dan. G. Freer - -	8 Apr. '26.
W. G. Byam - - -	30 Dec.

Lieutenants—cont.

Henry Bruere - -	19 Feb. '28.
Wm. Bell - - -	1 July
George Talbot - -	9 Sept.
Johnson Ford - -	25 June '29.
J. Haverfield - -	27 Aug.
F. P. Sanders - -	16 July '30.
W. F. Campbell - -	5 Apr. '31.
Jon. Alderson - -	6 Apr.

Ensigns.

T. A. Pearson - - -	28 Feb. '28.
R. G. A. Levinge - -	25 Nov.
Lord Wm. Beresford -	30 Apr. '29.
John Meade - - -	15 May
H. S. Kerr - - -	25 June
C. E. Nugent - - -	30 July
H. B. Bunbury - -	29 Jun. '30.
J. T. W. Jones - -	16 July
Hon. Harry Cav. Grey -	9 Nov.
W. Dixwell Oxenden -	6 Apr. '31.
Pay. Geo. Hood - -	25 Oct. '28.
lt.	28 May '12.
Ad. J. Thomas, *lt.* - -	16 July '30.
Q.M. S. Rand - -	8 Oct. '30
Sur. John Millar - -	5 Nov. '29.
Asst.-Sur. M. Galeani, M.D.	16 June '25.

Facings White.—*Lace* Gold.

Agents.—Greenwood & Co.

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NOVEMBER, 1831.

52ND (OXFORDSHIRE LIGHT INFANTRY).

"Hindoostan." "Vimiera." "Corunna." "Busaco." "Fuentes d'Onor." "Ciudad Rodrigo." "Badajoz." "Salamanca." "Vittoria." "Nivelle." "Nive." "Orthes." "Toulouse." "Peninsula." "Waterloo."

Colonel.

Sir Geo. T. Walker, G.C.B., *l.g.* - - - 9 Sept. '22.

Lieut.-Colonel.

+ James Fergusson, *c.* - 2 June '25.

Majors.

W. G. F. B. St. John, *d.* 3 Aug. '30.
W. G. Gawler, *d.* - - 8 Feb. '31.

Captains.

S. D. Pritchard, *s.* - - 7 Apr. '25.
William Blois, *s.* - - 14 July
W. S. Moorsom - - 28 Jan. '26.
Rich. D. King - - 22 Apr.
Geo. Montagu - - 22 Oct. '25.
Lord C. J. F. Russell - 23 Mar. '27.
R. K. Hill, *d.* - - 14 May '29.
Wm. Considine, *d.* - - 25 June
W. O. Gunning, *d.* - - 8 Oct. '30.
J. Bentham, *d.* - - 8 Feb. '31.

Lieutenants.

Walter Butler - - 1 Aug. '26.
Rich. French - - - 30 Dec.
Hon. C. F. Norton, *d.* - 15 May '27.

Lieutenants—cont.

G. C. Swan, *ad.* - - 25 Oct.
W. J. M. Hughes - - 13 Nov. '28.
S. R. Streatfeild - - 10 Feb. '29.
C. W. Forester - - 14 May
J. Allen Vigors - - 17 Sept. '30.
W. Amb. Hale - - 25 June
Hen. S. Davis - - 8 Oct.
F. G. Bull - - - 8 Feb. '31.

Ensigns.

James Atty - - - 13 Nov. '28.
Hon. R. Le P. Trench - 15 Jan. '29.
E. H. F. Pocklington *d.* - 10 Feb.
Rich. Twopeny, *d.* - - 26 Feb.
G. Hall, *dep. p.m.* - - 14 May
Hon. J. Forbes, *s.* - - 28 May.
T. N. Kemp - - - 29 Sept.
G. Murray, *d.* - - 25 June '30.
Bryan Palmes, *d.* - - 8 Oct.
Robert Ross, *d.* - - 13 June
Pay. **W.** J. Winterbottom 31 May '21.
lt. - - - 28 Feb. '10.
Ad. G. C. Swan *lt.* - - 18 June '29.
Q.M. J. Morgan - - 1 Jan. '24.
Sur. **W.** E. Gibson - 7 Dec. '09.
A.S. Rich. Tuthill, *M.D.* 18 Jan. '27.
A.S. Tho. Spence - 8 Feb.

Facings Buff.—Lace Gold.

Agents.—Greenwood & Co.

+ Prefixed to a name stands for Companion of the Bath.

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RECORD OF THE 43RD LIGHT INFANTRY.[1]

1866—1881.

1866.

HEADQUARTERS and the Right Wing arrived from New Zealand, in the sailing ship *Silver Eagle*, on the 4th July, and took up quarters at the Anglesea Barracks, Portsmouth, the Left Wing arriving by the *Maori* (sailing ship) three weeks later. The following Officers then belonged to the Regiment:—

Lieut.-Colonel (Commanding).—F. H. Synge.

Major.—F. M. Colvile, C.B. (Brevet Lieut.-Colonel).

Captains.—T. Horan; F. A. Smith, V.C. (Brevet-Major); Hon. A. E. Harris; H. J. Berners; H. A. Brett; S. Crozier; C. H. Hatchell; W. Livesay; H. O. Bateman; H. C. Talbot; G. Garland; D'U. W. F. Blyth.

Lieutenants.—E. Villiers; J. Hogarth; R. M. Tod; A. B. Onslow; St. V. A. Hammick (Adjutant); A. C. Money; H. W. Cuppage; S. P. T. Nicholl (Instructor of Musketry); W. Clark: A. Longley; W. McN. Cairns; J. B. Garland; T. H. Pearson; J. T. O'Brien; T. C. Miller.

Ensigns.—D. T. Brett; D. R. Macqueen; H. T. Collinssplatt; J. C. Carter; R. C. J. Lyons; H. N. E. Sherbrooke; A. C. French; C. C. Pease.

[1] This is intended to be a continuation of Levinge's *Records of the 43rd*, and to bring the history of the Regiment down to the 30th June, 1881, the date on which the old 43rd became the 1st Battalion Oxfordshire Light Infantry. In the next volume of the CHRONICLE we hope to continue Moorsom's *Historical Record of the 52nd*, from 1858 to 1881.—*Ed.*

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Quartermaster.—J. Cooper.

Assistant Surgeon.—R. A. P. Grant.

Paymaster.—Captain H. Morgan.

General S. J. F. Love, K.C.B., having died on the 14th January, 1866, Lieut.-General Sir Robert Garrett, K.C.B., was appointed Colonel of the Regiment.

27*th July.*—Ensign John Shakespeare Langlands, from the 97th Foot (Ensign, 8th May, 1866), was transferred to the Regiment.

14*th September.*—Captain D'U. W. F. Blyth[1] exchanged into the 19th Foot, with Captain George Francis Vesey, who joined the 43rd. [Ensign 19th Foot, 14th April, 1858; Lieut., 24th December, 1858; Captain, 8th May, 1866.][2]

20*th October.*—The Regiment was inspected by Lieut.-General Sir George Butler, K.C.B.

1867.

At the beginning of this year the Regiment received the Snider Rifle.

8*th May.*—Captain Charles Edward Lennox appointed Paymaster.

10*th May.*—Inspection by Lieut.-General Sir George Butler, K.C.B.

10*th June.*—The Regiment, under the command of Lieut.-Colonel Synge, moved by rail to Aldershot, and was brigaded, in the North Camp, under the command of Brigadier-General Sir A. Horsford, K.C.B.

26*th June.*—Ensign D. R. Macqueen promoted Lieutenant in the 75th Foot.

Lord Albert Charles Seymour was appointed to the Regiment as Ensign.

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[1] Captain Blyth died at Rangoon in 1867.

[2] A group of the Officers of the Regiment at the close of 1866 will be found in the CHRONICLE 1900, p. 277.

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21*st August*.—Captain H. C. Talbot retired from the Army.

Lieut. J. Hogarth promoted Captain.

Ensign H. Collinssplatt promoted Lieutenant.

11*th October*.—The Regiment moved from the North Camp to the Permanent Barracks, Aldershot, and was placed in the 3*rd Brigade*, commanded by Major-General George Campbell, C.B., an old 52nd Officer.

12*th October*.—Ensign D. T. Brett retired from the Army.

J. P. de la Poer Beresford appointed Ensign.

13*th October*.—Ralph Basnett Rastell Williamson appointed to the Regiment as Ensign.

24*th December*.—After a lapse of nearly ten years, the Banda and Kirwee Prize Money was paid to the N.C.O's and men of the Regiment. A Sergeant's share was £100, and a Private's share £50. Each man received a month's furlough with his prize money, and was marched down to the railway station at Farnborough. Many men, however, returned within a few days, having spent everything.

During this year Mr. J. P. Clarke joined the Regiment as Bandmaster, and under him the band was soon brought up to the highest state of efficiency.

The Regiment had a very good cricket eleven this year, and won many matches. Among the officers, Captain Hatchell and Lieutenants Onslow and French were brilliant players. Ensign Langlands hunted the Regimental beagles.

1868.[1]

17*th February*.—Captain George Garland retired from the Army after a long and honourable service in the

[1] See Group of Officers, CHRONICLE, 1896, p. 88.

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Regiment of nearly thirty years, for eleven of which he had been a Commissioned Officer. On retirement he was given command of a Company of Invalids at Chelsea Hospital.

21*st March*.—Captain H. J. Berners[1] retired from the Army.

23*rd April*.—The Regiment marched from Aldershot to Farnborough, and proceeded thence by rail to Portsmouth, where it embarked on H.M.S. *Urgent* for the Channel Islands. Three Companies were landed at Alderney, two at Guernsey and Headquarters, and five Companies proceeded to Jersey (Headquarters and two Companies at Fort Regent, two at St. Peter's, and one at Greve-de-Lecq, for Musketry).

15*th May*.—The Regiment was inspected by H. E. Lieut.-General Burke Cuppage.

3*rd June*.—Ensign James Colebrooke Carter retired from the Army.

15*th July*.—Francis Hole Bourne appointed Ensign.

22*nd August*.—Lieut. J. B. Garland retired from the Army.

Ensign R. C. J. Lyons promoted Lieutenant.

8*th*—10*th September*.—The detachments were relieved by Companies from Headquarters.

30*th September*.—Captain the Hon. A. E. Harris retired from the Army.

Lieut. A. B. Onslow promoted Captain.

15*th October*. The Regiment was inspected by Major-General P. M. Grey, C.B., who had succeeded Lieut.-General Burke Cuppage as Lieut.-Governor of Jersey.

28*th October*.—Major Horan retired from the Army with the honorary rank of Lieut.-Colonel.

Lieut. E. Villiers promoted Captain.

[1] Captain Berners died at Pau in 1877.

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Ensign H. N. Sherbrooke promoted Lieutenant.

7th November.—George St. John Colthurst appointed Ensign.

While quartered in the Channel Islands, the officers amused themselves by giving several theatrical performances, which were most successful. Cricket also was much played during the summer months.

1869.

13th January.—William Harcourt Sawyer appointed Ensign.

27th February.—Thomas Egerton Hale appointed Surgeon.

14th April.—Headquarters and 5 Companies embarked in H.M.S. *Orontes*, for Ireland; the remaining Companies followed on the 16th and 18th.[1] Disembarking at Kingston, the Regiment proceeded by rail to the Curragh, which the Headquarter Companies reached on the 26th.

1st May.—Lieut.-Colonel F. H. Synge promoted Colonel.

12th May.—Major-General A. Borton, C.B., commanding the 2nd Infantry Brigade, inspected the Regiment.

12th June.—Lieut. R. C. J. Lyons retired from the Army.

Ensign A. C. French promoted Lieutenant.

William Mathias Lancaster appointed to the Regiment as Ensign.

1st—*12th July.*—The Regiment proceeded on temporary duty (during the Orange anniversaries), to the north of Ireland, and was stationed as follows:—Headquarters and three Companies at Armagh; four Companies at Londonderry; one Company at Monaghan;

[1] See verses in the CHRONICLE, 1882, p. 277

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one at Lurgan; and one at Portadown. With the exception of a slight disturbance at the latter place, the commemorations passed off quietly.

23rd October.—The Regiment moved from the Curragh to Dublin, where it was quartered, under the command of Major-General McMurdo, C.B., as follows:—Headquarters and four Companies in Ship Street Barracks, four Companies at Linen Hall Barracks, with a detachment of two Companies (November) at Pigeon House Fort.

Lieut.-General Sir Robert Garrett, K.C.B., died this year, and Lieut.-General the Hon. Sir Augustus Almeric Spencer, K.C.B., who had formerly served for eighteen years in the 43rd Light Infantry, was appointed Colonel of the Regiment.

1870.

26th February.—Captain E. Villiers retired from the Army.

Lieut. St. V. A. Hammick promoted Captain.

Ensign C. C. Pease promoted Lieutenant.

13th March.—The Depôt of the 52nd Light Infantry arrived from Dover to be attached to the Regiment.

Medals of the Royal Humane Society were granted to Colour-Sergeant Denis Trehy of Captain Onslow's Company, and Private Charles Harman, of Captain Hatchell's Company, for a gallant attempt to rescue Private Campion of Captain Tod's Company, from drowning, at the Pigeon House Fort, Dublin. The following is an extract from a letter from Major-General McMurdo, C.B., commanding the Infantry Brigade, Dublin, on the subject:—

In forwarding the enclosed report of the death of a soldier (Private Campion, 43rd Light Infantry), by drowning, I think it right to bring to special notice the gallant and courageous conduct of Colour-Sergeant

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Denis Trehy and Private Charles Harman, of the same Regiment, who threw themselves into the water, on a dark and cold night, after the drowning man, and at the imminent hazard of their own lives, succeeded in bringing the body to land.

Admiration for the conduct of these gallant men must be my apology for a lengthy minute.

8th May.—The Regiment was inspected by Brigadier-General H. J. Warre, C.B., who had succeeded Major-General McMurdo, C.B., in command of the Infantry Brigade.

23rd May.—The war medals for New Zealand were presented on parade to the Officers, N.C.O.'s, and men of the Regiment.

8th June.—Intimation was received that Her Majesty the Queen was graciously pleased to approve of the words "New Zealand" being borne on the Colours of the Regiment, in commemoration of their services in that country during the years 1863—1866.

Lieut. W. Clark appointed Adjutant.

29th July.—Headquarters and five Companies of the Regiment (under the command of Colonel Synge), together with the Dep't of the 52nd Light Infantry, moved from Ship Street to Richmond Barracks, Dublin.

While in Dublin the Officers of the Regiment started a Regimental Coach, under the management of Lieut. Langlands, who was an excellent whip.

3rd August.—Lieut. C. C. Pease retired from the Army.

Ensign J. S. Langlands promoted Lieutenant.

6th August.—The Regiment moved to Fermoy.

8th August.—Eight companies, under the command of Lieut.-Colonel Colvile, C.B., were sent to Carlisle Fort, Cork Harbour, to be employed on the fortifications. Headquarters, with the band, two Companies, and the 52nd Depôt, remained at Fermoy.

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11*th October*.—The Regiment experienced a great loss by the death of Captain Hatchell, who was accidentally drowned in Cork Harbour, by the upsetting of a boat. His body was found several miles up the coast some days afterwards, and was brought to the Headquarters of the Regiment at Fermoy, where it was interred with Military Honours on the 21st October. Captain Hatchell's death was universally regretted by the Officers and soldiers of the Regiment, who erected to his memory a tombstone in the churchyard at Fermoy, and a Memorial Stall in the garrison church at Portsmouth.

12*th October*.—Lieut. A. C. Money promoted Captain.

18th *October*.—Four Companies moved to Spike Island, two to Haulbowline, and one Company to Rocky Island.

5*th November*.—Ensign W. M. Lancaster retired from the Army.

12*th November*.—Captain R. M. Tod retired from the Army.

Lieut. H. W. Cuppage promoted Captain.

Ensign R. B. R. Williamson promoted Lieutenant.

The Hon. Douglas Sandilands appointed Ensign.

31*st December*.—One company moved to Kanturk.

During the time that the Regiment furnished a detachment at Spike Island, the Officers kept a four-oar sailing gig, chiefly for the purpose of going to and from Queenstown. On one occasion Captain Vesey and Lieutenant Bourne were crossing to Queenstown under sail; and, when about half way across, the boat was suddenly struck by a violent squall, and capsized. With the exception of Captain Vesey, none of the party could swim; but by holding on to the boat and the oars, they managed to keep themselves afloat until rescued by a boat which put off from the Island as soon as the

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accident was observed. The rescuers consisted of prison warders and some soldiers, and the convict crew of the prison boat, which was late in getting out, were much disappointed at missing the chance of a rescue. It was customary to release, or grant a remission of part of the sentence of, any convicts who saved life at sea.

1871.

4th January.—Captain J. Hogarth retired from the Army.

Lieut. S. P. T. Nicholl promoted Captain.

Ensign F. H. Bourne promoted Lieutenant.

1st February.—The Establishment of the Regiment was altered to 40 Corporals and 810 Privates, which was an increase of 250 Privates to the Establishment fixed 11th May, 1867. In consequence of this order a large number of recruits, principally from the Midland counties of England, joined the Regiment during the next few months, being sent over in batches from Bristol to Cork.

About this time the new Valise Equipment was received, and was considered to be a great improvement on the old knapsack.

4th February.—Lieut. H. N. Sherbrooke retired from the Army.

Lieut. Lord A. C. Seymour transferred to the Scots Guards.

Ensign G. St. J. Colthurst promoted Lieutenant.

Joseph Granville Stuart Goff appointed Ensign.

5th February.—James Arthur Strachan appointed Ensign.

11th May.—The Headquarter Companies, and the 52nd Depôt (attached) were inspected by Major-General George Campbell, C.B., commanding the South-Western District.

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During May all the Detachments came in to Fermoy, but the Regiment was concentrated for only three months.

4*th July*.—Lieut. H. Collinssplatt retired from the Army.

5*th July*.—Ensign W. H. Sawyer promoted Lieutenant.

25*th August*.—Headquarters and the 52nd Depôt (attached) moved to Kinsale, whence the Regiment furnished Detachments to Bantry, Skibbereen, Clonakilty, and other places.

20*th September*.—Colonel Synge retired, with the rank of Major-General, after thirty years' service in the Regiment.

Lieut.-Colonel F. M. Colvile, C.B., appointed to the command of the Regiment.

Captain H. A. Brett promoted Major.

Lieut. W. Clark promoted Captain.

Ensign the Hon. D. Sandilands promoted Lieutenant.

2*nd October*.—The Regiment was inspected at Kinsale by Major-General Alan Holdich, C.B., commanding the Cork District.

9*th October*.—The Regiment was inspected by the Right Hon. Lord Sandhurst, G.C.B., G.C.S.I., Commander of the Forces in Ireland.

28*th October*.—Ensign J. G. S. Goff promoted Lieutenant.

Ensign J. A. Strachan promoted Lieutenant.

27*th November*.—By the death of Captain A. B. Onslow the Regiment lost a valuable officer.

30*th November*.—Lieut. A. Longley promoted Captain.

2*nd December*.—Lieut. W. H. Sawyer appointed Adjutant.

30*th December*. - John George Cockburn Curtis and Eustace Munro Heathcote appointed to the Regiment as Sub-Lieutenants.

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1872.

9*th February*.—The Regiment moved to Cork, and furnished numerous Detachments. Those at Skibbereen, Bantry, and Charles Fort rejoined in March, and those at Mill Street and Clonakilty rejoined in May.

21*st April*.—Lieut.-Colonel F. M. Colvile, C.B., promoted Brevet-Colonel.

3*rd May*.—The establishment of the Regiment was altered to:—99 Officers, N.C.O.'s, and Buglers; 40 Corporals, and 780 Privates.

15*th May*.—Lieut. the Hon. D. Sandilands retired from the Army.

26*th June*.—Surgeon Thomas Egerton Hale transferred to the 94th Foot.

James Crosse Johnston appointed to the Regiment as Surgeon.

8*th July*.—The Regiment was inspected by Major-General Alan Holdich, C.B.

Orders were now received to form a Depôt, and prepare for embarkation, in September, for India.

The Regiment, after fifteen years of foreign service (half of which had been spent on Active Service in the Field, including the Kaffir War, the Indian Mutiny Campaign, and the New Zealand War), had been permitted to remain on home service for only six years, of which one year and nine months were passed in England, and the remainder in the Channel Islands and Ireland.

21*st September*.—Captain H. W. Cuppage retired from the Army.

Lieut. W. McN. Cairns promoted Captain.

28*th September*.—The Regiment, under the command of Colonel Colvile, C.B., embarked, at Queenstown, in H.M. Troopship *Jumna*, for Cannanore, East Indies. Strength:—3 Field Officers, 6 Captains, 7 Subalterns,

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5 Staff, 41 Sergeants, 14 Buglers, 827 Rank and File, 88 Women, and 87 Children.

The following Officers were serving in the 43rd Light Infantry at this time:—

Colonel (commanding).—F. M. Colvile, C.B.

Majors.—F. A. Smith, V.C.; H. A. Brett.

Captains.—S. Crozier; W. Livesay; H. O. Bateman (*Depôt*); G. F. Vesey; St. V. A. Hammick; A. C. Money; S. P. T. Nicholl; W. Clark; A. Longley (*Depôt*); W. McN. Cairns.

Lieutenants.—T. H. Pearson (*Depôt*); J. T. O'Brien; T. C. Miller; A. C. French (*Instructor of Musketry*); J. S. Langlands (*Depôt*); R. B. R. Williamson; F. H. Bourne; G. St. J. Colthurst; W. H. Sawyer (*Adjutant*); J. G. S. Goff; J. A. Strachan; E. M. Heathcote; J. G. C. Curtis.

Quartermaster.—J. Cooper.

Paymaster.—F. J. Mylius.[1]

Surgeon-Major.—J. C. Johnston.

Assistant-Surgeon.—H. J. W. Barrow.

The Depôt was left in Cork attached to the 2nd Battalion 7th Royal Fusiliers.

5th October.—Francis Hugh Plowden was appointed Sub-Lieutenant, from the Royal Military College.

9th October.—The *Jumna* called at Malta, where the 52nd Light Infantry was at the time stationed. The Governor of Malta granted permission to the Sergeants of the 43rd to land from the troopship for the purpose of being entertained at the 52nd Sergeants' Mess. The Officers of the 43rd also received the greatest hospitality from the Officers of the 52nd; and as the ship left the harbour next morning, the 52nd lined their ramparts.

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[1] Succeeded C. E. Lennox, who was transferred to the 61st Foot. Gazette, 5th October, 1872.

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Both bands played, and the Officers and men of the two Regiments cheered vociferously.

Surgeon R. A. P. Grant was transferred to the Staff.

Robert Turner appointed to the Regiment as Assistant-Surgeon.

19*th October*.—Walter Francis Courtenay Chichele Plowden was appointed Sub-Lieutenant in the Regiment.

1*st November*.—After an uneventful voyage the Regiment arrived off the Malabar Coast. Two companies were this day disembarked at Calicut, Captain W. Livesay's to be stationed there, and Captain G. F. Vesey's to furnish a detachment at Malliapoorum, some 30 miles inland.

2*nd November*.—Headquarters and six Companies disembarked at Cannanore, and were placed under the command of Brigadier-General C. Cooke, commanding Malabar and Canara. The Regiment relieved the 89th Regiment, which marched to Bangalore next day.

Lieut. William Hastings Sim transferred to the Regiment from the 10th Foot. [He was appointed Ensign 94th Foot, 22nd March, 1871; transferred to the 10th Foot, 15th April, 1871; Lieut. 23rd October, 1871.]

Lieut. Molyneux Capel Spottiswoode transferred to the Regiment from the 53rd Foot. [He joined the 53rd as Ensign 8th July, 1868; Lieutenant 53rd, 28th October, 1871.]

23*rd November*.—Lieut. Arthur Fanshawe W. Royle transferred to the Regiment from the 31st Foot. [Ensign 31st Foot 30th May, 1867; promoted Lieutenant 31st, 30th June, 1869.]

Major H. A. Brett was this year called to the Bar (Middle Temple).

Early this year Captain Nicholl, Lieut. Miller, and about 100 weakly men of all ranks were sent to the

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Convalescent Depôt at Wellington, Neilgherry Hills, for twelve months.

1873.

12*th February*.—Lieut. G. St. J. Colthurst retired from the Army.

26*th February*.—Sub-Lieut. Percy Temple Rivett-Carnac was transferred to the 43rd from the 61st Foot, in which Regiment his first appointment dated 3rd July, 1872.

1*st March*. — Surgeon J. C. Johnston promoted Surgeon-Major.

30*th April*.—Captain H. O. Bateman retired from the Army.

Lieut. T. H. Pearson promoted Captain.

8*th June*.—Captain Vesey, commanding the Detachment at Malliapoorum, was called out in aid of the Civil Power against a band of Moplah fanatics. These men had committed a murder, and had attacked and taken possession of a Nair's house at Kolatore, which they decided to defend. The Detachment having surrounded the house, the magistrate called on the Moplahs to surrender. This they refused to do, and soon afterwards rushed out and attacked the troops with spears and swords. In self-defence the soldiers were forced to fire, with the result that of the ten unfortunate fanatics nine were killed and one severely wounded. Of the 43rd three men were wounded by sword cuts, Private Charles Rogers severely, and Privates Thomas Hayes and Charles Marden slightly.

For this service Captain Vesey and his subaltern, Lieut. Williamson, received the thanks of the Government of Madras "for the energy and promptitude with which they acted on the emergency, and so completely quelled the disturbance on the first day of its existence.

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The importance of this result to the peace of the country cannot be over-estimated, and the value of the services rendered deserves the fullest acknowledgment."

3rd July.—Sub-Lieut. P. T. Rivett-Carnac promoted Lieutenant.

27th August.—Lieut. Ellison T. Charles Newton Marten transferred to the Regiment from the 94th Foot. [Sub-Lieutenant 94th, 10th January, 1872.]

During September the Regimental Rifle Team, in charge of Captain A. C. Money, proceeded to Bangalore, for the Meeting of the Southern India Rifle Association.

18th October.—Lieut. J. T. O'Brien promoted Captain.

23rd October.—Captain W. Clark's Company proceeded on detachment duty to Malliapoorum, in relief of Captain Vesey's Company.

At the same time Captain Money's Company relieved Captain Livesay's at Calicut.

12th November.—Henry Arthur Littledale appointed to the Regiment as Sub-Lieutenant.

Francis Arthur Bouverie Talbot appointed to the Regiment as Lieutenant, from the Militia.

1st December.—Captain W. McN. Cairns retired from the Army.

2nd December. The Regiment was inspected by Brigadier-General Cooke.

11th December.—Headquarters and four Companies marched from Cannanore to Bangalore, to take part in a Camp of Exercise.

During this year the men of the Regiment suffered considerably from fever, and several deaths occurred—principally among young soldiers.

The Officers of the Regiment commenced to play polo,[1] and held regular Race Meetings, Lieut. Miller

[1] See CHRONICLE 1892, p. 279.

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presenting a handsome Challenge Cup to be run for annually by polo ponies.

1874.

2nd January.—The Headquarter Companies arrived at Bangalore, and took part in the manœuvres at the Camp of Exercise.

20th January.—The Headquarter Companies commenced the return march from Bangalore, arriving at Cannanore on the 22nd February.

23rd February.—Lieutenant Robert Eccles appointed to the Regiment, on transfer from the 14th Foot.

1st May.—Quartermaster Joseph Cooper died at Hastings (England). The following appeared in Regimental Orders :—

The Commanding Officer much regrets to have to announce to the Regiment the death of Quartermaster J. Cooper. In giving expression to the regret of Colonel Colvile, C.B., for the loss the Regiment has sustained in the death of this promising officer, he has only to add his belief that this feeling is shared by all ranks, whose highest respect and esteem Quartermaster Cooper gained while serving in the Regiment twenty-one years, during the latter nine of which he proved himself a valuable Staff Officer. The Officers of the Regiment will be pleased to wear mourning for one month from this date.

2nd June.—Lieutenant A. F. W. Royle retired from the Army.

11th July.—Sub-Lieut. Eustace Edward Melville Lawford transferred to the 43rd from the 20th Foot. [Sub-Lieut. 9th August, 1873.]

4th August.—The establishment of the Regiment was ordered to be as follows :—4 Field Officers; 8 Captains; 17 Subalterns; 2 Staff; 49 Sergeants; 17 Buglers; 40 Corporals; and 780 Privates.

10th October.—Sergeant-Major Charles Costeloe[1] promoted Quartermaster.

[1] His portrait will be found on page 246, CHRONICLE 1896.

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Sickness still continued in the Regiment, and by the 31st December 35 men had died since the 43rd landed in India.

1875.

5th February.—The Regiment, under the Command of Colonel Colvile, C.B., was inspected by Brigadier-General A. T. Cadell, Commanding Malabar and Canara.

11th February.—Edward Esmé Forbes, and George Herbert Prichard appointed to the Regiment as Sub-Lieutenants.

During this month the detachments at Calicut and Malliapoorum were relieved by Captain Longley's and Captain Hammick's Companies respectively, and in March a draft of 34 men was received from the Regimental Depôt at Cork (where it was attached to the 35th Regiment).

10th March.—Lieut. Arthur George Burn was transferred to the Regiment from the 69th Foot.

1st April.—Lieut. T. C. Miller promoted Captain.

1st June.—The first Annual Dinner took place in London.[1]

1st September.—Lieut. A. C. French promoted Captain.

9th September.—Colonel Colvile, C.B., proceeded to England on leave, pending retirement on half pay, and was succeeded in the temporary command of the Regiment by Lieut.-Colonel F. A. Smith, V.C. The following appeared in Regimental Orders:—

Colonel Colvile, being about to retire on half-pay, after a service of upwards of 25 years in the honoured ranks of the 43rd Light Infantry, desires to offer his sincere thanks to the Officers and Non-commissioned Officers, who have so ably supported him in maintaining the discipline

[1] See CHRONICLE 1892, page 164.

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of the Regiment during the four years he has held command. Colonel Colvile wishes all ranks farewell, with true regret, and need hardly add the keen interest and pride he will ever take in the future career of a Regiment with whose soldiers he has been so long and happily associated.

10*th November*.—Regimental Headquarters and three Companies proceeded to Beypore to await the arrival from Bombay of H.R.H. the Prince of Wales.

26*th November*.—Two more companies having meanwhile joined Headquarters at Beypore, Headquarters and four Companies proceeded by rail to Bellary, there to be stationed. Captain W. Clark's Company, with Lieuts. F. H. Plowden and E. T. C. N. Marten, and the Band, remained at Beypore, to act as Guard of Honour to H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, on his arrival.

28*th November*.—The Regiment arrived at Bellary, and relieved the 48th Regiment, by whom the Officers and men of the 43rd were most hospitably entertained.

1*st December*.—Colonel Colvile, C.B., retired on half-pay.

Lieut.-Colonel F. A. Smith, V.C., appointed to the Command of the Regiment.

Captain S. Crozier promoted Major.

Lieut. J. S. Langlands promoted Captain.

8*th December*.—The Guard of Honour (under Captain W. Clark), proceeded to Trichinopoly, to which place H.R.H. the Prince of Wales had gone direct, instead of landing at Beypore. After accompanying His Royal Highness to Erode, the Band and Guard of Honour rejoined the Regiment at Bellary.

18*th December*.—Lieut. Alfred William George Gaussen was appointed to the Regiment, from the Militia.

27*th December*.—The whole Regiment was concentrated at Bellary.

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Three young Officers died this year, viz:—Lieut. Heathcote, on the 15th August; Lieut. Sim, at Cannanore, on the 26th October; and Lieut. Spottiswoode, at Metapollium, on the 1st November.

1876.

19*th January*.—The Regiment was inspected by Brigadier-General W. G. Owen.

12*th February*.—Arthur Reginald Duncan and Gordon Hugh Lumsden, appointed to the Regiment as Sub-Lieutenants.

Lieut. Thomas Patrick Geoghegan was transferred to the Regiment from the 56th Foot.

The Depôt was now attached to the 53rd Regiment, which regiment, under the new system, was linked with the 43rd, and the Depôts of the two Corps were to be united as a Brigade Depôt, at Shrewsbury, as soon as barracks could be built. Colonel F. M. Colvile, C.B., was appointed to the command of the Brigade Depôt.

31*st May*.—Lieut. H. A. Littledale was transferred to the 45th Foot.

Captain A. C. French exchanged to the 87th Fusiliers with Captain William Horace Wilson, who joined the 43rd. [Captain Wilson joined the 7th Royal Fusiliers as Ensign, 2nd December, 1863; Lieut. 7th Royal Fusiliers, 30th March, 1867; transferred to the 87th Fusiliers, 15th July, 1868; Captain 87th, 20th October, 1871].

19*th June*.—Captain W. Livesay promoted Major.

Lieut. R. B. R. Williamson promoted Captain.

29*th August*.—Sub-Lieut. Augustus Edward Hobart, R.M. College Unattached List, appointed to the Regiment as Sub-Lieutenant, but to do duty as a direct Probationer for the Indian Staff Corps.

6*th September*.—Lieut. Reginald Whitworth Porter

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appointed to the Regiment as Lieutenant from the Militia.

11*th September*.—William Sutherland Widdicombe appointed to the Regiment as Sub-Lieutenant.

29*th November*.—Lieut. Horace Augustus Terry appointed to the Regiment as Lieutenant from the Militia.

1877.

17*th January*.—Sub-Lieut. Augustus Ferryman Mockler, R.M. College Unattached List, appointed to the Regiment as Sub-Lieutenant, but to do duty as a direct Probationer for the Indian Staff Corps. [First Commission dated 3rd May, 1876.]

28*th February*.—The Regiment was inspected at Bellary by Brigadier-General F. G. Kempster.

11*th April*.—Sub-Lieut. A. E. Hobart, Probationer Indian Staff Corps, died at Bangalore. He had never joined the 43rd.

27*th July*.—Lieut. F. A. B. Talbot appointed Adjutant, *vice* Lieut. W. H. Sawyer.

30*th July*.—Martini-Henry Rifles were issued to the Regiment in place of Snider Rifles.

7*th August*.—Colonel Hugh Rowlands, V.C., C.B., 34th Regiment, took over temporary command of the Regiment from Lieut.-Colonel F. A. Smith, V.C., who proceeded on leave to England, pending retirement.

During September the Regimental representatives were very successful at the Meeting of the Southern India Rifle Association, at Bangalore. Captain Williamson was the Champion Shot at the Meeting, and Lieut. A. G. Burn, Sergeants Ulyett and Smith, Lance-Corporal Liebermann, and Bugler Jobson won many prizes. Nearly Rs. 3,000, as well as the *Bangalore Cup* and several handsome trophies for the Officers' and

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Sergeants' Messes, were brought away by the Regiment.[1]

1*st October*.—Major H. A. Brett promoted Brevet-Lt.-Colonel.

28*th November*.—Lieut.-Colonel Hugh Stewart Cochrane, V.C., 7th Royal Fusiliers, took over temporary Command of the Regiment from Colonel Rowlands, V.C., with a view to appointment to the Command on the retirement of Lieut.-Colonel F. A. Smith, V.C.

19*th December*.—Captain T. H. Pearson was transferred to the 106th Foot.

At the beginning of the year the 43rd Depôt, attached to the 53rd Regiment, was stationed at Birr, Ireland. In May the 53rd, together with the 43rd Depôt, moved to the Channel Islands, Headquarters 53rd in Fort Regent, St. Heliers, two Companies of the 53rd and the 43rd Depôt at St. Peters.

1878.

2*nd February*.—Lieut.-Colonel F. A. Smith, V.C., retired from the Army.

4*th*–7*th February*.—The Regiment moved from Bellary to Fort St. George, Madras, in two divisions.

Two Companies remained at Bellary, to await the arrival of the 13th Light Infantry from Malta. When subsequently relieved by the 13th Light Infantry, the two Companies proceeded on detachment to Trichinopoly.

12*th February*.—Sub-Lieut. A. R. Duncan promoted Lieutenant.

16*th February*.—Lieut.-Colonel Hugh Stewart Cochrane, V.C., was transferred from the 7th Royal Fusiliers and appointed to the command of the Regiment, *vice* Lieut.-Colonel F. A. Smith, V.C., retired.

[1] See photograph of Regimental Team, CHRONICLE 1904, p. 208; and CHRONICLE 1894, p. 137.

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[Colonel Cochrane's previous services were as follows:—Ensign, 86th Foot, 13th April, 1849; Lieutenant, 86th Foot, 15th October, 1852; Captain, 16th Foot, 24th August, 1858; exchanged to 7th Royal Fusiliers, 21st March, 1859; Major, 7th Royal Fusiliers, 25th October, 1871; Brevet Lieut.-Colonel, 7th January, 1874. Served in the Indian Mutiny, 1857–9, including the actions at the Betwa, Jhansi, Koonch, and before Calpee, as well as in the pursuit of Tantia Topee and Ferozeshah. Several times mentioned in despatches for gallant conduct. Medal with Clasp. Awarded the VICTORIA CROSS for gallant conduct at the battle of the Betwa, where he had three horses shot under him, and was specially brought to notice in the despatch of Sir Hugh Rose, K.C.B. Wounded at the Fort of Chandaisse, 17th March, 1858. He also served in 1863 in the Umbeyla Campaign (N.W. Frontier of India). Medal and Clasp.]

13*th March.*—Lieut. F. H. Bourne promoted Captain.

20*th March.*—Paul Treby Clark appointed to the Regiment, as 2nd Lieutenant, from the Militia.

During the summer the 53rd Regiment, with the 43rd Depôt attached, moved to Aldershot, and was quartered in the North Camp, the Depôt Companies finding themselves in the Lines which had been occupied by the 43rd in 1867, and brigaded with the 52nd Light Infantry and the 1st Rifle Brigade (then commanded by H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught). The three units of the old Light Division were thus represented in the same Brigade.

1*st May.*—George Stewart Kerrich and Alexander Hugh Dobbs appointed to the Regiment, as 2nd Lieutenants.

25*th May.*—John Hanbury-Williams and William H. M. Stewart appointed to the Regiment, as 2nd Lieutenants.

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14*th September*.—Gerald Francis Mockler appointed to the Regiment, as 2nd Lieutenant, from the Militia.

20*th October*.—Lieut. W. H. Sawyer promoted Captain.

4*th December*.—Henry Robert Stapleton Cotton appointed to the Regiment, as 2nd Lieutenant.

31*st December*.—Captain G. F. Vesey promoted Brevet-Major.

1879.

1*st January*.—The Regiment, under the command of Lieut.-Colonel H. Stewart Cochrane, V.C., was quartered at Fort St. George, Madras, with a detachment at Trichinopoly.

22*nd January*. — Frederick C. W. Rideout and Llewelyn J. Howell appointed to the Regiment as 2nd Lieutenants.

During February the Regimental Dramatic Club gave several excellent performances.[1]

6*th March*.—Quartermaster Costeloe, having exchanged to the 56th Foot, with Quartermaster C. V. Leach, the latter was transferred to the Regiment, as Quartermaster. [His first commission as Quartermaster was dated 6th November, 1867.]

10*th March*.—Consequent on the disturbed state of Upper Burmah, and the possibility of trouble with King Thebaw, the Regiment was ordered to proceed to Rangoon, and thence to the frontier of British Burma, embarking at Madras in the S.S. *Mecca*.

14th *March*.—The Regiment arrived at Rangoon, and encamped on the Gymkhana Ground.

21*st March*.—The Regiment embarked on the river steamer *Yan-keen-toun* (towing flats) for transport up the Irrawaddy to Thayetmyo, which was reached on the

[1] See CHRONICLE, 1904, p. 209.

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26th. A wing of the 44th Regiment and the 89th Regiment were found there.

3rd *June*.—A Detachment of three Companies was sent to Tayrangoon (Alanmyo) across the river.

3*rd July*.—Brevet-Major Vesey's Company went into cholera camp, at Tamagyaw.

In the early part of this year the Regiment received a large draft from England. Lieut. Goff was in command of the draft, and 2nd Lieut. L. J. Howell arrived by the same troopship, to join the Regiment on first appointment.

During the summer a limited number of Reserve men were allowed to rejoin the Colours in England. About twenty men from the Reserve rejoined at the 43rd Depôt.

In September the Regimental Rifle Team proceeded to Bangalore for the meeting of the Southern India Rifle Association, and succeeded in carrying off the *Bangalore Cup*, and a number of other valuable prizes.[1]

The death, this year, of Captain T. C. Miller was much regretted by all ranks of the Regiment.

1880.

January 29*th and* 31*st*.—The Regimental Race Meeting was held at Thayetmyo.

25*th February*.—Edward L. Holloway appointed to the Regiment, as 2nd Lieutenant.

In March the Left Wing (A, B, E, G Companies), under the command of Major W. Livesay, proceeded by route march across the Pegu Yoma Hills to Tounghoo, there to be stationed.

Headquarters and the Right Wing remained at Thayetmyo, furnishing a detachment to Tayrangoon (Alanmyo).

A draft of 180 of all ranks, under the command of

[1] See CHRONICLE, 1894, p. 138.

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Captain A. C. Money, which had arrived from England in H.M.'s Troopship *Jumna*, joined the Regiment at Thayetmyo.

19*th July*.—Sub-Lieut. A. F. Mockler, having resigned his probationership for the Indian Staff Corps, joined the Regiment, at Thayetmyo.

11*th August*.—Henry L. B. Acton appointed to the Regiment, as 2nd Lieutenant.

20*th September*.—The Alanmyo detachment rejoined Headquarters.

10*th November*.—The Regiment received with deep regret the news of the death, in Scotland, on the 5th October, of Captain F. H. Bourne.

1881.

The Amateurs of the Regiment gave several Dramatic Performances, both at Thayetmyo and at Tounghoo, at the beginning of this year.[1]

22*nd January*.—Richard Henry Dugdale Thring appointed to the Regiment, as 2nd Lieutenant.

24*th March*.—Captain A. C. Money, Lieut. G. F. Mockler, and 2nd Lieut. F. C. W. Rideout were ordered to proceed from Thayetmyo, to join the Left Wing at Tounghoo, Captain Money to relieve Major Livesay, who had been appointed to command the Convalescent Depôt at Wellington, Neilgherry Hills.

16*th April*.—Quartermaster Leach died of inflammation of the brain, and was buried, with military honours, next day.

24*th April*.—A draft, under the command of Captain J. A. Strachan and 2nd Lieut. R. H. D. Thring, arrived from England.

In *June* a letter was received from the War Office, forwarding a Medal of the Royal Humane Society which

[1] See CHRONICLE, 1904, p. 210.

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had been awarded to Lieut. R. Eccles of the Regiment, "for his gallant conduct in jumping overboard at night into the River Irrawaddy, and saving the life of a servant."

30th June.—On this day the Number of the Regiment was officially abolished. The following Officers then belonged to the Regiment:—

Lieut.-Colonel.—H. S. Cochrane, V.C. (Brevet Colonel), on sick leave.

Majors.—H. A. Brett, *p.s.c.* (employed on the Staff, Brevet Lieut.-Colonel); S. Crozier (in temporary command of the Regiment); W. Livesay (commanding Convalescent Depôt, Wellington).

Captains.—G. F. Vesey (Brevet Major); St. V. A. Hammick, *p.s.c.* (employed on the Staff); A. C. Money; S. P. T. Nicholl (Depôt, England); W. Clark; J. T. O'Brien; J. S. Langlands (Adjutant of Auxiliary Forces); W. H. Wilson; R. B. R. Williamson; H. Bowen; J. A. Strachan; O. W. De Satgé-de-Thoren, J. G. C. Curtis.

Lieutenants.—F. H. Plowden (Instructor of Musketry); P. T. Rivett-Carnac; F. A. B. Talbot (Adjutant); G. H. Pritchard (Depôt, England); R. Eccles; R. W. Porter; H. A. Terry (Depôt, England); A. F. Mockler; P. T. Clark; G. S. Kerrich (Prob. Indian Staff Corps); J. Hanbury-Williams (Depôt, England); W. H. M. Stewart (Prob. Indian Staff Corps); A. H. Dobbs (Prob. Indian Staff Corps); G. F. Mockler.

2nd Lieutenants.—H. R. S. Cotton; F. C. W. Rideout; L. J. Howell; E. L. Holloway; H. L. B. Acton; R. H. D. Thring.

Paymaster.—Captain J. S. Brereton (Army Pay Dept.).

Quartermaster.—*Vacant.*

It is, perhaps, worthy of note that only eight of the above Officers were serving with the Regiment in 1866.

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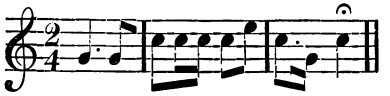
52ND BUGLE CALLS.

REGIMENTAL CALL.

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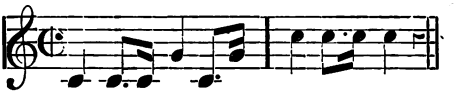
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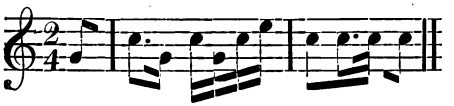
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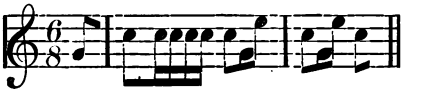
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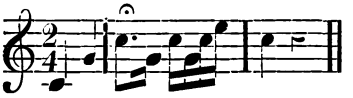
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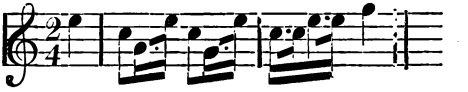
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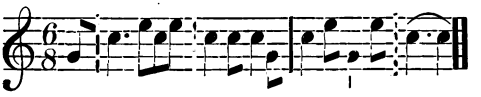
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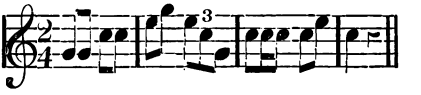
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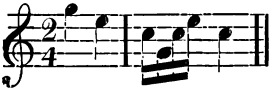
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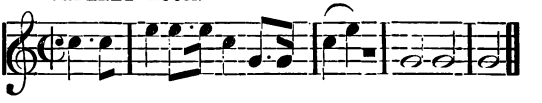
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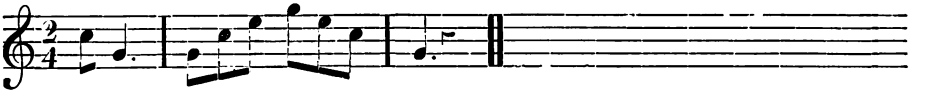
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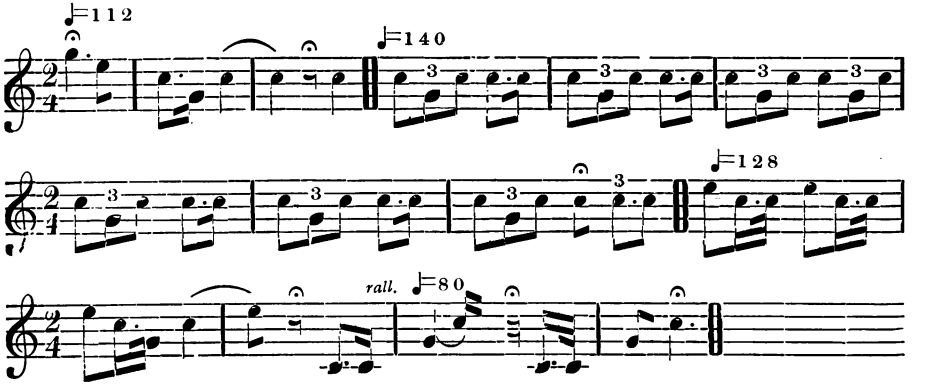

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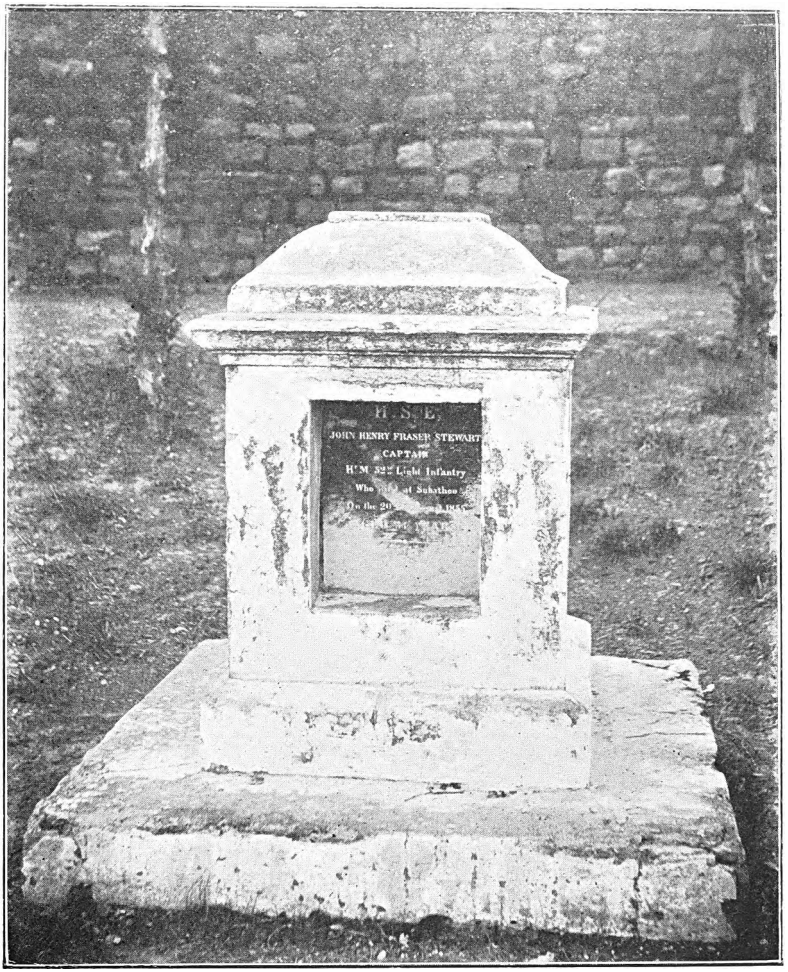

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NORTH-WEST FRONTIER OF INDIA MEDAL ROLL.

2ND BATTALION OXFORDSHIRE LIGHT INFANTRY.

Reg. No.	Rank.	Name.	Clasps.		Remarks.
			Punjab Frontier, 1897–8.	Tirah, 1897–8.	
—	Lt.-Colonel -	Plowden, F. H. - -	1	1	W'nd'd 30.12.97
—	Major -	Eccles, R. - -	1	1	
—	,, -	Porter, R. W. - -	1	1	
—	,, -	Mockler. G. F. - -	1	1	
—	Captain -	Fanshawe, R. - -	1	1	
—	,, -	Davies, H. R. - -	1	1	
—	,, -	White, E. D. - -	1	1	
—	,, -	Parr, C. - - -	1	1	W'nd'd 30.12.97
—	,, -	Childers, E. M. -	1	1	
—	,, -	Pearson, C. C. -	1	1	
—	,, -	Owen, R. C. R. - -	1	1	W'nd'd 30.12.97
—	Lieutenant -	Powys, J. L - -	1	1	Decd. 11.12.97
—	,, -	Darell Brown, H. F. -	1	1	
—	,, -	Watt, R. E. - -	1	1	
—	,, -	Wilkie, C. J. - -	1	1	
—	,, -	Napier, D. R. - -	1	1	
—	,, -	Hamilton, K. R. -	1	1	
—	Lt. and Adj.	Feilden, R. M. - -	1	1	
—	Lieutenant -	Marriott - Dodington, W.	1	1	
—	,, -	Carter, L. J. - -	1	1	
—	,, -	Trench, H. W. B. -	1	1	Decd. 29.1.98
—	,, -	Salkeld, R. E. - -	1	1	
—	2nd Lieut. -	Fitzgerald, J. G. -	1	1	Decd. 22.12. 97
—	Lieutenant -	Clayton, E. R. - -	1	1	
—	,, -	Cardwell, C. A . -	1	1	
—	2nd Lieut. -	Hay, C. J. B. - -	1	1	Indian Unattached List.
—	,, -	Frith, C. H. - -	1	1	
—	,, -	Ward, L. E. S. - -	1	1	
—	Lt. & Qr. Mr.	King, T. - - -	1	1	
—	Sur.-Major -	Reid. J. M. - -	1	1	Army Medical Staff.
—	Sur.-Captain	Keatley, J. - -	1	–	
—	Sur.-Lieut. -	Smith. L. F. - -	1	–	
—	Asst.-Surg. -	Winckler, P. A. -	1	1	Indian Medical Staff.
—	,,	Duckworth, A. R. -	1	–	
1150	Sgt.-Major -	Dempsey, H. H. -	1	1	Dangerously wounded 30.12.97.

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North-West Frontier of India Medal Roll.—*cont.*

Reg. No.	Rank.	Name.	Clasps.		Remarks.
			Punjab Frontier, 1897-8.	Tirah, 1897-8.	
1018	Sergt.-Major	Fergusson, A.	1	1	
3427	Private	Abel, A.	1	1	
4752	,,	Abery, J.	1	1	
5281	,,	Abrahart, J.	1	–	
4267	,,	Abram, W.	1	1	
5198	,,	Adams, E.	1	–	
4484	,,	Adams, J.	1	1	
3674	,,	Adkins, R.	1	–	
4412	,,	Aishfield, W.	1	1	
3640	,,	Alder, G.	1	1	
3834	Lance-Corpl.	Alder, T.	1	1	
3595	Sergeant	Alderman, G.	1	1	
4909	Private	Aldridge, G.	1	1	
3297	Lance-Sergt.	Aldridge, J.	1	1	
3432	Private	Alexander, H.	1	1	
3534	,,	Alexander, W.	1	1	
3312	,,	Allen, J.	1	1	
4770	,,	Allen, J.	1	1	
3965	Corporal	Allnutt, H.	1	1	
5256	Private	Andrews, J.	1	–	
3466	Lance-Corpl.	Andrews, T.	1	1	
4933	Private	Annetts, W.	1	1	
3736	Corporal	Annison, R. W.	1	1	
4439	Private	Archer, A.	1	1	
5202	,,	Archer, G.	1	–	
4802	,,	Arlett, G.	1	1	
4003	Lance-Corpl.	Arnall, E.	1	1	
4507	Private	Ash, W. J.	1	1	
3328	,,	Ashby, G.	1	–	
4094	,,	Avenall, F.	1	–	
4884	,,	Avery, J.	1	1	
5148	,,	Ayres, W.	1	–	
4701	,,	Bailey, H.	1	1	
4283	,,	Bailey, W.	1	1	
3870	,,	Baker, G.	1	1	
4438	,,	Baker, J.	1	1	
5240	,,	Baldwin, G.	1	–	
5299	Lance-Corpl.	Bantock, A.	1	–	
4040	Private	Barefoot, H.	1	1	
3750	,,	Barnes, A.	1	1	
5016	,,	Barnes, F.	1	1	
5204	Lance-Corpl.	Barnett, R.	1	–	
3867	Private	Barrett, J.	1	–	
3566	,,	Barrett, T.	1	1	
3907	Corporal	Barry, J.	1	1	
5624	Private	Barry, T.	1	1	
2301	,,	Bartlett, E.	1	1	
4425	,,	Barton, J.	1	1	
3571	Lance-Corpl.	Baseley, T.	1	1	
4074	Private	Batchellier, G.	1	1	
3994	,,	Bates, H.	1	1	

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NORTH-WEST FRONTIER OF INDIA MEDAL ROLL.—*cont.*

Reg. No.	Rank.	Name.	Clasps.		Remarks.
			Punjab Frontier 1897-8.	Tirah, 1897-8.	
4670	Private	Batts, A.	1	1	
3802	,,	Batts, F.	1	1	
4304	,,	Batts, G.	1	1	
3693	,,	Baughan, W.	1	1	
3904	,,	Baines, G.	1	1	
5195	,,	Bazeley, J. K.	1	–	
2822	,,	Beacham, G.	1	1	
3565	Lance-Corpl.	Beale, J. W.	1	–	
4919	Private	Beckett, H.	1	1	
3386	Bugler	Beckett, H.	1	1	
4792	Private	Beckley, A.	1	1	
4973	,,	Beechey, A.	1	1	
4519	,,	Beere, J.	1	1	
4988	,,	Belham, J. J.	1	1	
3482	Lance-Corpl.	Bell, W.	1	1	Killed in action 30.12.97.
4177	Private	Bennell, H.	1	1	
3847	,,	Bennett, J.	1	1	
4969	,,	Bennett, S.	1	1	
3574	,,	Berry, J.	1	1	
4862	,,	Berry, C.	1	1	
4872	,,	Berwick, A.	1	1	
4144	,,	Best, A. E.	1	–	
4974	,,	Betterton, W.	1	1	Severely w'nd'd 30.12.97.
4799	Lance-Corpl.	Betts, E.	1	1	
4687	Bugler	Betts, A	1	1	
4474	Private	Betts, F.	1	1	
4867	,,	Betts, J.	1	1	
4193	,,	Bewley, A. G.	1	1	
3939	Lance-Corpl.	Bidwell, J.	1	1	
4450	Private	Birch, C.	1	–	
3726	Lance-Corpl.	Birchmore, E. J.	1	1	
4048	Private	Bird, E.	1	1	
5200	,,	Bishop, C.	1	–	
3628	,,	Bishop, G.	1	1	
4665	Lance-Corpl.	Bishop, T.	1	1	
3852	Private	Bissett, S.	1	1	
3615	,,	Bissoni, A.	1	–	
4934	,,	Blackwell, J.	1	–	
3856	Lance-Corpl.	Bland, W.	1	1	
5061	Private	Bliss, T.	1	1	
5039	,,	Bliss, W.	1	1	
5052	,,	Bond, G.	1	1	
3945	,,	Booker, C.	1	1	
4299	,,	Boiling, E.	1	1	
3924	Corporal	Bond, A.	1	1	
4803	Private	Boswell, A.	1	1	
5262	,,	Boughton, P.	1	–	
4281	Corporal	Boulter, C. H.	1	..	
4975	Private	Boulter, R.	1	–	
4352	,,	Bowden, T.	1	–	
5303	,,	Bowdrey, G.	1	–	
4160	,,	Bowen, E.	1	1	
4918	,,	Bowerman, H.	1	1	

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North-West Frontier of India Medal Roll.—*cont.*

Reg. No.	Rank.	Name.	Clasps.		Remarks.
			Punjab Frontier, 1897–8.	Tirah, 1897–8.	
5232	Private	Bowers, A. E.	1	–	
2679	,,	Bowers, C.	1	1	
5034	,,	Bowles, F.	1	1	
4319	,,	Boxall, A.	1	–	
4430	,,	Brackley, J.	1	1	
5182	,,	Brackley, J.	1	–	
5123	,,	Bradbury, J.	1	–	
4306	,,	Brain, A.	1	1	
3805	,,	Brewer, F.	1	1	
4510	Lance-Corpl.	Brewerton, W.	1	1	
3829	,,	Bridge, H.	1	1	
5014	Private	Bridges, T.	1	1	
5328	,,	Bridges, J. W.	1	–	
756	Sergeant	Bridgewater, A.	1	1	
3475	Bugler	Bridgewater, A.	1	1	
4559	Private	Bright, A.	1	–	
3838	,,	Bristow, E.	1	1	
3585	Lance-Corpl.	Broadis, F. L. B.	1	1	
3679	Private	Brooker, W.	1	1	
4652	,,	Brooks, F.	1	1	
3557	,,	Brooks, G.	1	1	
3814	Lance-Corpl.	Brooks, J.	1	1	
3577	Private	Brown, A.	1	1	
4899	,,	Brown, A.	1	1	
3809	,,	Brown, C.	1	–	
5112	Lance-Corpl.	Brown, G.	1	1	
4222	Private	Brown, G.	1	1	
4573	,,	Brown, J.	1	1	
3501	,,	Brown, H.	1	1	
4435	,,	Brown, R.	1	–	
4348	Lance-Corpl.	Brown, T.	1	–	
4900	Private	Brownjohn, A.	1	1	
4091	Lance-Corpl.	Bryant, E.	1	1	
4935	Private	Bryant, W.	1	1	
3380	,,	Buck, H.	1	–	
5030	,,	Buckingham, F.	1	1	
3310	,,	Buckingham, G.	1	–	
4977	,,	Buckingham, G.	1	–	
4486	,,	Bunce, C.	1	1	
4845	,,	Burns, W.	1	1	
3862	,,	Burroughs, G.	1	1	
3861	,,	Burroughs, H.	1	1	
4150	,,	Burton, E.	1	1	
2866	Sergeant	Butler, J.	1	1	
4861	Private	Butler, E.	1	1	
3463	,,	Butler, G.	1	1	
3689	,,	Butler, J.	1	1	
5018	,,	Butler, J.	1	1	
4952	,,	Butler, W.	1	1	Killed in action 30.12.97
3690	,,	Callaghan, H.	1	–	
4213	Lance Corpl.	Callarde, E.	1	1	
5083	Private	Callis, F.	1	–	

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NORTH-WEST FRONTIER OF INDIA MEDAL ROLL.—*cont.*

Reg. No.	Rank.	Name.	Clasps.		Remarks.
			Punjab Frontier, 1897-8.	Tirah, 1897-8.	
5162	Private	Camden, A. E.	1	–	
4691	,,	Camden, J.	1	1	
4796	,,	Campbell, A.	1	1	
3971	,,	Campion, C.	1	1	
5291	,,	Carrington, F.	1	–	
4938	,,	Carter, A.	1	1	
4105	,,	Carter, C. H.	1	1	
4603	,,	Carter, J.	1	1	
4783	,,	Carter, C.	1	1	
3448	,,	Carter, W.	1	1	
4475	,,	Carpenter, B.	1	–	
4191	,,	Casey, C.	1	1	
3890	,,	Castle, H.	1	1	
4100	,,	Chalk, G.	1	1	
4567	,,	Chamberlain, F.	1	–	
4285	,,	Chambers, F.	1	1	
3932	,,	Chandler, E.	1	1	
4869	,,	Chandler, H.	1	1	
4318	Corporal	Chapman, F.	1	1	
4095	Private	Chapman, A.	1	1	
4311	,,	Cheshire, J.	1	–	
4428	,,	Chilton, A.	1	1	
4386	,,	Chilton, G.	1	–	
3497	Lance-Corpl.	Chitty, J.	1	1	
3548	Private	Clanfield, H.	1	1	
5338	,,	Clare, A.	1	–	
3207	,,	Claridge, E.	1	1	
2964	Sergeant	Clarke. C.	1	1	
3421	Private	Clark, E.	1	1	
3708	Sergeant	Clarke, W.	1	–	
4514	Private	Clarke, E.	1	1	
5318	,,	Clark, E.	1	–	
4535	,,	Clark, H.	1	1	
4759	,,	Clarke, H.	1	1	
4168	,,	Clarke, J.	1	1	
3411	,,	Clark, W.	1	1	
4315	,,	Clark, W.	1	–	
5288	,,	Clarkson, H.	1	–	
3255	,,	Clay, J.	1	1	
4568	,,	Cleary, J.	1	1	
4037	Lance-Corpl.	Clements, B.	1	1	
4684	Private	Clements, J.	1	1	
3843	,,	Clements. W.	1	1	
5284	,,	Clench, H.	1	–	
5312	,,	Clifford, H.	1	–	
3949	,,	Clifton, D.	1	1	
5156	,,	Coleman, W.	1	–	
3265	,,	Coles, A.	1	1	
4344	,,	Coles, W.	1	1	
5158	,,	Collett, J.	1	–	
4882	,,	Collicutt, J.	1	1	
5053	,,	Collier, J.	1	1	
4401	,,	Collis, W.	1	1	

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NORTH-WEST FRONTIER OF INDIA MEDAL ROLL.—*cont.*

Reg. No.	Rank.	Name.	Clasps.		Remarks.
			Punjab Frontier, 1897-8.	Tirah, 1897-8.	
5321	Lance-Corpl.	Collyer, H.	1	–	
3719	Private	Comber, J.	1	1	
5174	,,	Constable, A.	1	–	
4032	Corporal	Connor, W.	1	1	
3465	Private	Cook, E.	1	1	
1122	Colour-Sergt.	Connell, D.	1	1	
3414	Private	Cook, F.	1	1	
4360	,,	Cook, H.	1	1	
3639	Lance-Corpl.	Cook, T.	1	1	
5184	Private	Cooper, A.	1	–	
3991	,,	Coombs, A.	1	1	
4874	,,	Coombs, E.	1	1	
4705	,,	Cooper, A.	1	1	
4779	,,	Cooper, C.	1	1	
4330	Lance-Corpl.	Coston, A.	1	1	
4355	Private	Cournane, D.	1	1	
3765	,,	Cousins, T.	1	1	
5066	,,	Cox, H.	1	1	
4905	,,	Cox, A.	1	1	
3477	,,	Cox, F.	1	1	
3554	,,	Cox, G.	1	1	
4086	,,	Cox, G.	1	1	
4542	,,	Cox, R.	1	1	
3930	Bugler	Cox, C.	1	1	
4526	,,	Cowley, J.	1	–	
2913	Sergeant	Craft, G.	1	1	
3596	Private	Crawford, F.	1	1	
4582	,,	Crighton, W.	1	1	
3573	,,	Critsher, C.	1	–	
3772	,,	Croft, J.	1	1	
4994	,,	Croker, A.	1	–	
4449	,,	Cross, A.	1	1	
4527	,,	Cross, C.	1	–	
4750	,,	Cross, J.	1	1	
4949	,,	Crowdy, J.	1	1	
4354	Corporal	Crowhurst, E.	1	1	
3529	Private	Crouch, J.	1	1	
4788	,,	Curtis, W.	1	1	
4112	,,	Dagnell, S.	1	–	
4202	,,	Dale, F.	1	1	
4213	,,	Dale, W.	1	–	
3486	,,	Dancer, W.	1	1	
3518	,,	Davis, A.	1	1	
3969	,,	Davis, A.	1	1	
5164	,,	Davis, J.	1	–	
4046	,,	Davis, W.	1	1	
5209	,,	Day, A.	1	–	
3863	,,	Day, F.	1	1	
5199	,,	Day, G.	1	–	
3657	,,	Day, H.	1	–	
3675	,,	Deadman, A.	1	1	

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NORTH-WEST FRONTIER OF INDIA MEDAL ROLL.—*cont.*

Reg. No.	Rank.	Name.	Clasps.		Remarks.
			Punjab Frontier, 1897-8.	Tirah, 1897-8.	
4717	Private	Demone, W.	1	1	
4275	,,	Dean, F.	1	1	
4237	,,	Dean, H.	1	–	
4456	,,	Dean, T.	1	1	
4278	,,	Denchfield, F.	1	1	
3821	,,	Devlin, J.	1	–	
3799	,,	Dickens, J.	1	–	
3845	,,	Dicks, J.	1	1	
4453	Lance-Corpl.	Dimmock, A.	1	1	
5324	Private	Dipple, J.	1	–	
5137	,,	Dix, C.	1	–	
3430	,,	Doel, J.	1	1	
4066	,,	Dormer, W.	1	1	
5150	,,	Douglas, W.	1	–	
974	Colour-Sergt.	Dredge, W.	1	–	
4836	Private	Drewitt, J.	1	1	
2319	Sergeant	Drinkwater, W.	1	1	
3792	Private	Druce, W.	1	1	
4261	,,	Duddey, R.	1	–	
3936	,,	Duckett, P.	1	1	
4692	,,	Durham, A.	1	1	
4898	Private	East, A.	1	–	
3526	,,	Eatwell, J.	1	1	
3905	Lance-Corpl.	Ebsworth, G.	1	1	
5169	Private	Ebsworth, W.	1	–	
3771	,,	Edens, F.	1	1	
4648	,,	Edgington, A.	1	–	
3385	,,	Edmonds, T.	1	1	
3525	Lance-Sergt.	Edwards, F.	1	1	
4754	Private	Edwards, R.	1	1	
3313	,,	Edwin, G.	1	1	
4976	,,	Eeles, C.	1	1	
4134	,,	Eldridge, T.	1	–	
4460	,,	Eley, J.	1	–	
4509	,,	Elvins, J.	1	1	
3626	Lance-Corpl.	Essex, W.	1	1	
4753	Private	Eustace, A.	1	1	
3902	,,	Evans, E.	1	1	
4106	,,	Evans, J.	1	1	
3549	,,	Evans, W.	1	1	
4987	,,	Everest, J.	1	1	
4576	,,	Everitt, F.	1	1	
3795	Private	Fairlie, T.	1	1	
4907	,,	Farmer, W.	1	–	
4617	,,	Farrell, A.	1	1	
4966	,,	Farrell, R.	1	1	
3266	,,	Faulkner, F.	1	1	
3918	,,	Fielding, F.	1	1	
4911	,,	Ferris, E.	1	..	
4342	Lance-Corpl.	Ferris, T.	1	1	
4073	Private	Filtness, C.	1	1	

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NORTH-WEST FRONTIER OF INDIA MEDAL ROLL.—*cont.*

Reg. No.	Rank.	Name.	Clasps.		Remarks.
			Punjab Frontier, 1897-8.	Tirah, 1897-8.	
3921	Private	Fincher, W.	1	1	
4599	,,	Fleckner, J.	1	1	
4846	,,	Fleckner, G.	1	1	
3830	,,	Fleming, J.	1	1	
3517	,,	Flood, J.	1	1	
3360	,,	Floyd, C.	1	1	
4308	,,	Foden, E.	1	–	
3350	,,	Fortnam, W.	1	1	
4609	,,	Fossey, W.	1	1	
4506	,,	Foster, J.	1	–	
4704	,,	Fountain, R.	1	1	Slightly wound'd 30.12.97.
3778	,,	Fowles, H.	1	1	
4577	,,	Fox, G.	1	1	
4643	,,	Fox, J.	1	1	
5246	,,	Fox, J.	1	–	
4724	,,	Francis, H.	1	–	
4146	,,	Francombe, E.	1	–	
4300	,,	Frankum, H.	1	1	
4211	Lance-Corpl.	Freeman, H.	1	1	
5173	,,	French, C.	1	–	
3781	,,	French, F.	1	1	
3610	,,	Friday, C.	1	1	
2709	Corporal	Gallagher, C.	1	1	
4049	Private	Gallini, S.	1	1	
4873	,,	Gardner, W.	1	1	
1984	Sergeant	Gardner, H.	1	–	
3300	Private	Gardner, F.	1	–	
4655	,,	Garlick, J.	1	1	
552	Sergeant	Gaskin, T.	1	1	Severely w'nd'd 30.12.97.
3599	Private	Geary, S.	1	1	
3587	,,	Geary, W.	1	1	
3796	Lance-Sergt.	Gee, J.	1	1	
5234	Private	Gerrard, W.	1	–	
4728	,,	Gessy, J.	1	1	
898	Sergeant	Gibbons, L.	1	1	
4521	Bugler	Gibbons, W.	1	1	
5009	Private	Gibbons, G.	1	1	
3073	Corporal	Gibbs, W.	1	1	
3800	Private	Gilbert, J.	1	1	
3539	,,	Gilder, J.	1	1	
4970	,,	Giles, F.	1	1	
4139	,,	Gill, F.	1	1	
3741	,,	Gill, J.	1	1	
5208	,,	Gill, J.	1	1	
4500	,,	Gill, R.	1	1	
4466	,,	Gingell, R.	1	1	
3276	Lance-Sergt.	Goddard, J.	1	1	
3725	Private	Goddard, A.	1	1	
3250	,,	Goddard, G.	1	1	
4965	,,	Goddard, J.	1	1	

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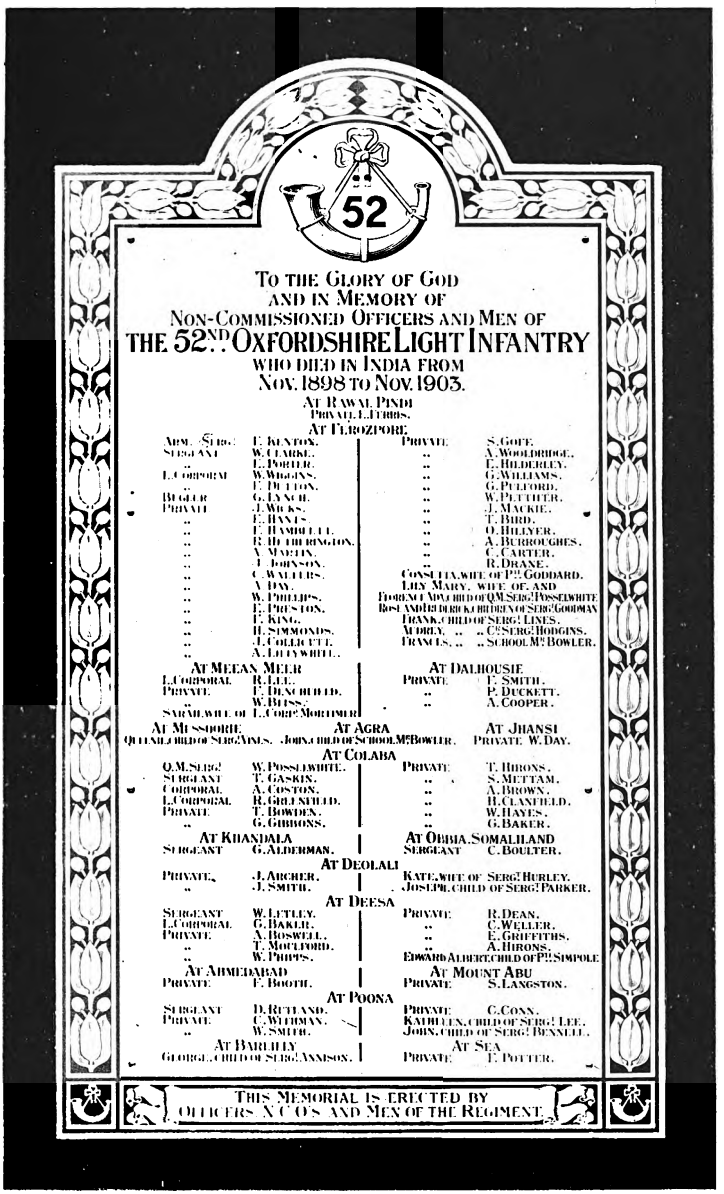

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NORTH-WEST FRONTIER OF INDIA MEDAL ROLL.—*cont.*

Reg. No.	Rank.	Name.	Clasps.		Remarks.
			Punjab Frontier, 1897–8.	Tirah, 1897–8.	
3864	Private	Goddard, T.	1	1	
5097	,,	Godliman, W.	1	1	
4127	,,	Goff, C.	1	–	
3586	,,	Goodenough, A.	1	1	
4399	,,	Goodin, H.	1	–	
416	Sergeant	Goodman, J.	1	–	
4254	Private	Goodman, C.	1	1	
4939	,,	Goodwin, W.	1	1	
3690	,,	Gosling, J.	1	1	
5149	,,	Gostlow, H.	1	–	
3572	,,	Gostlow, J.	1	1	
3348	Lance-Corpl.	Grace, C.	1	1	
5201	Private	Graddon, V.	1	–	
4833	,,	Graham, A.	1	1	
4925	,,	Graham, A.	1	1	
4286	Lance-Corpl.	Graham, H.	1	–	
4688	Private	Grant, W.	1	1	
3485	,,	Gray, C.	1	1	
3790	,,	Green, A.	1	1	
3556	,,	Green, S.	1	1	
5090	,,	Green, W.	1	–	
5222	,,	Gregory, A.	1	–	
4059	,,	Gregory, F.	1	1	
4739	,,	Gregory, W.	1	1	
4773	,,	Gregory, W.	1	–	
5074	,,	Greenaway, A.	1	1	
5075	,,	Greenaway, H.	1	1	
5067	,,	Greenaway, H.	1	1	
4628	,,	Gretton, H.	1	1	
5047	,,	Griffiths, E.	1	–	
3710	,,	Griffin, E.	1	1	
4767	,,	Grimmett, T.	1	1	
4266	Corporal	Grimshawe, J.	1	1	
3224	Pn. Sergt.	Grisbrooke, H.	1	1	
4365	Private	Groves, J.	1	1	
1062	Corporal	Groves, W.	1	–	
3916	Private	Groves, W.	1	1	
3552	,,	Hadland, W.	1	1	
3753	,,	Haines, A.	1	1	
5115	,,	Hale, T.	1	–	
4373	,,	Hall, G.	1	1	
4951	,,	Hall, R.	1	1	
4383	,,	Hamblett, F.	1	1	
3713	,,	Hamblin, H.	1	1	
4696	,,	Hambleton, W.	1	1	
3523	,,	Hambridge, E.	1	1	
4455	,,	Hancock, E.	1	–	
5220	,,	Hancock, G.	1	–	
3428	,,	Hancox, J.	1	1	
4250	,,	Handy, A.	1	–	
2946	,,	Harland, W.	1	1	
4259	,,	Harp, G.	1	1	

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NORTH-WEST FRONTIER OF INDIA MEDAL ROLL.—*cont.*

Reg. No.	Rank.	Name.	Clasps.		Remarks.
			Punjab Frontier, 1897-8.	Tirah, 1897-8.	
4533	Private	Harris, C.	1	–	
3636	,,	Harris, F.	1	1	
4244	,,	Harris, E.	1	1	
4968	,,	Harris, F.	1	1	
3425	Lance-Corpl.	Harrison, A.	1	1	
4149	Private	Harrison, C. M.	1	1	
4485	,,	Harrison, A.	1	1	
4256	,,	Harrison, J.	1	–	
4243	,,	Harvey, J.	1	–	
4732	,,	Harvey, C.	1	–	
3329	,,	Harwood, F.	1	1	
4420	,,	Hassell, C.	1	–	
4662	,,	Hatwell, A.	1	1	
2815	Sergeant	Havery, C.	1	1	
3807	Private	Hawes, J.	1	1	
4642	,,	Hawkins, A.	1	1	
3694	,,	Hawkins, H.	1	1	
4681	Lance-Corpl.	Hawtin, H.	1	1	
3701	Private	Heydon, W.	1	1	
3744	,,	Haynes, J.	1	1	
4483	,,	Haynes, W.	1	1	
3490	,,	Haystaff, G.	1	1	
4950	,,	Hayward, W.	1	1	
4201	,,	Hazell, A.	1	1	
5011	,,	Hazell, G.	1	–	
3923	,,	Hazell, A.	1	1	
4050	Lance-Corpl.	Head, J.	1	1	
4431	Private	Heady, J.	1	1	
3575	,,	Heavery, J.	1	1	
4928	,,	Hedge, F.	1	–	
3568	Lance-Sergt.	Heeley, F.	1	1	
4589	Private	Hendy, F.	1	1	
4419	Lance-Corpl.	Herbert, F.	1	1	
4241	Private	Herman, J.	1	1	
4423	,,	Hester, A.	1	1	
4611	,,	Hetherington, R.	1	1	
4736	,,	Hewitt, F.	1	–	
4298	,,	Hickman, W.	1	1	
4572	,,	Hicks, F.	1	1	
4740	,,	Hicks, F.	1	1	
3453	Bugler	Hicks, G.	1	1	
1681	Private	Higgins, G.	1	–	
4929	,,	Hignell, G.	1	1	
4854	,,	Hilderley, F.	1	1	
4651	Lance-Corpl.	Hill, H.	1	1	
4575	Private	Hillyer, E.	1	1	
4415	,,	Hillyer, O.	1	1	
3511	,,	Hine, A.	1	1	
3295	,,	Hinton, J.	1	1	
4248	Lance-Corpl.	Hiorns, D.	1	1	
4738	Private	Hinton, F.	1	1	
4787	,,	Hitchman, C.	1	1	
4766	,,	Hitchman, G.	1	1	

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NORTH-WEST FRONTIER OF INDIA MEDAL ROLL.—*cont.*

Reg. No.	Rank.	Name.	Clasps.		Remarks.
			Punjab Frontier, 1897-8.	Tirah, 1897-8.	
3894	Private	Hitchman, D,	1	1	
4588	,,	Hoare, J.	1	1	
4099	Lance-Corpl.	Hoare, T.	1	1	
3434	Private	Hobbins, T.	1	1	
3519	,,	Hobbs, H.	1	1	
4660	,,	Hobbs, W.	1	1	
3545	Lance-Sergt.	Hodge, E.	1	1	
4194	Private	Hodges, J.	1	1	
4021	Colour-Sergt.	Hodgins, W.	1	1	
4088	Private	Holder, H.	1	1	
4945	,,	Holdham, W.	1	1	
4391	,,	Holding, W.	1	1	
3794	,,	Holloway, C.	1	1	
5171	,,	Holloway, W.	1	–	
4596	,,	Holman, J.	1	1	
4700	,,	Holton, J.	1	1	
3286	,,	Homewood, F.	1	–	
4996	,,	Hone, J.	1	1	
4637	,,	Honey, J.	1	1	
1754	Sergeant	Hopkins, J.	1	1	Killed in action 30.12.97.
4546	Private	Hopkins, J.	1	1	
3258	Sergeant	Horsman, G.	1	1	Slightly wound'd 30.12.97.
3351	Private	Horwood, F.	1	1	
4694	,,	Houriham, J.	1	1	
4406	,,	Howse, J.	1	1	
4735	,,	Howse, J.	1	1	
4722	,,	Huckings, T.	1	1	
4591	,,	Huggins, W.	1	1	
3581	,,	Hughes, A.	1	1	
3728	,,	Hughes, F.	1	1	
4869	,,	Hughes, G.	1	1	
5439	,,	Hull, J.	1	1	
3817	Lance-Sergt.	Hull, W.	1	1	
3419	Private	Humphries, G.	1	1	
3281	Sergeant	Hunt, A.	1	–	
3570	Corporal	Hunt, C.	1	1	
3387	Private	Hunt, F.	1	–	
3006	Sergeant	Hunt, G.	1	1	
3513	Private	Hunt, W.	1	1	
5041	,,	Hussey, W.	1	1	
4189	,,	Hutchings, F.	1	–	
3277	Lance-Sergt.	Hutt, E.	1	1	
5280	Bugler	Hutt, F.	1	–	
4432	Private	Hutton, E.	1	1	
4302	,,	Irving, H.	1	1	
5130	,,	Ives, J.	1	–	
4895	,,	Jackson, E.	1	1	
4794	,,	Jackson, S.	1	1	
4979	,,	James, G.	1	1	

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NORTH-WEST FRONTIER OF INDIA MEDAL ROLL.—*cont.*

Reg. No.	Rank.	Name.	Clasps.		Remarks.
			Punjab Frontier, 1897-8.	Tirah, 1897-8.	
3842	Private	Janes, H.	1	1	
1598	,,	Jarrett, J.	1	–	
4853	,,	Jarvis, F.	1	1	
2784	Sergeant	Jeffries, H.	1	1	
3747	Private	Jeffries, T.	1	1	
5076	,,	Jeffrey, J.	1	–	
4448	,,	Jennings, E.	1	–	
4530	Lance-Corpl.	Jennings, H.	1	1	
3551	,,	Jephcott, M.	1	1	
4727	Private	Jerome, A.	1	1	
4169	,,	Jewell, A.	1	1	
4893	,,	Johnson, D.	1	1	
4666	,,	Johnson, G.	1	1	
4868	,,	Johnson, G.	1	–	
5238	,,	Johnson, J.	1	–	
3339	,,	Johnson, W.	1	1	
4312	,,	Johnson, W.	1	1	
2433	Colour-Sergt.	Jones, J.	1	1	Severely w'nd'd 30.12.97.
3973	Private	Jones, C.	1	1	
4843	,,	Jones, E.	1	–	
5072	,,	Jones, H.	1	1	
4030	,,	Jones, S.	1	–	
4961	,,	Jones, W.	1	1	
4945	,,	Jordan, A.	1	1	
5247	,,	Jordan, H.	1	–	
3733	,,	Kaye, G.	1	–	
4538	,,	Keech, J.	1	1	
1659	Colour-Sergt.	Keen, C.	1	1	
4063	Private	Keen, F.	1	1	
4957	,,	Kelsey, A.	1	1	
756	Acting-Sergt.	Kenton, F.	1	1	Army Ordnance Corps.
5193	Lance-Sergt.	Key, R.	1	–	
4395	Private	Kimber, E.	1	1	
4842	Lance-Corpl.	Kimberly, W.	1	1	
4860	Private	Kimble, H.	1	1	
4880	,,	King, F.	1	1	
4913	,,	King, F.	1	1	
3853	,,	King, H.	1	1	
2133	Sergeant	King, J.	1	1	
4052	Private	King, J.	1	1	
4748	,,	King, T.	1	1	
4625	,,	Kingman, R.	1	–	
3763	,,	Kirbey, A.	1	1	
5119	,,	Kirton, B.	1	–	
3317	,,	Knibbs, D.	1	1	
3249	Sergeant	Knight, C.	1	1	
3489	Private	Knight, J.	1	1	
4320	,,	Knight, T.	1	1	
5005	,,	Knott, W.	1	1	

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NORTH-WEST FRONTIER OF INDIA MEDAL ROLL.—*cont.*

Reg. No.	Rank.	Name.	Clasps.		Remarks.
			Punjab Frontier, 1897–8.	Tirah, 1897–8.	
5341	Lance-Corpl.	Lacratelle, C.	1	–	
3819	Private	Lainsbury, J.	1	1	
3786	,,	Lamb, A.	1	1	
5138	,,	Lambourne, C.	1	–	
4891	,,	Lane, G.	1	1	
3903	Lance-Corpl.	Lane, V.	1	1	
3703	Private	Langford, W.	1	1	
5313	,,	Langston, A.	1	–	
5191	,,	Lapper, A.	1	–	
3306	Corporal	Lardner, T.	1	1	
3542	Private	Larkcom, G.	1	1	
3431	Sergeant	Lawley, W.	1	1	
3966	Private	Lay, E.	1	1	
4152	Corporal	Lay, S.	1	1	
4686	Private	Leach, S.	1	1	
5022	,,	Lee, J.	1	1	
4218	,,	Lee, R.	1	1	
3732	Lance Sergt.	Lee, W.	1	1	
3618	Corporal	Lees, T.	1	1	
2712	Private	Leslie, A.	1	–	
3634	Sergeant	Letley, A.	1	1	
5228	Private	Lewin, H.	1	–	
3920	,,	Lewis, C.	1	1	
3740	,,	Lillywhite, A.	1	1	
3404	Sergeant	Lindop, W.	1	1	
3656	Private	Linford, D.	1	–	
3340	Corporal	Linford, W.	1	–	
2788	Colour-Sergt.	Linnegar, H.	1	1	
4908	Private	Lipscombe, D.	1	1	
4289	,,	Little, —	1	–	
3623	,,	Lloyd, F.	1	1	
758	Lance-Corpl.	Loaring, A.	1	1	
3354	Private	Lock, W.	1	1	
2816	Sergeant	Lockwood, G.	1	1	
2929	Bugler	Louch, W.	1	1	
4682	Private	Loveridge, T.	1	1	
2611	,,	Lovick, A.	1	1	
5186	Lance-Corpl.	Lowe, J.	1	–	
5216	Private	Luckett, F.	1	–	
3940	Lance-Corpl.	Luckett, W.	1	1	Severely w'nd'd 30.12.97.
4170	Private	Luff, G.	1	1	
3372	,,	Lundie, W.	1	1	
4339	,,	Lyons, A.	1	–	
3125	Sergeant	Macintosh, S.	1	1	
4555	Private	Macquire, W.	1	1	
3727	,,	Manton, A.	1	1	
3981	Lance-Corpl.	Manton, J.	1	1	
4547	Private	Marsh, E.	1	–	
4749	,,	Martin, A.	1	1	
5165	,,	Maskell, A.	1	–	

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North-West Frontier of India Medal Roll.—*cont.*

Reg. No.	Rank.	Name.	Clasps.		Remarks.
			Punjab Frontier, 1897-8.	Tirah, 1897-8.	
4964	Private	Maskell, J.	1	1	
4340	Lance-Corpl.	Maskell, M.	1	1	
4762	Private	Maslin, A.	1	1	
4624	Sergeant	Mason, A.	1	1	
4494	Corporal	Mason, J.	1	1	
4649	Private	Mason, R.	1	1	
4082	,,	Matthews, W.	1	1	
4117	,,	Mathews, S.	1	–	
5019	,,	McAllister, A.	1	1	
3399	Lance-Corpl.	McCarthy, J.	1	–	
4936	Private	McCarthy, J.	1	1	
4208	,,	McConvill, M.	1	1	
4042	Lance-Corpl.	McDougall, E.	1	1	
4120	,,	McGowan, H.	1	1	
2385	Bugler	McInerney, M.	1	1	
4645	Private	McKilliff, O.	1	1	
899	Corporal	Mckinnon, G.	1	–	
4824	Private	McMillan, D.	1	–	
3868	,,	McRobey, H.	1	1	
3873	,,	Mercer, J.	1	1	
4781	,,	Merritt, F.	1	1	
4093	,,	Metham, S.	1	1	
3293	,,	Middleton, G.	1	1	
3682	,,	Mileham, T.	1	1	
3995	,,	Miles, G.	1	1	
4733	,,	Miles, E.	1	1	
4978	,,	Mills, R.	1	–	
4035	,,	Millar, T.	1	1	
4101	,,	Miller, G.	1	–	
4640	,,	Mills, A	1	1	
4910	,,	Mills, W.	1	–	
5050	,,	Milsom, H.	1	1	
3958	,,	Minchin, C.	1	1	
3836	,,	Monk, G.	1	1	
4157	,,	Moody, C.	1	1	
4633	Lance-Corpl.	Moore, E.	1	1	
4249	Private	Morrell, W.	1	1	
4116	,,	Moorey, A.	1	1	
3608	,,	Moran. T.	1	1	
4613	,,	Morley, G.	1	–	
4650	,,	Morris, A.	1	1	
4463	,,	Morris, C.	1	1	
4982	,,	Morris, C.	1	1	
4875	,,	Morris, E.	1	1	
4648	,,	Morris, F.	1	1	
5210	,,	Morris, J.	1	–	
4709	,,	Morris, T,	1	1	
3818	,,	Morris, W.	1	1	
4863	,,	Mortimer, E.	1	1	
3697	,,	Mouatt, W.	1	1	
5046	Lance-Corpl.	Moulden, R.	1	1	
4123	,,	Moulford, F.	1	1	
4122	Private	Moulford, T.	1	1	

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NORTH-WEST FRONTIER OF INDIA MEDAL ROLL.—*cont.*

Reg. No.	Rank.	Name.	Clasps.		Remarks.
			Punjab Frontier, 1897-8.	Tirah, 1897-8.	
3547	Private	Mowl, A.	1	1	
3484	„	Mundy, A.	1	1	
4528	„	Munday, R.	1	1	
3259	„	Murgatroyd, R.	1	1	
4616	„	Murphy, M.	1	1	
4877	„	Murphy, T.	1	1	
3996	„	Murray, J.	1	1	
4080	„	Narroway, J.	1	1	
5218	„	Nash, J.	1	–	
3938	„	Neal, T.	1	1	
5152	„	Neale, W.	1	–	
5073	„	Neate, T.	1	1	
4272	„	Neighbour, A.	1	1	
4462	„	Nelms, G.	1	–	
3503	„	Neville, G.	1	1	
4563	„	Neville, G.	1	–	
3668	„	Newbrook, J.	1	1	
5167	„	Newport, D.	1	–	
3827	Sergeant	Nichol, E.	1	1	
3366	Private	North, E.	1	1	
3251	„	North, F.	1	1	
5096	„	O'Brien, M.	1	1	
4359	„	O'Bryan, J.	1	1	
3801	„	Omans, W.	1	1	
4220	„	Onley, T.	1	1	
313	Sergeant	Orchard, C.	1	1	
4916	Private	Orchard, J.	1	–	
4555	„	Osborn, A.	1	1	
4024	Sergeant	Osborn, R.	1	–	
5177	Private	Owens, J.	1	–	
5028	„	Painting, A.	1	1	
4664	„	Palmer, W.	1	1	
3289	Lance-Corpl.	Panting, J.	1	1	
4710	Private	Panting, P.	1	1	
2244	Sergeant	Parker, P.	1	1	
5211	Private	Parker, J.	1	–	
3262	„	Parker, J.	1	1	
5077	„	Parker, W.	1	–	
5275	„	Parrish, A.	1	–	
4165	„	Parsons, A. J.	1	1	
4944	„	Partridge, H.	1	1	
4181	„	Payne, J.	1	1	
4203	„	Payne, W.	1	1	
3464	„	Peacock, H.	1	1	
4531	„	Pearce, D.	1	1	
5146	„	Pearce, G.	1	–	
4689	„	Pearce, T.	1	1	

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NORTH-WEST FRONTIER OF INDIA MEDAL ROLL.—*cont.*

Reg. No.	Rank.	Name.	Clasps.		Remarks.
			Punjab Frontier, 1897-8.	Tirah, 1897-8.	
3717	Private	Pegg, W.	1	1	
4371	,,	Penn, G.	1	1	
5264	,,	Perfect, C.	1	–	
3956	,,	Perrin, W.	1	1	
4009	,,	Perry, A.	1	–	
4668	,,	Perry, F.	1	1	
4115	,,	Perry, F.	1	1	
4543	,,	Perry, J.	1	1	
4984	,,	Pettifer, W.	1	–	
3614	,,	Pettitt, A.	1	1	
4245	,,	Perryman, H.	1	1	
5307	,,	Phayre, T.	1	–	
4192	,,	Phillips, C.	1	1	
210	,,	Phillips, W.	1	1	
4370	,,	Phillips, T.	1	1	
4551	,,	Pickett, G.	1	1	
4755	,,	Pickett, G.	1	–	
3493	,,	Piddington, J.	1	1	
3244	,,	Pimm, D.	1	1	
5004	,,	Pitcher, T.	1	–	
5055	,,	Pitt, F.	1	1	
4707	,,	Pittaway, F.	1	1	
5038	,,	Pittaway, L.	1	1	
4726	,,	Pittick, G.	1	1	
4482	,,	Pirvis, W.	1	1	
5122	,,	Plaskett, A.	1	–	
4001	,,	Plasted, R.	1	1	
5151	,,	Plumb, H.	1	–	
3895	,,	Pointer, J,	1	1	
3865	Lance-Sergt.	Porter, E.	1	1	
5134	Private	Portlock, F,	1	–	
4263	,,	Portway, G.	1	–	
1391	Qr.-Mr.-Sergt.	Posselwhite, W. C.	1	1	
4292	Private	Pothecary, E.	1	1	
4226	,,	Povey, C.	1	1	
2537	Colour-Sergt.	Powell, W.	1	1	
5136	Private	Powell, W.	1	–	
3444	,,	Pragnell, W.	1	1	
4493	,,	Pratt, W,	1	1	
3869	,,	Preston, H.	1	1	
4585	,,	Preston, J.	1	1	
3975	,,	Price, E.	1	1	
5163	,,	Price, W.	1	–	
4904	,,	Priest, W.	1	1	
4552	,,	Prime, T.	1	1	
3292	Lance-Sergt.	Prime, W.	1	1	
4166	Private	Prior, F.	1	1	
5043	,,	Proberts, J.	1	1	
4758	,,	Provis, J.	1	1	
4178	,,	Pritchett, R.	1	1	
5062	,,	Puddefoot, T.	1	–	
5131	,,	Puddefoot, G.	1	–	
4349	,,	Pulford, G.	1	1	

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NORTH-WEST FRONTIER OF INDIA MEDAL ROLL.—*cont.*

Reg. No.	Rank.	Name.	Clasps.		Remarks.
			Punjab Frontier, 1897-8.	Tirah, 1897-8.	
5001	Private	Pullen, G.	1	1	
4923	,,	Pullen, T. H.	1	1	
3469	,,	Quarterman, W.	1	1	
4409	,,	Quarterman, W.	1	1	
4451	,,	Rackstraw, J.	1	1	
4972	,,	Radburne, G.	1	1	
4207	,,	Ratcliffe, F.	1	1	
3516	,,	Rawlings, A.	1	1	
3702	,,	Rawlinson, J.	1	1	
4548	,,	Rea, J.	1	1	
3439	,,	Read, A.	1	1	
4679	,,	Read, R.	1	1	
3721	,,	Reardon, J.	1	–	
5155	,,	Redford, T.	1	–	
3352	,,	Reeves, H.	1	1	
4447	,,	Richards, H.	1	1	
4716	,,	Ridgeley, E.	1	1	
5069	,,	Rivers, J.	1	1	
3263	Bugler	Robbins, J.	1	1	
4076	Sergeant	Roberts, F.	1	–	
4804	Bugler	Roberts, A.	1	1	
4851	Lance-Corpl.	Robinson, C.	1	–	
5085	Private	Robinson, C.	1	–	
4602	,,	Robinson, F.	1	1	
2832	,,	Robinson, H.	1	1	
5049	,,	Robinson, J.	1	–	
5276	,,	Robinson, W.	1	–	
4805	,,	Rockall, F.	1	1	
3294	,,	Rockell, H.	1	1	
3613	,,	Rodgers, S.	1	1	
5093	,,	Rogers, T.	1	–	
5045	,,	Rodwell, W.	1	–	
4138	,,	Rolt, T.	1	1	
5317	,,	Rouse, F.	1	–	
3879	,,	Rowlatt, J.	1	1	
4374	Lance-Corpl.	Rutherford, J.	1	1	
4051	Private	Rumley, W.	1	–	
3079	Lance-Sergt.	Rutland, D.	1	1	
4532	Private	Ryan, D.	1	1	
3646	,,	Sabatini, H.	1	1	
2863	Lance-Corpl.	Sadd, C.	1	1	
4196	Private	Sadler, G.	1	1	
5277	,,	Salmon, R.	1	–	
4065	,,	Sanders, J.	1	1	
3960	,,	Sandford, J.	1	1	
4992	,,	Sapwell, W. F.	1	1	
5188	,,	Saunders, A.	1	–	

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NORTH-WEST FRONTIER OF INDIA MEDAL ROLL.—*cont.*

Reg. No.	Rank.	Name.	Clasps.		Remarks.
			Punjab Frontier, 1897-8.	Tirah, 1897-8.	
3859	Private	Saunders, G.	1	1	
3774	,,	Saunders, H.	1	1	
5037	,,	Saunders, J.	1	–	
4183	,,	Savage, W.	1	1	
5087	,,	Savin, J.	1	–	
5300	,,	Sayer, E.	1	–	
4924	,,	Scott, C.	1	1	
4190	,,	Scott, H.	1	1	
4325	,,	Seaman, J.	1	1	
4808	,,	Sear, E.A.	1	1	
5160	,,	Sears, T.	1	–	
4958	,,	Seary, W.	1	1	
4626	,,	Secker, C.	1	1	
5105	,,	Self, F.	1	–	
4367	,,	Sellman, G.	1	1	
3589	,,	Sellwood, H.	1	1	
4980	,,	Sellwood, G.	1	1	
5051	,,	Sewell, G.	1	–	
3308	,,	Shackleton, J.	1	1	
3296	,,	Sharp, C.	1	1	
3459	,,	Sharp, H.	1	1	
4291	,,	Sharp, J.	1	1	
4897	,,	Shaylor, W.	1	1	
4310	,,	Sheals, J.	1	1	
4284	,,	Sheerman, W. J.	1	–	
4800	,,	Shepperd, C. D.	1	1	
3667	,,	Shepperd, F.	1	1	
4464	,,	Shepperd, W.	1	1	
3816	Lance-Corpl.	Shepperd, F. J.	1	1	
2397	Sergeant	Sherlock, W.	1	1	
4492	Private	Shirley, A.	1	1	
3926	,,	Shirley, C.	1	1	
4656	,,	Shirley, F.	1	1	
4985	,,	Short, D. D.	1	1	
3166	Sergeant	Simons, A.	1	–	
3906	Lance-Sergt.	Simmonds, H.	1	1	
5035	Private	Simmonds, H. F.	1	1	
4398	,,	Simms, T.	1	1	
4641	,,	Simms, W.	1	1	
4503	,,	Simms, H.	1	–	
4404	,,	Simms, W.	1	1	
2533	Lance-Corpl.	Simpkins, J.	1	1	
3037	Private	Simpkins, G.	1	1	
3315	,,	Simpole, E.	1	–	
5252	,,	Simpole, F. S.	1	–	
4676	,,	Sinclair, F.	1	1	
3739	,,	Singfield, T.	1	1	
5315	,,	Skinner, S.	1	–	
4070	,,	Skudder, J.	1	1	
4505	,,	Slade, J.	1	1	
3681	,,	Slark, G.	1	1	
4714	,,	Slatter, T.	1	1	
4667	,,	Small, E.	1	–	

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NORTH-WEST FRONTIER OF INDIA MEDAL ROLL.—*cont.*

Reg. No.	Rank.	Name.	Clasps.		Remarks.
			Punjab Frontier, 1897-8.	Tirah, 1897-8.	
3659	Private	Smith, A.	1	1	
4615	,,	Smith, A.	1	1	
3806	Corporal	Smith, C.	1	1	
4956	Private	Smith, C	1	1	
3822	,,	Smith, E.	1	1	
3481	,,	Smith, E.	1	1	Dangerously wounded 30.12.97.
4424	,,	Smith, F.	1	1	
4337	Lance-Corpl.	Smith, F.	1	1	
2833	Private	Smith, G.	1	–	
3507	Lance-Sergt.	Smith, H.	1	–	
1609	Colour-Sergt.	Smith, J.	1	–	
3364	Private	Smith, J.	1	1	
3963	,,	Smith, J.	1	1	
4746	,,	Smith, J.	1	1	
4501	,,	Smith, S.	1	1	
5080	,,	Smith, T.	1	–	
3776	,,	Smith, T. G.	1	1	
3081	Colour-Sergt.	Smith, W.	1	1	
4295	Lance-Sergt.	Smith, W.	1	1	
3555	Sergeant	Smith, W.	1	1	Dangerously wounded 30.12.97.
4067	,,	Smith, W.	1	1	
4427	Private	Smith, W.	1	1	
4454	,,	Smith, W.	1	1	
3815	Lance-Corpl.	Smith, W. F.	1	1	
4508	Private	Smith, F.	1	1	
3540	,,	Smith, H.	1	1	
4776	,,	Sopp, E.	1	–	
3275	,,	South, T.	1	1	
3314	,,	Southam, W.	1	1	
4592	,,	Spicer, C.	1	–	
4257	,,	Spokes, T.	1	1	
924	Sergeant	Stanhope, W.	1	–	
5170	Private	Stanton, E.	1	–	
4550	,,	Steedon, H.	1	1	
3787	,,	Stevens, E.	1	1	
3813	,,	Stevens, E.	1	–	
3367	,,	Stevens, J.	1	1	
4604	,,	Stevens, C.	1	–	
3483	,,	Stevens, J.	1	1	
5178	,,	Stewart, C.	1	–	
5071	,,	Stock, E.	1	1	
4955	,,	Stockey, W.	1	–	
4097	,,	Stone, E.	1	1	
4782	,,	Stone, H.	1	1	
5128	,,	Stone, S.	1	–	
4104	,,	Stone, W.	1	1	
4699	,,	Steptoe, A.	1	1	
3282	,,	Strange, J.	1	–	
3582	,,	Stratford, E.	1	1	

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NORTH-WEST FRONTIER OF INDIA MEDAL ROLL.—*cont.*

Reg. No.	Rank.	Name.	Clasps.		Remarks.
			Punjab Frontier, 1897-8.	Tirah, 1897-8.	
2384	Private	Strutt, C.	1	1	
4426	Lance-Corpl.	Stratford, J.	1	1	
5023	Private	Sturch, H.	1	1	
3224	Lance-Sergt.	Summersby, G.	1	1	
4520	Private	Surman, T.	1	1	Severely w'nd'd 30.12.97.
4045	Corporal	Surridge, O.	1	1	
3212	Lance-Corpl.	Sykes, W.	1	1	
3341	Private	Talbot, E.	1	1	
4959	Lance-Corpl.	Tanner, F.	1	–	
4518	Private	Tanner, W.	1	1	
4673	,,	Tame, T.	1	1	
4731	,,	Tapping, E.	1	–	
4723	,,	Taylor, H.	1	1	
3536	,,	Taylor, J.	1	1	
5239	,,	Taylor, J.	1	–	
4260	,,	Taylor, R.	1	1	
5181	,,	Taylor, R.	1	–	
4135	,,	Taylor, W.	1	1	
5132	,,	Taunt, H.	1	–	
4678	,,	Telfer, W.	1	1	
5003	,,	Terry, A.	1	1	
4153	,,	Terry, W.	1	1	
3963	,,	Thatcher, H.	1	1	
4901	,,	Thorne, C.	1	–	
4917	,,	Thorne, E.	1	1	
4902	,,	Thorne, S. C.	1	1	
4690	,,	Thornley, D.	1	1	
3785	,,	Tidmarsh, G	1	1	
4967	,,	Tillier, W.	1	–	
4669	,,	Timms, G.	1	1	
4488	,,	Todd, G.	1	1	
4606	,,	Tolson, F.	1	1	
3933	,,	Toombs, R.	1	1	
3943	,,	Tomlin, F.	1	1	
3302	,,	Tomlin, T.	1	–	
4674	,,	Townsend, J.	1	1	
3472	,,	Townsend, W.	1	1	
4579	,,	Townsend, W.	1	–	
4273	,,	Townsend, D.	1	1	
5015	,,	Trinder, A.	1	1	
3604	,,	Tripp, W.	1	1	
5233	,,	Turner, G.	1	–	
3470	,,	Turner, T.	1	1	
4948	,,	Twitcher, J.	1	1	
5007	,,	Tyrrell, H.	1	1	
858	Sergt.-Bugler	Vanner, C.	1	1	
3533	Private	Venn, A.	1	1	
3433	,,	Vickers, W.	1	1	
5012	,,	Vincent, H.	1	–	

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NORTH-WEST FRONTIER OF INDIA MEDAL ROLL.—*cont.*

Reg. No.	Rank.	Name.	Clasps.		Remarks.
			Punjab Frontier, 1897-8.	Tirah, 1897-8.	
4372	Private -	Vine, H. - - -	1	1	
2799	Lance-Corpl.	Vodden, W. - -	1	1	
3986	Private -	Wade, J. - - -	1	1	
3567	,, -	Wade, J. - - -	1	1	
4675	,, -	Waite, F. - - -	1	1	
4564	,, -	Waite, M. - -	1	1	
4390	,, -	Wakelin, J. - -	1	1	
4238	,, -	Walduck, C. - -	1	1	
5274	Lance-Corpl.	Wale, W. - -	1	–	
4411	Private -	Walker, A. - -	1	–	
3835	,, -	Walker, A. - -	1	–	
4756	,, -	Walker, G. - -	1	–	
5056	,, -	Walker, J. - -	1	1	
4761	,, -	Walklin, H. - -	1	1	
4332	,, -	Wallis, E. - -	1	1	
4744	,, -	Walters, C. - -	1	1	
4963	,, -	Walters, F. - -	1	1	
5224	,, -	Walters, J. - -	1	–	
1630	Sergeant -	Walton, W. - -	1	1	
3642	Private -	Ward, C. - - -	1	1	
4251	,, -	Ward, J. - -	1	–	
4540	,, -	Ward, J. - - -	1	1	
4778	,, -	Ward, J. - - -	1	1	
4888	,, -	Ward, J. - - -	1	1	
4890	,, -	Ward, W. - -	1	1	
3760	,, -	Ward, W. - -	1	–	
1895	,, -	Wardell, C. - -	1	1	
5020	Lance-Corpl.	Warland, A. - -	1	1	
3499	Private -	Warner, E. - -	1	1	
5042	,, -	Warner, J. - -	1	1	Severely w'nd'd 30.12.97.
4323	,, -	Warner, W. - -	1	1	
3820	,, -	Warnock. A. - -	1	1	
4841	,, -	Waters, A. - -	1	1	
5271	,, -	Waters, H. - -	1	–	
4235	,, -	Watson, E. - -	1	1	
4186	Corporal -	Weatherhead, A. -	1	1	
670	,, -	Webb, A. - -	1	1	
3811	Private -	Webb, D. - -	1	–	
3407	,, -	Webb, E. - -	1	–	
4130	,, -	Webb, P. - -	1	1	
4680	,, -	Webb, T. - -	1	1	
4132	,, -	Welch, W. - -	1	1	
3896	,, -	Welch, W. - -	1	1	
5273	,, -	West, C. - - -	1	–	
4324	,, -	West, H. - - -	1	1	
3730	Lance-Corpl.	West, H. G. - -	1	1	
4946	Private -	West, W. - - -	1	1	
3888	,, -	Weston, A. - -	1	1	
4915	,, -	Weston, C. - -	1	–	
507	,, -	Weston, G. - -	1	–	

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NORTH-WEST FRONTIER OF INDIA MEDAL ROLL.—*cont.*

Reg. No.	Rank.	Name.	Clasps.		Remarks.
			Punjab Frontier, 1897-8.	Tirah, 1897-8.	
5159	Private	Weston, T.	1	–	
4942	,,	Wheatley, A.	1	1	
5213	,,	Wheeler, F.	1	–	
3707	,,	Wheeler, J.	1	1	
5106	Lance-Corpl.	Wheeler, L.	1	–	
3193	Private	Whitcher, B.	1	1	
3191	Sergeant	White, E.	1	1	
3592	Bugler	White, E.	1	1	
5297	Private	White, H.	1	–	
3913	,,	White, T.	1	1	
3512	,,	White, R.	1	1	
4536	,,	White, W.	1	1	
5143	,,	Whitehouse, J.	1	–	
5026	,,	Whiting, C. W.	1	1	
4188	,,	Whitman, J.	1	1	
4986	,,	Wicks, A.	1	1	
3762	,,	Wicks, J.	1	1	
4734	,,	Wickson, H.	1	1	
4927	,,	Wiggins, G.	1	1	
4883	,,	Wiggins, T.	1	1	
3831	,,	Wiggins, W.	1	1	
3770	,,	Wild, W.	1	1	
3839	,,	Wilks, W.	1	1	
2606	,,	Williams, C.	1	1	
4623	Bugler	Williams, C.	1	1	
4110	Private	Williams, D.	1	1	
4008	,,	Williams, J.	1	1	
5044	,,	Williams, J.	1	–	
4586	,,	Williams, R.	1	1	
4906	,,	Williams, T. O.	1	–	
4608	,,	Willis, C.	1	1	
3780	,,	Willis, W.	1	1	
5145	,,	Wiltshire, T.	1	–	
4636	,,	Winfield, T.	1	1	
3194	,,	Winfield, H.	1	1	
4075	,,	Winthrop, W.	1	1	
3791	,,	Wise, H.	1	1	
3374	Bugler	Withers, A.	1	1	
1924	Private	Withman, P.	1	1	
4314	,,	Wood, F.	1	1	
4269	Corporal	Wood, T. V.	1	1	
3698	Private	Woodeson, E. L.	1	1	
4197	Lance-Corpl.	Woodhouse, H.	1	1	
4777	Private	Woodley, J.	1	1	
4465	,,	Woods, J.	1	–	
5029	,,	Woodward, A.	1	–	
3915	,,	Wooldridge, A.	1	1	
3527	,,	Worrall, A.	1	1	
3957	,,	Worthy, W.	1	1	
4224	,,	Wren, T.	1	1	
3974	,,	Wright, A.	1	1	
4219	Corporal	Wright, F.	1	1	
3460	Private	Wright, G.	1	1	

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NORTH-WEST FRONTIER OF INDIA MEDAL ROLL.—*cont.*

Reg. No.	Rank.	Name.	Clasps.		Remarks.
			Punjab Frontier, 1897-8.	Tirah, 1897-8.	
3524	Private -	Wright, J. - -	1	1	
3929	,, -	Wright, T. - -	1	1	
4133	,, -	Wright, W. - -	1	1	
3384	,, -	Wrighton, H. - -	1	–	
4516	,, -	Wild, S. - - -	1	1	
3837	,, -	Yarrow, F. - -	1	1	
4962	,, -	Yates, G. - -	1	–	
4047	,, -	Yonens, R. - -	1	1	

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SOUTH AFRICAN WAR, 1899–1902.

LIST OF UN-WOUNDED NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS AND MEN of the 1st Oxfordshire Light Infantry, who were invalided through disease contracted in South Africa during the War, and subsequently discharged to Pension as medically unfit for further service.

Regtl. No.	Rank.	Name.	Date of Discharge.	Amount of Pension and Remarks.
3534	Private	Alexander, W.	14.6.02	24*d.* per diem for 12 months (conditional), extended 1*s.* per diem (conditional), expired 14.6.06.
3970	,,	Amer, A.	30.11.00	1*s.* 6*d.* per diem for life.
4581	,,	Benton, E.	17.9.01	12*d.* per diem 12 months (conditional), extended 12 months (conditional), permanent at 1*s.* per diem.
5459	,,	Bevern, J.	5.9.02	18*d.* per diem, 6 months (conditional), made permanent at 9*d.* per diem.
6002	,,	Capel, E.	10.4.01	8*d.* per diem, 12 months (conditional), not renewed.
5457	,,	Cleary, M.	29.2.04	8*d.* per diem, 12 months (conditional), not renewed.
3452	,,	Conn, F.	14.2.01	12*d.* per diem, 12 months (conditional), extended 24*d.* per diem, 12 months, made permanent, 1*s.*
6406	,,	Connolly, E.	25.7.02	8*d.* per diem 18 months, final.
5302	,,	Cooper, F.	12.4.02	18*d.* per diem, 12 months (conditional), not renewed.
5725	,,	Dorrington, A.	28.3.01	8*d.* per diem, 12 months (conditional), extended for 12 months, final.
2212	,,	Galliers, A.	30.4.01	18*d.* per diem, 12 months (conditional), extended 12 months (conditional), made permanent at 1*s.*
6139	,,	Guymer, G.	5.10.01	18*d.* per diem, 12 months (conditional), not renewed.
4297	,,	Gibbs, G.	10.7.02	18*d.* per diem, 12 months (conditional), not renewed.
4524	,,	Helmuth, C.	28.5.01	12*d.* per diem, 12 months (conditional), extended 12 months (conditional) not renewed.
5319	,,	Heydon, E.	10.11.02	8*d.* per diem, 12 months (conditional), extended 8*d.* per diem (conditional), expired 10.11.06.
4730	,,	Hoare, T.	7.1.02	12*d.* per diem, 12 months (conditional), not renewed.

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Regtl. No.	Rank.	Name.	Date of Discharge.	Amount of Pension and Remarks.
4829	Sergeant	Hughes, J.	10.5.02	30*d.* per diem, 6 months (conditional), extended 12*d.* per diem, 21 months, final.
4748	Private	King, T.	25.6.04	2*s.* 6*d.* per diem for life.
6188	,,	Knight, H.	26.7.02	18*d.* per diem, 18 months, final.
6013	,,	Knight, E.	22.3.04	12*d.* per diem, 12 months (conditional), made permanent at 1*s.* per diem.
3797	,,	Lewis, J.	10.5.02	18*d.* per diem, 12 months (conditional), made permanent at 1*s.* 3*d.* per diem.
3389	,,	Mahoney, T.	13.7.01	7*d.* per diem for 12 months, final.
5632	,,	Matthews, W.	29.6.01	12*d.* per diem, 12 months (conditional), extended 12 months (conditional), extended 9*d.* (conditional), expired 29.6.06.
3228	,,	Mewis, J.	25.9.00	1*s.* per diem for life.
2101	,,	Perfect, F.	21.6.02	8*d.* per diem for 12 months, final.
4695	,,	Parr, W.	19.10.01	18*d.* per diem, 16 months (conditional), extended 8*d.* per diem, 1[illegible] months, final.
3622	,,	Pinnock, A.	2.3.02	24*d.* per diem, 12 months (conditional), not renewed.
5169	,,	Pound, J.	5.7.02	8*d.* per diem, 18 months, final.
3742	,,	Robinson, R.	22.5.01	8*d.* per diem, 27 months, final.
2079	Sergeant	Ruff, G.	12.4.05	27*d.* per diem, permanent.
6104	Private	Swaddling, W.	18.3.02	18*d.* per diem, 12 months (conditional), not renewed.
4822	,,	Webb, G. H.	11.2.02	24*d.* per diem, 12 months (conditional), extended 12 months (conditional), extended 1*s.* (conditional), expires 11.2.07.
5153	,,	Weston, G.	22.8.01	1*s.* 1*d.* per diem for life.

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OBITUARY, 1906.

LIEUTENANT BERTIE HATFIELD SHAW died at Fort Jameson, British Central Africa, on the 4th November, 1906, from the effects of an accident while elephant shooting.

He was born on the 26th January, 1880, and was appointed 2nd Lieutenant in the Oxfordshire Light Infantry, from the Royal Military College, 21st February, 1900. Promoted Lieutenant, 11th September, 1902.

Lieutenant Shaw served with the 2nd Battalion in India and afterwards in England until the 10th August 1905, when he was seconded for service under the Colonial Office, and proceeded to British Central Africa for duty with the King's African Rifles.

The following is an extract from a despatch received at the Colonial Office from His Majesty's Acting Commissioner for British Central Africa :—

Extract from a despatch from Acting Commissioner of British Central Africa to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, No. 307, *dated* 14*th November,* 1906.

Details have now come to hand from Captain Hopkinson, of the King's African Rifles, who is in command at Fort Manning, to the following effect :—

"It appears that the late Lieutenant Shaw left Fort Manning on the afternoon of the 31st of October, for the purpose of shooting, and he intended to go to a place called Kongoni, which is situated on the Bua River, about two days' march south of Fort Manning. He expected to arrive at that place on the Friday, and hoped to find elephants there. It seems from Captain Hopkinson's statement that Shaw arrived at Kongoni on the Thursday afternoon, and hearing that there were

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LIEUTENANT BERTIE HATFIELD SHAW.

Oxfordshire Light Infantry.

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elephants quite close, went out that evening after them. He had with him his native hunter and three men of "A" Company of the King's African Rifles. He himself was shooting with his ·400 cordite rifle, and the men were carrying his Mannlicher rifle and a shot gun.

"3. The Natives took him up to a large herd of elephants, and Lieutenant Shaw fired at a big bull once or twice, but without killing it, and it seems that the bull and the herd ran off. A small bull then appeared quite close to the party. Lieutenant Shaw fired at it, and hit it on the tusk close to the gum. The animal then charged, and Shaw and the natives ran. It is evident that the elephant caught Shaw.

"4. When the native hunters found that their master was not with them, they turned and opened fire on the elephant with the Mannlicher rifle, and managed to drive it away a little, but did not kill it, as they had only ten rounds with them. When they came to Shaw they found that he was unconscious, and brought him to by pouring water over him. In the meantime some of the men had returned to Camp for more ammunition, with which they eventually killed the elephant.

"5. Captain Hopkinson specially mentions that Shaw told him that he would have been killed at the time had not the men returned and driven the elephant off.

"6. The natives carried Shaw back to Fort Manning through the night, arriving there at about 2 a.m. on the Friday morning. Captain Molesworth, who is also stationed at Fort Manning, immediately started on a bicycle for Fort Jameson for medical assistance: this he was enabled to do, as there was fortunately a good moon. In the meantime Lieutenant Shaw received every possible attention. Captain Hopkinson and the other Officers at Fort Manning cut his clothes off and bandaged him pending the arrival of the Doctor. He was at this time quite conscious and related partly how the accident happened. Doctor Spillane, who is the Principal Medical Officer of the North Eastern Rhodesia Administration at Fort Jameson, arrived at about 8 o'clock on the Friday morning, and under his advice Lieutenant Shaw was taken to Fort Jameson Hospital, where he arrived the same afternoon. Doctor Spillane operated on Lieutenant Shaw that night, and it seems that the patient bore the operation well, and things appeared more hopeful. On Sunday at about midday, however, Doctor Spillane wrote and informed Captain Hopkinson that, owing to internal hæmorrhage, the case was quite hopeless. Captain Hopkinson cycled into Fort Jameson, and found that Shaw had died at 2.50 p.m. on Sunday the 4th of November. He was buried at Fort Jameson the following day at 5 p.m. with full Military Honours, the Reverend J. Bell, of the Universities Mission, conducting the Service.

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"7. I have not yet received the report from Doctor Spillane, but will forward it to Your Lordship when it arrives.

"8. In conclusion I would add that there is a well-established hospital at Fort Jameson with trained nurses, and Doctor Spillane is a Medical Officer of exceptional ability. It may therefore be some consolation to the late Lieutenant Shaw's relatives to know that everything possible was done for him to alleviate his sufferings."

JOHN EVELYN KINGSTON MORLEY died at Bournemouth on the 1st May, 1905.

He joined the Rifle Brigade, 14th March, 1856; transferred to the 43rd, 24th February, 1857; to 15th Hussars, 13th January, 1860. Retired, 30th November, 1860.

LIEUT.-COLONEL WILLIAM HORACE WILSON died at Camberley, on the 17th November, 1906, aged sixty-two years.

He was appointed Ensign 7th Royal Fusiliers, 2nd December, 1863; Lieutenant, 30th March, 1867; transferred to the 87th Fusiliers, 15th July, 1868; Captain 87th Fusiliers, 20th October, 1871; exchanged to 43rd Light Infantry (with Captain A. C. French), 31st May, 1876; Major, 19th June, 1883; retired, with the honorary rank of Lieut.-Colonel, 26th November, 1884.

SURGEON-MAJOR HENRY ALEXANDER GOGARTY, B.A., M.D., L.R.C.S.I., died at Canterbury, on the 7th April, 1906.

He was educated at Trinity College, Dublin, and joined the 52nd Light Infantry, as Assistant Surgeon, 29th August, 1855; promoted Surgeon, 26th February, 1870; and retired as Surgeon-Major, 21st February, 1877.

He was present with the 52nd at the defeat of the Sealkote Mutineers on the banks of the Ravee, 12th and

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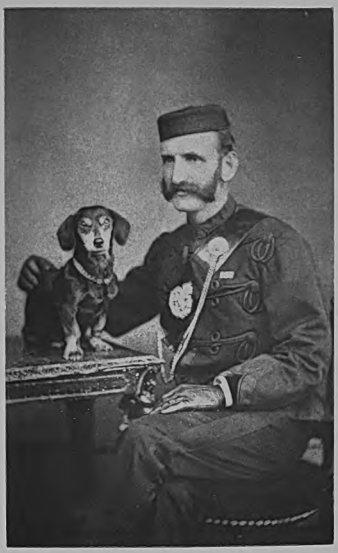

SURGEON-MAJOR HENRY ALEXANDER GOGARTY.

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16th July, 1857, and from the 14th August at the siege of Delhi. Medal and Delhi Clasp.

For many years after his retirement from the Army, Surgeon-Major Gogarty was Honorary Physician to the Kent and Canterbury Hospital, and he resided at Canterbury for the last twenty years of his life.

In the photograph here reproduced he is wearing the uniform of the Rifle Brigade, with which he served after leaving the 52nd.

Sergeant-Major ALBERT COOKE VIRGO died at Oxford on the 11th March, 1906.

He enlisted for the 52nd, 28th February, 1856; promoted Corporal, 22nd August, 1858; Sergeant, 25th May, 1862; Colour-Sergeant, 1st June, 1865; transferred to the 5th Royal Lancashire Militia Permanent Staff, 4th March, 1874; discharged at Oxford, 6th March, 1877; discharge cancelled by War Office Authority, and appointed Sergeant-Major, 4th Oxfordshire Light Infantry, 7th March, 1877; discharged at Oxford, 27th July, 1886, after a service of 30 years and 150 days, with a pension of 4*s.* 6*d.* a day for life.

Sergeant-Major Virgo served with the 52nd in the *Indian Mutiny Campaign*; Medal and Clasp for Delhi. He was also in possession of the Medal for Long Service and Good Conduct. For many years prior to his death he was Secretary to the Ratcliffe Infirmary, Oxford.

Colour-Sergeant JOHN WATERHOUSE died at Crowthorne, Berks., on the 16th March, 1906.

He enlisted for the 21st Fusiliers, 24th November, 1859; promoted Corporal, 15th June, 1870; transferred to the 58th Regiment, 1st November, 1872; transferred to the 43rd Light Infantry, 1st September, 1873;

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Sergeant, 28th January, 1875; Colour-Sergeant (Captain A. C. Money's Company), 7th June, 1875; posted to the Depôt, 3rd May, 1881. Discharged at Oxford, 29th August, 1882, after a service of 22 years and 279 days, with a pension of 2*s*. 0½*d*. a day for life.

Colour-Sergeant Waterhouse was in possession of the Medal for Long Service and Good Conduct; and on his discharge was appointed Sergeant-Instructor at Wellington College. He remained in the service of the College (latterly as Armourer) up to the time of his death, and was much respected.

We regret to record the deaths, during 1906, of the following Non-commissioned Officers and Men of the Regiment:—

8th January, Private F. CORFIELD, 1st Battalion.
19th January, Private G. ADAMS, 1st Battalion.
13th March, Private R. STRANGE, 1st Battalion.
5th July, Lance-Corporal G. BALLARD, 1st Battalion.
23rd August, Sergeant J. FOWLES, 2nd Battalion.
24th August, Private T. W. ISSARD, 1st Battalion.
9th September, Private D. PEARCE, 1st Battalion.
21st September, Private G. ROSE, 1st Battalion.
4th October, Private T. GRIMNETT, 1st Battalion.

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TO THE GLORY OF GOD
AND IN LOVING MEMORY OF
HENRY COKER ADAMS,
LATE COLONEL
52ND OXFORDSHIRE LT INFANTRY,
WHO DIED AUGUST 30TH 1905,
AGED 63.

THIS TABLET IS DEDICATED BY A
FEW OF HIS OLD BROTHER OFFICERS.

IN ANSTEY CHURCH, COVENTRY.

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NOTICE.

THE Editor will gratefully welcome any hints or suggestions which readers of THE CHRONICLE may feel inclined to offer, and he desires to express a hope that anyone who possesses pictures, sketches, diaries, etc., of Regimental interest will communicate with him.

To old Officers he would point out that incidents of their service, however trifling they may appear to be, cannot fail to be of interest to the present generation of Regimental soldiers.

Subscribers who have not already done so will greatly oblige by giving a standing order to their bankers to pay their subscriptions to Messrs. Cox & Co. annually on the 1st January.

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2. Number the pages throughout.
3. Send in as early as possible.
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A few copies of some of the previous fourteen Volumes can still be had.

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In 1783 the 52nd proceeded to India, and for 15 eventful years remained in that country. Among other services, which are commemorated by the word "Hindoostan" on its colours, it was engaged in the campaigns which Lord Cornwallis was forced to undertake against the notorious Tippoo Sahib, Sultan of Mysore. The campaigns in Mysore were rendered arduous and trying in the extreme, both by the difficult nature of the country and by the fact that Tippoo Sahib, with ruthless completeness, laid waste his territory in order that the invading forces should find no food. The perseverance and valour, however, of the British soldiers overcame the fortresses of Tippoo, who was gradually driven back to his last stronghold, Seringapatam, where he was forced to make reparation. At Cannanore the 52nd furnished the storming party, while previous to the assault a private of the regiment reconnoitred the approach to the fortress with successful daring. At Savendroog, a hill fortress of great strength, the band of the regiment played the stormers to the breach, while at Coimbatore, Bangalore and Palagatcherry, the men of the 52nd were equally distinguished and successful. During the latter years of its Indian service the regiment assisted at the capture of Pondicherry from the French, and Ceylon from the Dutch.

Meanwhile, the 43rd had sailed again for the West Indies, and from 1794 to 1797 was engaged in expeditions against the French possessions. In 1800, the 52nd (now consisting of two battalions) took part in the expedition to Ferrol, on the coast of Spain, after which both regiments were brigaded at Shorncliffe with the 95th Regiment, now the Rifle Brigade. These corps were then placed under the command of Sir John Moore, one of the finest soldiers of the time, to undergo that thorough training which produced in the 43rd, 52nd, and 95th Rifles what has been described as "a perfect system of drill and discipline." In 1803, while this training was in progress, the 43rd and 52nd were both made light infantry—the first officially recognised light infantry regiments of the British Army—and a few years later, when the Peninsular War broke out, they and their comrades of the 95th Rifles formed the famous Light Division, of which the historian of the war subsequently wrote: "They were never negligent, never dismayed. Six years of warfare could not detect a flaw in their system, nor were they ever matched in courage or skill. Those three regiments were avowedly the best that England ever had under arms."

From 1804 to 1817, the 43rd had two battalions, and from 1799 to 1816 (with the exception of a few months in 1804) the

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52nd also had two battalions. In 1807, the 1st Battalion 43rd and the 2nd Battalion 52nd took part in the expedition against Denmark, being present at Kioge and at the capitulation of Copenhagen, when the Danes surrendered their fleet of 63 ships, all their stores, and some 2,500 heavy guns.

In 1808 commenced that long period of warfare against the French in Portugal and Spain, which gave the 43rd and 52nd the opportunity of proving the value of Sir John Moore's careful training. The two regiments fought side by side at the battle of Vimiera, and later in the year each regiment had two battalions with Sir John Moore's army during his Corunna Campaign, which unhappily culminated in the death of the great general—the colonel of the 52nd.*

Ordered, in 1809, to reinforce the British Army under Wellington, then fighting at Talavera, the 43rd and 52nd, with their comrades of Craufurd's Light Brigade (shortly to be formed into the Light Division), gave a splendid example of their qualities as soldiers by marching in 26 hours a distance of 62 miles in the hottest season of the year, each man carrying from 50 to 60 pounds weight upon his shoulders. From that time the Light Division became the eyes of the Peninsular Army, and was ever foremost in the field. By night it furnished the outposts; by day it skirmished ahead; on all occasions it was the first to come in touch with the enemy, and though it had the reputation of being composed of the finest light troops in Europe, it was so highly trained and disciplined as to be able to take its place with the other divisions of the army in the storming of a fortress breach.

In the campaign of 1810, Craufurd engaged the French in vastly superior numbers, near Almeida, and a sanguinary rear-guard action was fought while covering the retirement of the division across the Coa. The British casualties were heavy, but the object was attained, and though the French made gallant efforts to follow up the retiring troops, the latter, taking up a strong position, kept up such a hail of bullets on the bridge that the attempt to force the passage was hopeless, and the enemy withdrew. Lord Wellington, who praised but sparingly, said of the regiments of the Light Division: "Throughout this trying day all the officers and soldiers of these excellent regiments distinguished themselves." At Busaco, a few months

* The blade of the sword worn by Sir John Moore at Corunna now hangs in the mess-room of the officers of the 1st Oxfordshire Light Infantry.

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afterwards, the Light Division covered itself with glory. "One division of infantry only," said Wellington, in his despatch after the battle, "made any progress to the top of the hill, and they were immediately charged with the bayonet by Brigadier-General Craufurd, with the 43rd, 52nd, and 95th Regiments, and the 3rd Portuguese Caçadores, and driven back with immense loss." So fierce was the fight and so intermingled the combatants, that one soldier of the 52nd killed a "chef de bataillon" with his sword while giving the word of command to his men, calmly tearing off the officer's medal and putting it in his pocket. Two other 52nd soldiers seized the French General Simon, and took him prisoner, while numbers of the French officers were similarly treated.

Then followed Wellington's retirement to the strongly fortified lines of Torres Vedras (to the north of Lisbon), where the winter was spent; but the Light Division was not inactive, since it supplied the outposts that kept in touch with the French advanced posts. Massena's retreat from before the lines in the spring of 1811 was immediately followed up, and the troops of the Light Division kept on the enemy's heels during the whole of March, fighting sharp rear-guard actions at Pombal, Redinha, Cazal Novo, and Foz d'Arronce. In April occurred the combat of Sabugal, which, though not considered of sufficient importance to have its name added to the distinctions borne on the colours, was a most brilliant affair. For some time the 43rd withstood alone the attacks of Regnier's Corps of 12,000 Frenchmen; then, when the 52nd came up, the enemy, resisting fiercely, was driven from the field at the point of the bayonet, and was obliged to abandon one of its howitzers. In this action, described by Wellington as "one of the most glorious that British troops were ever engaged in," the Light Division lost upwards of 200 officers and men killed and wounded, while the French casualties were enormous. So impressed was Wellington with the gallant conduct of the Light Division, that about this time he promoted to an ensigncy a sergeant of each of the three regiments (43rd, 52nd and 95th), "as a testimony of his particular approbation of the regiments."

At Fuentes d'Onor the Light Division fought in solid squares; at Ciudad Rodrigo the 43rd and 52nd stormed the breaches, and Wellington thus wrote of them: "The conduct of these troops was equally distinguished throughout the siege, and in the storm nothing could withstand the gallantry with which these brave officers and troops advanced and accomplished the difficult operation allotted to them, notwithstanding all

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their leaders had fallen." They were again with the stormers at Badajoz, where Colonel Macleod fell at the head of the 43rd; and at the battle of Salamanca the advance of the 43rd, in the face of the enemy and under a heavy fire, was made for a distance of three miles with so much precision and coolness as to delight the great commander. At the battle of Vittoria, the 52nd displayed an equal perfection of discipline, which enabled it, while officers and men were dropping under the enemy's fire, to preserve as much precision of movement and steadiness of line as it would have done on a parade ground at home.

Throughout the concluding year of the Peninsular War the Light Division continued to win fresh laurels, and played a conspicuous part in the storming of San Sebastian, the various actions of the Pyrenees, the battles of the Nive, the Nivelle, Orthes and Toulouse. Of the 52nd at the Nivelle, Napier, the great historian of the war, writes: "Strong and valiant in arms must the soldiers have been who stood in that hour before the veterans of this regiment. There fell 200 soldiers of a regiment never surpassed in arms since arms were first borne by men."

No sooner was peace proclaimed in 1814, and the Army returned to England, than the 43rd was hurried off to America, whence, after fighting at New Orleans, it came back as hurriedly to England, and immediately re-embarked to join the army in the Netherlands. Though too late by a few days to share at Waterloo in the final triumph of Wellington over Napoleon, its very absence occasioned a high tribute to be paid to it, for it is said that more than once during the battle, when the British line at one point or another was being hardly pressed by the enemy, Wellington exclaimed, "Send the 43rd there," forgetting for the moment that it was not at his disposal. Its sister regiment, the 52nd, however, more than upheld its glorious traditions, and no account of the battle of Waterloo is complete that does not tell of the masterly movement by which Colborne with the 52nd met Napoleon's last and greatest effort—the charge of his Old Guard. It was towards the close of the day before the great Emperor could bring himself to send to the front those trusted veterans of a hundred fights, every man of whom would have died for him, and when the dark mass of high bearskins was seen approaching, all knew that the crisis had arrived. The English artillery poured grape into the mass, but still the deafening roll of the drums coming nearer and nearer showed no wavering in the foe. The English guards had been lying down to avoid the artillery's storm which had heralded

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the approach of the enemy's column, but when it was sufficiently near they sprang up and poured a deadly fire into it. At the same time, the 52nd, with its well-known precision, wheeled round in such a manner as to enable it to pour a flanking fire into the French as they passed by, at so short a distance that every shot told. The effect of this magnificent manœuvre was instantaneous. The French column recoiled, and then broke and fled, the 52nd and the English guards hotly pursuing, and the battle was won.

The 52nd, and the other two regiments of General Adam's Light Brigade, had the honour of being the only British troops that entered Paris after Waterloo, being encamped from July to November, 1815, in the Champs Elysées, while the rest of the army remained in the Bois de Boulogne. In 1827 the 43rd proceeded from Gibraltar to Lisbon, with Sir Henry Clinton's force, in answer to an appeal from Portugal against a threatened attack by Spain, and, 10 years later, when quartered in Canada, it made the astounding winter march, across the Portage of the Madawaska, of 370 miles in 18 days, with the thermometer varying from 20° to 30° below zero.

The 43rd next saw service in South Africa, being engaged in the Kaffir War, 1851–53, and enduring many hardships. While there, it received drafts from home, and one of these was on board the *Birkenhead* when wrecked off the Cape of Good Hope in February, 1852. On this memorable occasion, the men fell in on deck as if at an ordinary parade, and with noble self-devotion, refused to leave the ship until all the women and children had been taken off in the boats. Of the 700 on board, nearly 500 officers and men were drowned, and as a splendid lesson in discipline to his army, the King of Prussia ordered the heroic account of the wreck of the *Birkenhead* to be read on parade to each regiment in his service.

From South Africa the 43rd went to India, whither a few months earlier the 52nd had also proceeded, and during the Mutiny (1857–58) both regiments were continuously engaged with the rebels. The 43rd made a record march of 1,300 miles through Central India in the hottest month of the year, clearing the districts of mutineers, and securing at Banda and Kirwee loot to the the value of nearly a million of money, while the 52nd had opportunities for distinction, of which it was not slow to avail itself. The centre and headquarters of the rebellion were at Delhi, and it was absolutely necessary that the terrible outbreak should be grappled with at that place, although the force at the disposal of the British Government was most

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inadequate for the purpose. A few thousand men, among whom was the 52nd, were hastily got together, and the siege of Delhi was commenced. So long as the issue of the struggle was uncertain, many who would otherwise have joined the rebels still held back, and knowing this, the gallant little army stuck resolutely for three weary months before the walls of Delhi, although cholera and the intense heat of the Indian summer added enormous difficulties to the task. When, however, fresh troops had arrived in India, the city was assaulted and taken. At the storming of the Cashmere Gate the 52nd displayed its highest fighting qualities, Bugler Hawthorn receiving the Victoria Cross for a daring act of gallantry, and in the subsequent despatches the General wrote: "More especially, the 52nd Light Infantry, who led the column from first to last, and who, I consider, fully maintained its high reputation."

A short period of rest and the 43rd was again on active service. The Maori rebellion had come to a head, and, to suppress it, reinforcements were despatched to New Zealand, the 43rd sailing from Calcutta in September, 1863. The campaign that followed was trying in the extreme, and though the engagements with the enemy were few, the casualties were severe. At the assault of the Gate Pa, the colonel and six officers of the regiment were killed, and many officers and men were wounded. At Te Ranga also the Maories resisted fiercely, and Captain Smith, of the 43rd, gained the Victoria Cross for his gallant conduct.

On the 3rd June, 1873, a detachment of the 43rd, stationed at Malliapoorum, Southern India, was engaged against a band of Moplah fanatics. Captain Vesey, who was in command, and Lieutenant Williamson, received the thanks of the Government of Madras "for the energy and promptitude with which they acted on the emergency, and so completely quelled the disturbance on the first day of its existence."

In 1881 the 43rd and 52nd were united under the title of the Oxfordshire Light Infantry.

In December, 1884, a detachment of the 1st Battalion, under Captain C. J. Curtis, was again employed in the suppression of a Moplah disturbance in Southern India. In an order published 2nd February, 1885, the Government of India praised all officers and men concerned, especially Private Lewis Barratt, who was afterwards given a medal for distinguished conduct.

In 1885–86, 30 men of the 2nd Battalion, under Lieutenant F. W. M. D. Scott, formed part of a mounted infantry company in the Nile Expedition, and was present at the action of Ginniss.

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In 1890 " F " Company of the 2nd Battalion, then quartered in Burma, provided an escort to the Siamese Boundary Commission, covering 650 miles in 64 marches, and in 1891 " D " and " G " Companies formed part of a column operating in the Wuntho District in Upper Burmah. The objects of both these expeditions were successfully gained.

In 1897, the 2nd Battalion, then quartered in India, formed part of the force operating in the Mohmand Country in the North-West Frontier Campaign, when it took part in a successful action at Koda-Khel on September 27th. On the conclusion of this expedition the Battalion was immediately placed in the Peshawar Column of the Tirah Expeditionary Force. On the 30th December, 1897, it was engaged in a sharp rear-guard action between Ali Musjid and Lundi Kotal in the Khyber Pass, when 3 men were killed and 3 officers and 11 men wounded.

The following is an extract from the letter of an officer of the regiment who took part in this fight :—

" A large proportion of the men who had this bit of fighting came out with the last draft, and had not been a month in India. They were as steady and as plucky as if they had been war-worn veterans of a dozen campaigns, and personally I never wish to fight by the side of anything better than these Oxfordshire recruits."

The 1st Battalion proceeded to South Africa with the 6th Division in December, 1899, and remained on active service until the close of the war in 1902. It took part in Lord Roberts's invasion of the Orange Free State in the early months of 1900, particularly distinguishing itself at Klip Drift and at the battle of Paardeberg ; was present at the surrender of the Boer forces under General Cronje, at Poplar Grove, and the occupation of Bloemfontein. During the remainder of the year, the battalion was continuously engaged in the Orange River Colony and the Transvaal, in the pursuit of De Wet, and marched upwards of 700 miles, while its mounted infantry company did excellent service with the mounted troops, notably at the engagement at Bothaville in November. The years 1901 and 1902 were occupied in the pursuit of the Boers in the Orange River Colony, in the numerous great " drives," and in manning the blockhouse lines until peace was proclaimed.

During this war some 400 militia reservists served with the battalion at different times, and a volunteer company, recruited from the territorial volunteer battalions, was also present with the battalion during 1900 and 1901.

The following is a list of officers and men of the regiment who

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have won the Victoria Cross or the medal for distinguished conduct in the field :—

Awarded Victoria Crosses.

Indian Mutiny, 1857-58.—Private H. Addison.—On the 2nd January, 1859, a portion of General Whitlock's force was engaged with the rebels near Kurrereah, the Political Officer attached to the force was struck down and beset by a host of foes. Private Addison came to his assistance and kept the enemy at bay till more men came up. Addison in the contest received two dangerous wounds and lost a leg.

Bugler R. Hawthorn.—Accompanied a party of sappers and miners who performed the dangerous and desperate duty of blowing up the Cashmere Gate in the fortress of Delhi, under a heavy and destructive fire of musketry, on the 14th September, 1857, and bravely performed the dangerous duty on which he was employed. He had previously attached himself to an officer of the Engineers, when dangerously wounded, bound up his wounds under a heavy fire, and had him removed without further injury.

Lance-Corporal H. Smith.—Gallantly carried away a wounded comrade under a heavy fire of grape and musketry in the Chandnee Choke of the City of Delhi, on the morning of the assault, the 14th September, 1857.

New Zealand War, 1864.—Captain F. A. Smith.—Was the first to enter into the right of the rifle pits, and his gallant conduct was very conspicuous at the engagement of Te Ranga on the 21st June, 1864.

Awarded Distinguished Conduct Medals.

New Zealand War, 1864.—Colour-Sergeant W. B. Garland.—Distinguished service at the assault of the Gate Pa.

Suppression of Moplah fanatics, Madras Presidency, 1882.—Private L. Barratt.

Operations, North-West Frontier of India, 1897-98.—Distinguished service during the operations.—Sergeant-Major H. Dempsey; Sergeant W. J. Smith; Corporal C. Hunt; Lance-Corporal J. Panting; Bugler E. Crowhurst.

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South Africa, 1899–1902.—Distinguished service during the war.—Colour-Sergeant W. King; Pioneer-Sergeant G. Beer; Sergeants J. Cripps, G. Olney, J. Wixon,; Corporals G. Burke, J. Fowler, J. Ilett, J Fowles, F. James; Lance-Corporals C. A. Bradbrook, H. Smith, A. Sykes; Privates A. Anderson, D. Satchell.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

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